

THE
MONTHLY
MAGAZINE;

OR,
BRITISH REGISTER:

Including

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM CORRESPONDENTS, ON ALL SUBJECTS OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

ORIGINAL LETTERS, ANECDOTES, &c.

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MARRIAGES, DEATHS, BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS, &c.

REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE, &c.

REPORT OF AGRICULTURE, &c.

REPORT OF THE WEATHER.

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[1 of Vol. 29.]

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction."—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the ORIGIN and PROGRESS of MNEMONICS; and the QUACKERIES of its PROFESSORS in the SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

MEMORY, or the power of retaining and reviving ideas once impressed on the mind, is a faculty, whose fullness of vigour is rarely coeval with the formation of the human intellect. Man has therefore recourse to art, for supplying those resources, which are denied to him by nature. As to the readiest means of effecting this end, so indispensably requisite to the acquisition and retention of knowledge, the philosophers and rhetoricians of every age are found at variance: nor do they differ less widely, in pointing out the fittest mode of cultivating and improving the memory, than agriculturists differ as to the mode of cultivating and improving the same soil. Some contend for the natural aids of a well-directed practice and constant exercise: others scruple not to call in medicine to the assistance of the retentive faculty; and many insist upon the agency of impressions, derived from external objects, with which a certain association of ideas is connected. In respect to the first of these methods, we find Quintilian among its warmest supporters: "If, (says he,) I should be asked in what consists the real and greatest art for improving the memory, I would say, in labour and exercise; and that nothing is so efficacious as learning much by heart, thinking much, and this daily, if possible."* These maxims are strongly enforced by various modern writers; and amongst those of our own country, by Beattie and Knox, who may be consulted with advantage, by such as feel an interest in this subject. The second method I have mentioned, as being founded

on medicinal aids, I shall leave Horstius, Marsilius, Johnston, and their disciples, to explain for themselves.

We now come to a consideration of the third method, which forms indeed the chief object of my present communication; the *Topical Memory*, or *Loci of the Ancients*, known by the name of *Mnemonics*, and a-kin to the *Ars Memorativa* or *Artificial Memory* of the Moderns. The principles on which this art is grounded will be adverted to hereafter; and its practice, at least in the present day, I shall abstain from enlarging upon, as that has been so ably developed on a former occasion.* I shall content myself, therefore, with a summary notice of the origin and progress of this art among the ancients, previously to entering upon a wider field; the quackeries of its professors, and the patronage conferred on them in the sixteenth century.

The most important of human discoveries owe their birth to accidental causes; and I know not, therefore, why chance should not be deemed as fruitful a mother of invention, as necessity. Simonides, the Cean, was indebted for the invention of *Mnemonics* to a casualty. We are told, that this mercenary poet† being hired at a supper to eulogize the prowess of his patron, Scopas, victor in wrestling at the Olympic Games, he was suddenly called away from table, on being informed, that two youths on white horses were waiting for him at

* Vide, vol. xxiv. p. 105; et seq. *Monthly Magazine*, signed COMMON SENSE.

† So Anacreon, Callimachus, and others, designate him, from the ardour with which he prostituted the Muses for lucre: nor could the Romans brand the works of a fellow-poet with a more opprobrious epithet, than '*Simonidis Cantilena*.' To this charge, alleged against Simonides even in his own times, Simonides more artfully than wittily pleaded: "I had rather leave wherewithal for my enemies to prey upon when I am dead, than become a burden to my friends in my life-time."

* Si quis tamen unam maximamque a me artem Memoriae querat, exercitatio est et labor; multa ediscere, multa cogitare, et si fieri potest, quotidie, potentissimum est. *Inst. Orat.* lib. xi. c. 2.

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the gates. During his absence, the chamber in which Scopas and his guests were carousing, fell in, and in its fall they were crushed to death. The relations of these unfortunate revellers, anxious to honour them with funereal obsequies, were unable to recognize their persons in the mangled and disfigured corpses, which lay strewn around, till Simonides overcame this dilemma, by remembering the distinct places each had occupied at table; and thus pointing out each individual to those who sought his remains.* This event suggested

to his mind the practicability of making external impressions subservient to the strengthening of memory, by selecting places and images, as so many repositories and symbols of ideas. Hence, he was led to propound a method of associating the ideas of things to be retained in the memory, with the ideas of objects conveyed to the mind by that acutest of our senses—the sight; and already impressed upon it in a regular series. The invention of this method stamped him as the Father of the Mnemonic Art.† Cicero tells us, that when Simonides offered to instruct Themistocles in his method, his offer was rejected in these memorable words: “Ah! (replied the hero,) rather teach me the art of forgetting; for I often remember what I would not, and cannot forget what I would.”

From this time, Mnemonics became a favourite pursuit with the Greeks; and being brought to perfection by Scepsius Metrodorus,‡ was in great vogue among their orators. They are said to have made use of the statues, paintings, ornaments, and other external circumstances, of the places where they had ranged, for reviving, in progressive order, the topics and matter of their orations, which they had already appropriated to each circumstance. In the list of those who prided themselves on having perfected their memory by ar-

tificial means, are enumerated Metrodorus, Hippas, and Theodectes.

The Romans bestowed no less attention on this art, the subject of Cicero's panegyric and discussion throughout a whole chapter of his masterly treatise on Oratory.* Yet Cicero's conviction of its utility did not prevent Quintilian's assertion of its inefficiency, a short time afterwards; for we find the latter summing up his thoughts upon it, in these vehement terms:—“Wherefore, both Carneades, and the Sceptus Metrodorus, (of whom I have just spoken,) who, as Cicero says, had used this exercise, may keep this method to themselves: we will pass over to a more simple subject.”† Fabius, the historian, also ridicules this art in his XIth book. Mnemonics, however, still continued in great repute; and Cicero, strengthening precept by example, boasted that they were the basis of his excellent memory. It is said, their practice was cultivated with success, by others of no less repute; amongst whom, Crassus, Julius Cæsar, and Seneca, are particularly noticed.

This art appears to have lain dormant in after-ages, till that luminary of science, Raimond Lulle,‡ thought fit to bring it once more into notice among the learned; and wooed it with such diligence, that it has ever since been called ‘Lulle's Art.’ I shall not detain your readers, by entering into an analysis of Lulle's method, which is amply detailed by Morhof, and in Gray's *Memoria Technica*.

Mnemonics had not yet attained the meridian of their greatness: this epoch was reserved for the sixteenth century; and I question much, whether any art

* De Oratore, lib. i. sect. 86, 87.

† “Quare et Carneades et Sceptus (de quo modo dixi) Metrodorus, quos Cicero dicit, usos hac exercitatione, sibi habeant sua: nos simpliciora tradamus.”—*Inst. Orat.* ut supra. Dr. Beattie also says, in conclusion of his remarks on Artificial Memory, “I cannot but think with Quintilian, that the Art was too complex, and that Memory may be improved by easier methods.”—*Diss. Mor.* and *Crit.* chap. ii. sect. 3. Lord Bacon held a similar opinion, as well as Morhof, in whose “*Polyhistor Literar.*” (lib. ii. cap. v. de Arte Lulliana, and cap. vi. De Memoriae Subsidiis,) is preserved an elaborate account of the writers on this subject.

‡ Gaspar Sciooppius, speaking of this ‘Doctor Illuminatus,’ terms him, with justice, “lutulentum et ineptum scriptorem, se portentosius acuminis.”—*Comment. de Styli Hist.*

* This story is handed down to us, both by Cicero and Phædrus, in his fables.

† This system of Simonides, is founded on that theory of emblems, which Bacon so justly characterizes: “*Emblema verò deducit intellectuale ad sensibile: sensibile autem semper fortius percipit memoriam; atque in ea facilius imprimatur, quam intellectuale.*” Emblem reduceth conceptions intellectual to images sensible, which always striketh the memory more forcibly, and are therefore the more easily imprinted, than intellectual conceptions.—*Bacon's Augm. Scientiar.* lib. vi. cap. 2.

‡ *Philos. Hist. Nat.* lib. viii. c. 21.

has ever been the subject of a more tedious and obstinate controversy; or has been brought forward under more illustrious auspices, with greater solemnity, or a more bare-faced impudence. These will be sufficiently manifest in the account I shall now render of the Mnemonistic Duumvirate of Lambert-Schenkel, and his 'hand indignus' plenipotentiary, Martin Sommer.

Lambert or Lamprecht Schenkel, born at Bois-le-Due, in 1547, was the son of an apothecary and philologist. He went through his academical course at Lyons and Cologne, and afterwards became a teacher of rhetoric, prosody, and gymnastics, at Paris, Antwerp, Malines, and Rouen; not forgetting, as the custom of the age required, to claim his title to scholarship, by writing Latin verses. From these, however, he acquired no celebrity proportionate to that which was reared on his discoveries in the Mnemonic Art. The more effectually to propagate these discoveries, he travelled through the Netherlands, Germany, and France; where his method was inspected by the great, and transmitted from one university to another. Applause followed every where at his heels. Princes and nobles, ecclesiastics and laymen, alike took soundings of his depth; and Schenkel brought himself through every ordeal, to the astonishment and admiration of his judges. The rector of the Sorbonne, at Paris, having previously made trial of his merits, permitted him to teach his science at that university; and Marillon, Maitre des Requêtes, having done the same, gave him an exclusive privilege for practising Mnemonics throughout the French dominions. His auditors were, however, prohibited from communicating this art to others, under a severe penalty. As his time now became too precious to admit of his making circuits, he delegated this branch of his patent to the licentiate Martin Sommer, and invested him with a regular diploma, as his plenipotentiary for circulating his art, under certain stipulations, through Germany, France, Italy, Spain, and the neighbouring countries. Sommer now first published a Latin treatise on this subject, which he dispersed in every place he visited, under the title of "*Brevis Delinatio de utilitatibus et effectibus admirabilibus Artis Memoriz.*" (Venet. 1619, 12, 24 pp.) In this he celebrates the rare feats of his master, and announces him-

self as commissioned by Schenkel, to instruct the whole world.

"A lawyer, (says he,) who has a hundred causes and more to conduct, by the assistance of my Mnemonics, may stamp them so strongly on his memory, that he will know in what wise to answer each client, in any order, and at any hour, with as much precision as if he had but just perused his brief. And in pleading, he will not only have the evidence and reasonings of his own party, at his fingers' ends, but (mirabile dictu!) all the grounds and refutations of his antagonist also! Let a man go into a library, and read one book after another, yet shall he be able to write down every sentence of what he has read, many days after at home. The proficient in this science can dictate matters of the most opposite nature, to ten, or thirty writers, alternately. After four weeks' exercise, he will be able to class twenty-five thousand disarranged portraits within the saying of a paternoster:—aye, and he will do this ten times a day, without extraordinary exertion, and with more precision than another, who is ignorant of the art, can do it in a whole year! He will no longer stand in need of a library for referring to. This course of study may be completed in nine days"—(perhaps in the same way that foreign languages are now-a-days taught in twelve lessons!)—"and an hour's practice daily, will be sufficient: but, when the rules are once acquired, they require but half an hour's exercise daily. Every pupil, who has afterwards well-grounded complaints to allege, shall not only have the premium paid in the first instance, returned to him, but an addition will be made to it. The professor of this art, makes but a short stay in every place. When called upon, he will submit proofs, adduce testimonials from the most eminent characters, and surprise the ignorant, after four or six lessons, (observe!) with the most incredible displays." Here follow testimonials from the most celebrated universities. Nine alone are produced from learned men at Leipzig, and precede others from Marburg, and Frankfort on the Oder."

At the same time was published, "*Gazypholium Artis Memoriz, illustratum per Lambertum Schenkelium de Strasb. 1619:*" but this is far outdone by the preceding treatise of Sommer. The student, destitute of oral instruction, will gather about as much of Mnemonics

by wading through this treatise, as by seeking them in the hieroglyphics of an Egyptian obelisk. It is pretty evident that this 'Gazypholium,' was designedly intended as a labyrinthal series: the author indeed closes his labours by confessing, that the work was to be intrusted only to his scholars, and referring for further elucidation to oral precepts. The very basis of his art is concealed beneath a jumble of signs and abbreviations: thus, sect. 9. d. a sect. 99; "vidilicet, locus, imago ordo locorum, memoria loci, imagines." And further, in setting forth the most important points, he amuses himself by evincing a multitude of jingling, and unintelligible words. As this work, besides being a literary curiosity, had of late years become extremely rare; Doctor Klueber not long since published a German translation of it, and by his happy dexterity in decyphering, has unravelled the ambiguous passages in the original, and illustrated them with a profusion of pertinent annotations.*

At all events, this work is a singular production. Agreeably to the character of Schenkel's system, his development of the art does not confine itself to mechanical ideas alone. It sets the technical, symbolical, and logical faculties of the memory, in equal activity; and

* *Compendium der Mnemonik, &c.* *Compendium of Mnemonics, or the Art of Memory at the beginning of the seventeenth century, by L. Schenkel, and M. Sommer. Translated from the Latin, with a Preface and Remarks, by D. Klüöer. Erlangen. Palm. 1804 8; pp. 104.*

requires that its powers should be at once ingenious and perceptive. Its acquirement is founded on the association of ideas: nor does it fail to call wit and imagination in aid of natural memory. Sommer's *Compendium*, consisting of eight sections, was printed for the use of his auditors. After his departure, permission is given to his scholars to communicate their mnemonistic doubts, observations, and discoveries, to each other; but no one can be present without legalizing himself previously, as one of the initiated, by prescribed signs: and he who fails in this, is excluded as a profaner.

In thus tracing the origin of Mnemonics, and their progress, down to the sixteenth century, if the reader's curiosity should be awakened by these memoranda of mine, he will find it gratified by a reference to Cicero and Morhof, than whom no writer has so amply treated of Memory, and its assistants. Gray's '*Memoria Technica*' will supply him with much information on this subject, to which the student's attention is also directed, in a plan of artificial memory, lately laid down in Robinson's '*Grammar of History*.'

Your's, &c. LIPSIENSIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN conformity with the usual plan of your Magazine, I send you a summary of meteorological observations for the year which has just expired. I shall begin with setting down the average heat of each month, for the years 1808 and 1809, which is as follows:

	1808.	1809.
January	30° 500	33° 130
February	39 230	44 200
March	39 230	42 536
April	42 000	42 200
May	64 733	56 120
June	61 000	58 033
July	68 000	62 316
August	64 670	64 220
September	60 000	61 000
October	49 000	49 350
November	43 250	41 500
December	36 825	36 500
Mean Temperature	50° 619	49° 259

From the foregoing Table it will be seen, that the first four months in the last year, and likewise October and December, were hotter than the same months in 1808; but in the other months,

the highest temperature was in 1808; and on the whole year, the average height of the thermometer was nearly a degree and a half lower in 1809, than in the preceding year.

In page 32, of vol. xxvii, of this Magazine, we gave the average temperature for the seven years preceding, as it was taken at Camden-town, a village two miles from the metropolis, which was 50°-48; the average of the last year is therefore rather more than a degree short of this. At the same place, and for the same period, the average height of the barometer was 29·786: for the present year, at Highgate, the mean height is 29·522: this difference is too

small, we conceive, to account for the quantity of rain fallen during the last twelve months; which is equal to 47·875 inches in depth; and is eighteen inches more than the average depth for the above-named period, which will be found in the page and volume already referred to, to be 29·613 inches. This last quantity, is nearly the average depth also for six years, at Bristol, as will be seen by the following Table:

Account of the Quantity of Rain fallen in each Month, since the Year 1802, as ascertained by a correct Rain-gauge. By Dr. Pole, Bristol.

MONTHS in the Calendar.	1803. Inches, 100 of an inch.	1804. Inches, 100 of an inch.	1805. Inches, 100 of an inch.	1806. Inches, 100 of an inch.	1807. Inches, 100 of an inch.	1808. Inches, 100 of an inch.
January - - - -	2 29	4 45	2 44	5 27	2 28	1 5
February - - - -	2 27	2 48	2 30	2 14	2 15	0 53
March - - - -	0 48	1 80	0 98	1 67	0 34	0 35
April - - - -	1 80	2 27	2 73	1 29	0 49	5 37
May - - - -	2 55	2 75	1 43	1 50	5 82	2 99
June - - - -	3 15	0 25	2 53	1 32	0 15	1 75
July - - - -	0 94	3 78	2 60	3 87	4 21	2 76
August - - - -	1 01	2 46	2 22	4 27	2 55	3 6
September - - - -	1 56	0 28	1 59	1 81	3 69	4 36
October - - - -	0 55	2 80	1 94	1 49	2 14	5 26
November - - - -	3 80	5 44	1 32	3 36	5 44	3 8
December - - - -	6 19	1 45	3 73	6 39	2 5	1 52
Total	27 39	29 77	26 1	34 38	31 31	32 8

Average Quantity for each Year, is equal - 29·46.

During the year 1809, the number of rainy days has exceeded those that may be reckoned brilliant in the proportion 142 to 128; the remainder are divided into fair, cloudy, and those on which snow or hail fell, so that the whole will stand thus:

Brilliant days	-	128
Fair	-	46
Cloudy	-	31
Rainy	-	142
Snow or hail	-	18

365

Average Observations by the Royal Society.

Winds.	No. of days.
South-west	- 112
North-east	- 56
North-west	- 31
West	- 53
South-east	- 33
East	- 26
South	- 18
North	- 16

365

We shall pass on to the prevailing winds during the year. From the observations made by order of the Royal Society of London, it should seem that the south-west winds are by much the most predominant in London: from our own notes we find the westerly, and north-west, have had the advantage during the last year. The following Table will enable the reader to draw a comparison.

Observations at Highgate, for 1809.

	No. of days.
_____	60
_____	40
_____	64
_____	64
_____	51
_____	47
_____	19
_____	20

365

It is stated, from the register kept at the Royal Society, that the south-west wind blows more upon an average in each month of the year than any other, particularly in July and August: that the north-east prevails during January, March, April, May, and June; and is most unfrequent in February, July, September, and December: the north-west occurring more frequently from November to March; and less so in September and October than in any other months. Our observations for the last year, do not correspond with this statement; and the difference may perhaps account for the quantity of rain fallen; for the few hot days, and in short, for that small share of summer weather, which was open to every person's notice.

Highgate,
Jan. 3, 1810.

Your's, &c.
J. J.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MANUSCRIPT OF ÆSCHYLUS'S TRAGEDIES, entitled, the "SEVEN at THEBES," and "PROMETHEUS."

THE learned French critic, Mons. Vauvilliers, has discovered in the library at Paris, formerly called the Bibliothèque du Roi, a MS. copy of the *Seven at Thebes*, and *Prometheus*, by Æschylus (No. 2785) on which he has offered the following remarks:

In verse 13, of the "*Seven at Thebes*," the particle *τε* is suppressed—

Ωραν τ' ἔχονθ' ἑκάστων, ὡς τι συμπεπες,

and in the manuscript ὦραν ἔχονθ' ἑκάστων; but the omission of this letter gives some order to a phrase, which before had none; and M. Brunk has found the same reading in other MSS. and adopted it.

At verse 250, a fault occurs, it must be owned, yet it points out a good reading:

Τυτο γὰρ ἄρις βάσκειται φθόρῳ βροτῶν.

Our editions have φέβῳ; it is not, however, with fright, but with carnage, that Mars is glutting himself; and this consideration induces us to prefer the reading φόνῳ, which another MS. presents. This reading may be easily recognized in the word φέβῳ, as found in the MS. before us, and the faults of different copies often yield this advantage to attentive readers. M. Brunk also has found φογῶ in some MSS. and has printed it accordingly.

But the reading of γῆθεν, in verse 253, does not here appear. One edition has

Στένει πόλισμα θηεν, ὡς κακλήμενόν.

The Latin translators have rendered

this passage as follows: "*Gemit civitas a terra tanquam circumclusa*;" as if they had found the word γῆθεν. It appears, indeed, that the scholiast read the word so: σιεται, (says he,) ὁ ἡμιστέρας γῆ. The word γῆθεν does not seem to have any meaning: γῆθεν, on the contrary, expresses very well that dead sound occasioned by the trampling of a multitude of men on the earth, and which is prolonged to a greater or lesser distance; but instead of translating it, "*Tanquam circumclusa*;" it should rather be, "*utpote sub pedibus circumscsefundentium*;" for the poet did not mean to describe the grief of an afflicted people, but the actual noise which announces the approach of enemies towards the ramparts.

Verse 437 offers an interesting variation. In our editions we read,

Ἐπυχομαι δὴ τὰδε μὲν εὐτυχεῖν
ἰὼ προμαχ' ἐμῶν δόμων.

"*Opto quidem huic succedere defensor meorum domorum*."—This dative τὰδε, which is of the third person, cannot accord with the vocative, προμαχῆ: The manuscript before us reads τὰδε, which forms a very perfect sense—"Opto quidem in hoc certamine;"—and it substitutes, at the end of the verse, σε, which renders the phrase complete,

Ἐπυχομαι δὴ τὰδε μὲν εὐτυχεῖν σε.

As to the measure of the verse, it depends on too many combinations to become the object of these concise remarks.

It must, however, be observed, that in verse 619, Eteocles speaks of Amphiarais, who, notwithstanding his piety, was, for having associated with the wicked, to perish along with them:

Ἀνοσιόισι συμμειγείας

Θραυσσύνειν ἀνδρασι φρενῶν βία
Τεινεσι πομπῇν τὴν μακρὰν πάλιν μολεῖν
Διὸς θέλοντος συγκαδεῖλαι σθδῆσεται.

So it is found in our editions. What can πάλιν μολεῖν signify? Those words are translated by *reverti*, and that is certainly the sense of πάλιν. But the army of Argos did not make any criminal efforts for returning:—the crime with which Eteocles reproaches them is, that of having come to attack unjustly the city of Thebes. In fact, the manuscript reads πολὺν. M. Brunk very properly condemns, as ridiculous, the interpretation of the scholiast, who explains these words by the great journey towards the infernal regions; but, in applying them to the city of Thebes itself, nothing can be more clear than the meaning.

Con-
socius

sociatus hominibus impiis qui audaci pervicacitate animarum contendunt magno hoc itinere in urbem irrumpere, Jovis voluntate pessum dabitur simul."—We learn from M. Brunk's remarks, that his manuscripts presented the same reading, which is allowed by the second Scholia.

At verse 632, *δικαίος λιτάς* is found instead of *δικαίας*. It is difficult to find any example of the adjective *δικαίος* employed with a feminine substantive, even among the Attic writers. In verse 178, the poet calls those prayers of the chorus, *παιδικαίς λιτάς*; and although *παιδικαίς*, as found in another manuscript (No. 2781), may be right, yet *παιδικαίς* does not appear less correct.

In our editions, verse 732 is not in metre:

Παιδολοτῶν δ' ἐρίσ' τὰδ' ἐστρέφει.

Filiorum perditrix contentio ista urget. The manuscript has *ἄδ' ἐστρέφει*, and M. Brunk has judiciously preferred this reading. In our editions we read, on the subject of Oedipus's incest:

Ὅτε μητρός ἀγνάν
σπείρας ἄρρεαν ἐν ἐτράφῃ
ῥιζαν αἵματούσαν
ἔπλα.

It is difficult to understand, in this place, the object of the epithet *ἀγνάν purum*, or *castum sulcum matris seminans*, *cui sanguinis radicem, ausus est tangere*: nor can one easily discover the utility of *ἐν ἐτράφῃ*, after having said *sulcum matris*. The manuscript before us, reads like those of M. Brunk, *μητρός ἀγνάν σπείρας ἄρρεαν*, and the subsequent *ἐν ἐτράφῃ* is the reason which rendered *non purum*, in respect to Oedipus, the *sulcum matris* in which he had been formed. This reading is, therefore, decidedly the best.

In verses 212 and 213 of the Prometheus, speaking of the war of the Titans against the Gods, Prometheus says, he had learned from his mother, that victory was to be obtained, not by force, but by cunning or stratagem:

Ὡς ἔκατ' ἰσχύιν, εὐδὲ πρὸς τὸ καρτέρειν
Χρὲ ἡ δόλω δὲ τὰς ὑπερχοντάς κρατεῖν.

Such was the ancient reading; but it has degenerated, whether after MSS. or after conjectures, into this, *Χρὲ ἦ*; that is to say, *χρεῖα ἦ, opus sit, necesse sit*. M. Dawes, being justly dissatisfied with this form, has substituted, conjecturally, in his Critical Miscellanies, *χρεῖν*, an optative, very commonly employed after the particles *ὥς, ὡς, ὅτι, &c.* to express the past time, *necesse esset*. But all the MSS. which M. Vauvilliers had seen,

are in favour of the ancient reading *Χρὲ ἦ*, and only differ in the particle *δε* or *τε*, after *δόλω*, and this form is, in fact, very good. Thucydides prefers the use of *Χρὲ* to that of *χρεῖν*. As to the ellipsis of the comparative *μᾶλλον*, before the particle *ἦ*, there is not any Greek writer, who does not furnish examples of it. The phrase thus taken, signifies therefore, "*Opportere, in fatis esse non vi aut robore, magis quam dolo victores vincere*; and every one understands, that this grammatical figure amounts to the same as "*dolo magis quam vi aut robore*." On the subject of the participle present, *ὑπερχοντάς*, instead of which many editions have *ὑπερχόντας*, it is well known, that the future is not by any means necessary in such a circumstance; as in Latin, "*misit senatus legatos vetantes*," is the same as *vetaturos, or qui vetarent*. The manuscript under our immediate consideration, reads,

Χρὲ ἡ δόλω τε τὰς ὑπερχοντάς κρατεῖν.

At verse 215, the printed editions have as follows:

Χραπίσα δὴ μοι τῶν παρῴτων τότε
εἵηται εἶναι, προσλαβόντι μητέρα
ἐκόντ' ἐκόντι Ζηνὶ συμπαραστέιν.

"*Optimum mihi in presenti ex omnibus visum est, ut assumens matrem, volens volenti Jovi assisterem.*" In this passage, the *προσλαβόντι* is good in itself, as relating to *μοι*: but then, what are we to make of the *ἐκόντ' ἐκόντι Ζηνί*? It does not appear credible, that Æschylus wrote *ἐκόντι, ἐκόντ'*; one having a reference to Jupiter, the other to Prometheus. If he wrote *ἐκόντα*, can we admit, one at the side of the other, two adjectives relating to the same person; one to the dative, *προσλαβόντι*, the other to the accusative, *ἐκόντα*? No such example is to be found among the Greek authors. Our manuscript, therefore, is right in having *προσλαβόντα*, the two adjectives then joining, not to the *μοι*, but to the infinitive, *παραστέιν*, a mode of construction commonly found.

At verse 618, Paw's edition reads,

Δι' ἧτιν αἰτῇ παν γὰρ ἐκτυτοῖό μοι.

"Dic quid postules? nam quidvis a me doceberis."

But to give it this sense, the phrase has occasion of the particle *ἀν*, without which the optative never assumes the power of a future; this may be supplied in the MS. by conjecture; for we only find *πυθοῖο* in it, which leaves a verse defective by one syllable. M. Brunk has printed *παν γὰρ ἂν πυθοῖο μοι*, after a manuscript.

In our editions, after verse 756, and seq. we read,

ἢ γὰρ ποῦ ἐν ἐκπεσὶν ἀρχῆς Δία;
ἠδὲ αὖ, ὅμαι, τῷδ' ἰδούσα συμφέρειν.
Πᾶς δ' ἐν αὖ, ἦτις ἐκ Διὸς πασχα καυᾶς:

"Numquid est ut Jupiter aliquando excidat ē principatu! gauderem puto, istum conspiciat eadem: quidni vero! quæ a Jove malis afficior." Thus are generally rendered those words which Io pronounces; but *ἠδὲ αὖ* is a verb active, signifying *delectare*, and not *delectarer*. M. Davies, in his *Miscellanies*, assigns the second of these verses to Prometheus, writing *ἠδὲ αὖ*, that is, *ἠδὲ αὖ*: thus, too, has M. Brunk printed it; and this enables us to find the meaning of *ὅμαι*, *gauderem*, *puto*; whilst the third verse is the answer of Io; *quidni*? The particle *δε* becomes no longer necessary, and our manuscript, which suppresses it, favours the conjecture of those two learned critics. It suppresses also, and properly, as appears, the particle in verse 850.

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μαντεῖα δ᾽ αὖτος ἐπὶ Θερσπρωτῷ Διὸς
τῆρας τ' ἔπειτα.

"Ubi est sedes prophetica Jovis Threspoti et miraculum incredibile."

It is evident that the particle *τε* is not necessary to the sense and measure of the first verse; and I can scarcely believe, that the poet, without any necessity, would seek this cacophony, *μαντεῖα δ᾽ αὖτος τ' ἐπὶ Θερσπρωτῷ*, wherein the same consonant is repeated six times in four words. On the same account that we reject the *ὑπερέχοντας*, and adopt the reading of our MS. *ὑπέρεχοντας*, (in verse 218,) we are induced to prefer also, in verse 857,

ἢ ξυσι θνητὸντες ἐ θνητοῖσι
γάμοις.

"Ibant venantes non venandus nuptias."—Paw's edition, without any necessity, has *θνητὸντες* in the future.

It is to be remarked, also, that, in verse 1011,

Ἄνδρα δὲ τῷ φρονεῖν μὴ καλὸς;
our editors read,

Ἄνδρα γὰρ τῷ φρονεῖν, &c.

The *γὰρ* here is of no service to the sense of the phrase, but with *ἀνδρα* it is necessary to the measure of the verse. In reading *ἀνδρα*, it would be useless for this object. It is certain, that whenever the poets employ the *diæresis*, or dissolution of the diphthong *αι* or *οι*, in two vowels *αι*, *οι*, the *ι* continues long: from the same analogy should proceed the same result, in respect to the diphthong *αι*. This observation would be of impor-

tance to the knowledge of prosody, if confirmed by a sufficient number of examples.—After verse 840, there follows, as if a line by Æschylus, *ἰόνος ἀπο σου μνησθένυμαι τῆς σῆς πλάνης*, which is, in fact, only an explanation of verse 839.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE tremendous mischiefs brought upon the study of English grammar, by the persevering and pedantic, or ignorant exertions, to mould it on the structure of the learned languages, will become strikingly obvious to any one who can consider the matter without prejudice; but these mischiefs must infallibly continue in some degree, till a second Priestley (with equal penetration and courage, but greater good fortune) shall arise, to confine both *declension* and *conjugation* within the bounds of mere *inflection*. That it is a point of dispute with our modern Priscians (or rather of no dispute, for they seem to decide in the negative), whether a noun, or a pronoun without the accusative *variation*, may be made both the subject of one verb and the object of another; in other words, both a nominative and an accusative, as we should call it in Latin; in such an example as this: "the things *which* I liked, and were equally agreeable to my friend;" *which* being here the object of *liked* and the subject of *were*. It is true, this construction sounds rather awkwardly: but I think, only to those who know something of the syntax of the learned languages, or have received their notions on this particular point from others who do; or solely on account of its infrequency (which infrequency, by the by, is also imputable to the same causes.) There is a well-known passage of Horace, which has often struck me as an exact case in point on this question: I will therefore only mention it, and trouble you no further. It is this:

"Quod magis ad nos
Pertinet, et nescire malum est:"

where *quod* is the nominative to *pertinet* and the accusative to *nescire*.

So in a line of Pope:

Abuse on all he loved, or loved him, spread:
where there evidently is only one relative word intended to be understood, and this, on the above-mentioned consideration, should be the relative *that*; "abuse on all *that* he loved, or [*that*] loved him:" *that* being the object (or accusative) to the first *loved*, and the subject (or nominative) of the second.

Your's, &c. S.
For

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE—No. XXVI.

HORACE.

WHERE so many have concurred to point out the merits, and to perpetuate the fame, of Horace; upon a subject, which has already exhausted all that criticism could offer, or ingenuity suggest, the classical reader will be prepared to expect here only those general observations, which may confirm the opinion he has already formed; but which will add little to the materials, upon which that opinion is grounded. Most willingly, indeed, would we have omitted this article altogether; not so much from any difficulty likely to occur in a poet, who has been so repeatedly revised by commentators, ancient and modern, as from the impossibility of offering remarks sufficiently striking, or new, to excite attention. But the necessity of conforming to the regular plan which we from the first adopted, compels us to proceed. The odes of Horace are, of course, the only part of his works which we propose to consider at present.

It may, perhaps, form no idle disquisition to attempt to ascertain the different periods, at which were written the several poems of Horace. This we shall do, taking Bentley for our guide.* The internal evidence of the poems themselves may, indeed, lead us to form a tolerable conclusion as to their respective dates. Thus, the first book of the odes may be ascertained from the prologue; the second and third from the epilogues; the epodes from these lines of the 14th epod:

Inceptos, olim promissum carmen, Iambos
Ad umbilicum adducere.

The date of the first book of Satires may be collected from the last line of the 10th:

I, puer, atq. meo citus hæc subscribe libello;
the last from the prologue. The first book, also, of the epistles may be traced from the prologue and epilogue. That the fourth book of the odes, and the second of the epistles, were published after a considerable lapse of time from the rest, is evident from the authority of Suetonius; a testimony which, as Bentley observes, is so decisive, that it would be an useless task in any one to attempt to refute it. Supposing, then, this internal evidence to be sufficiently clear, the ar-

range ment will be as follows:—The first book of Satires, the earliest work of Horace, was written between the twenty-sixth and twenty-eighth year of his age; the second, between his thirty-second and thirty-fourth; the Epodes, in the two following years; the first book of the Odes, was composed between his thirty-sixth and thirty-eighth; the second, in his fortieth and forty-first; the third, in the course of the two succeeding years: the first book of Epistles, in his forty-sixth and forty-seventh years; then the fourth of the Odes, and the Carmen Seculare, in the course of his forty-ninth, fiftieth, and fifty-first years. The Art of Poetry, and the fourth of the Epistles, are not so well ascertained; probably, they were written only a year or two before he died. This arrangement will appear to be judicious, and not loosely hazarded, if the reader will carefully attend to the evidence of the poems themselves. In the first place, it is observable, that, in the Satires, the Epodes, and the first of the Odes, the name of *Cæsar* is always used, never that of *Augustus*, which was not assumed till about the thirty-ninth year of Horace; after which it is frequently adopted. Then again, in the Satires and Epodes, the poet describes himself as a young man, and asserts, that he owed all his fame to the publication of his Satires. He nowhere mentions his lyric compositions as having contributed to his reputation. His progressive advance in life may be collected from a close examination of the sentiments of each successive poem. The free, and often vicious, tendency of his early poems, denotes his youthful years; but we see him afterwards engaged on more decorous subjects, and assuming a graver and chaster style. It is by this internal evidence alone, that we can properly ascertain the different periods at which Horace wrote. Those who have not condescended to follow this unerring guide, have lost themselves in the wildest conjectures, and have seldom failed to obscure, rather than illustrate, the subject.

Let us now consider Horace as a writer of odes, a species of poetry, which, of all others, requires the greatest strength and elevation of genius, and a sort of enthusiasm, that must diffuse itself through the whole. Judgment, too, must have its share, in tempering the flights of too wild an imagination; and the greatest art must be used, without the appearance of any, that the composition

* Vide Bentley, de Temporibus Librorum Horatii.

sition, though strictly regular, may retain an air of rapture and disorder. Gods, heroes, and princes, were, among the ancients, the objects of the lyric Muse. They had also another kind of Ode, of a more humble nature, which delighted in softer themes; where beauty, and the pains and joys of love, were described, or the praise of Bacchus sung. The want of the sublime was supplied by delicacy and sprightliness. If Pindar excelled in the former, Anacreon was unrivalled in the latter. The happy genius of Horace could sing the triumphs of Augustus, and the coyness of Chloe, with equal success; uniting the qualities of both the Grecian bards, he has occasionally the rapture of the one, and the softness of the other. He has all the enthusiasm and elevation of the Theban poet; he is as rich in similes and imagery: but his transitions are not so abrupt; and his diction is more uniformly soft and flexible. The subjects of Pindar's odes are generally the same, and his style partakes of the uniformity. But it is the peculiar characteristic of Horace, that his style continually varies with his subject. Wherever his poetical imagination may lead him—whether he fancy himself in Olympus, announcing the decrees of the gods; or moralizing upon the ruins of Troy—whether scaling the Alps, or at the feet of Glycera; it is always adapted to the objects before him. He can, with equal ease, pourtray, in the sublimest strains, the characters of Cato and of Regulus; and yet, with playful vivacity, describe the caresses of Lycimnia, and the inconstancy of Pyrrha. Like Anacreon, the devoted son of pleasure, he has all the graces of the Teian bard, with infinitely more wit and philosophy; and while he possesses the brilliant imagination of Pindar, he surpasses him in the solidity of his judgment. In a word, if attention be paid to the soundness of his sense, the precision of his style, the harmony of his verse, and the variety of his subjects; if it be recollected, that the same man has composed satires, replete with keenness, sense, and gaiety; epistles, which contain the best directions for our conduct in life, and an Art of Poetry, which will always be the standard of true taste; it will be admitted, that Horace was one of the greatest and best-informed poets that ever existed.

His thoughts are the genuine offspring of nature. They are dictated by truth and reason. Unwilling to deck his style

with frivolous ornaments, which can amuse only superficial minds, he compensates for the want of these by the grandeur of his ideas and figures, in the Odes; and by the chasteness of his elocution, and the propriety of his images, in his Satires and Epistles. Grace every where flows from his pen, and pleases the more because natural and unstudied. His poetry is not a barren soil; the useful and the agreeable spring up together: we are at once amused and instructed. The mind finds itself enriched by fables, history, and geography, which are sprinkled through the whole work with judgment, and without affectation. The heart is improved by a variety of wise reflections on the manners of his age, and by lively representations of vice and virtue. In a word, the taste is formed by a composition just and correct, without constraint; full of grace and beauty, without varnish; easy, and yet not negligent; always seasoned with so much wit and learning, as to leave no room for disgust.

It has been sometimes said, that elegance, not sublimity, is the characteristic of Horace. That the former qualification is unquestionably his due, no one will attempt to deny. But, surely, he offers as many instances of the sublime in his odes, as any of the ancient lyric writers. Let the admirer of Horace turn to the following Odes: the 15th, 35th, 37th, of the first book; the 1st, 13th, perhaps, the best of all, and 19th, of the second book; and, especially, the 1st, 3d, and 4th, the character of Regulus in the 5th, and the 25th, of the third book; Odes the 4th, 9th, and 14th, of the 4th book. It would be easy to fill these columns, by numerous quotations that would sufficiently prove the truth of our assertion. It is true, that he himself disclaims all pretensions to sublimity; and often says in his odes, that his Muse was not suited to subjects of grandeur, but rather chose to sing

Convivia, et prælia Virginum
Sectis in Juvenes unguibus acrimis,
Non præter solitum levis.

But this is a specimen of that modesty, which makes him say in another place,

Pindarum quisquis studet æmulari,
——— Cæcatis ope Dædalea
Nititur pennis, vitreo daturus
Nomina ponto.

We shall allow ourselves one quotation more, to prove, once for all, that the genius of Horace was highly susceptible of that grandeur of sentiment which is called

called sublimity in Pindar. Observe with what magnificence, and pomp of expression, he describes a lyric poet, and a favourite of the Muses, in the 3d Ode of book 4:

Quem tu, Melpomene, semel
Nascentem placido lumine videris,
Illum non labor Isthmius
Clarabit pugilem; non equus impiger
Curru ducet Achaïco
Victorem: neque res bellica Delliis
Ornatum foliis ducem,
Quod regum tumidas contuderit minas,
Ostendet Capitolio:
Sed, quæ Tibur aquæ fertile perfluunt,
Et spissæ nemorum comæ,
Fingent Æolio carmine nobilem.

The truth is, that the splendour of Horace, not having the glare and extravagance of Pindar, does not so immediately strike the eye, but is generally more agreeable to the understanding of the reader. He is more correct in his expressions, less extravagant in his metaphors, less bold in his transitions. Though he sometimes swells, and rises high, he never exceeds those limits which a clear judgment prescribed to a warm imagination. His transitions, even where they are the boldest, will be found adapted to the design of the Ode; and to arise more from the nature of that kind of poetry, than from any unreasonable indulgence granted to his Muse. That which occurs in the third Ode of book iii. has been considered most liable to objection; but even this will vanish, when the reader accurately studies the design of the Ode, and upon what occasion it was composed. Before the death of Julius Cæsar, there was a report, that he intended to remove the seat of empire to Troy, from which the Romans derived their origin; and it was feared, that Augustus might carry into execution what his uncle and adopted father had proposed to effect. Horace is thought to have composed this Ode, in order to prevent it. He therefore introduces Juno in the council of the Gods, as consenting to favour the Romans, provided they never think of re-building Troy, or of transferring to that city the seat of government. The design of the poem thus anticipated, it may be supposed that he would only gradually convey the hint to Augustus, and not abruptly discover his intention in writing; and the manner in which it is executed will be found equally admirable. The Ode begins with the praises of a just and courageous man: it proceeds to exem-

plify this character in some heroes, who, by the exercise of virtue, had been deified. Here was an occasion to mention Romulus, who was worshipped by the Romans as a God under the name of Quirinus. Upon his reception into heaven, Juno, as the well-known enemy of the Trojans, declares to the assembled Gods the conditions upon which she consents to his apotheosis, and to the future grandeur of the Roman state. Thus, what, at first sight, may appear to be a wild and rapturous transition, is found, upon examination, to have been the result of deep and judicious reflection. As a poet, he prophetically delivers the divine decrees; and when the purpose is answered, as if the God, who had inspired his imagination, had left him, he checks the forward Muse:

Quo Musa tendis? desine pervicax
Referre sermones Deorum.

Sublimity, then, is an essential feature in the poetical character of Horace. That he is not always sublime is a proof of that surprising versatility, that *curiosa felicitas*, which pervades every thing he undertakes.—“In Odis *sublimi* character us est,” says Baxter, “et nonnunquam florido et ameno; in Epodis humili; et in Sermonibus, comico et civili; nisi quod in epistolis, accedente jam senectute, omisso, ut plurimum, ludo et joco, ad philosophicum vultum, uti deicit, sese composuerit.”—It rarely happens, that an author succeeds in different kinds of composition; but Horace is equally happy in the most opposite species of writing. In lyrics, he has not only united the beauties of Pindar, Alcæus, Anacreon, and Sappho, but has found the means of tracing a new path, and of substituting himself as a model. It will be seen, hereafter, that he has the same superiority in satire.

As to his morality, though in early youth he had imbibed the principles of Epicurus, yet he acknowledges one Supreme Power, superior to all created beings, who will not suffer crimes to be committed with impunity; to whom even kings are accountable for their conduct, and who ought to be the source and end of all their actions. He teaches us, that happiness consists in the right use of our reason, and in curbing the tumultuous sallies of our passions; that we cannot too soon devote ourselves to the study of wis-

* Baxter, *judicium de Horat. in Zeunius Edit. of Gesner, p. 32.*

dom; that nothing but virtue deserves our admiration, and that, without it, there can be no true or rational freedom. He has proved himself a master in the most difficult part of human conduct, that of advising others, which he always does with great sincerity, but without the appearance of premeditation. By this method, the advice had a better effect upon the person who received it, because there was no affectation of superiority in him who gave it. Had this been visible, it would only have offended that inherent pride in our nature, which makes every man so unwilling to acknowledge, or be told of, his faults. For instance, when writing in praise of moderation, he addresses himself to an ambitious man, shows him the danger of his darling passion, and the charms of contentment. Thus, without touching his foible, by descending to particulars, he demonstrates to the person addressed the danger of the measures he pursues. The 10th Ode of lib. 2, to Licinius Muraena, is a fine example of this. Muraena was brother-in-law to Mæcenas, and, through his interest, could have little doubt of being promoted. But this would not satisfy his restless ambition; nor could the seasonable advice of Horace prevent him from entering into a conspiracy with Fannius and others, which cost him his life.—In the 15th of lib. 1, where he represents Nereus as declaring to Paris the deplorable fate of Troy, which will attend his rape of Helen, he warns Antony not to give himself up to the charms of Cleopatra, which must inevitably end in his ruin; and in the preceding Ode, he, by a beautiful allegory, exhibits to the Romans all the calamities of their civil wars, and exhorts them to peace. Having inclined, as we observed at the close of our last Number, to the Stoic philosophy, towards the latter part of his life, he consequently armed himself with their principles against the fear of death. Thus he describes his wise man as braving adversity, and expecting mortality to put an end to any misfortunes that may befall him. This is done allegorically, under the characters of Pentheus and Bacchus; that is, the wise man will then display the same courage which Bacchus did in his answer to Pentheus, in a tragedy of Euripides.

We shall close this general account by a few remarks upon the difficulty of translating this interesting poet. Ho-

race, in his Odes, is the only author who has shown the compass of the Latin language, in all the variety of composition. This renders it a task of considerable difficulty to imitate him, with any degree of ease or elegance. He has a mode of expression peculiar to himself, which sometimes baffles every attempt to convey his meaning into the idiom of any modern language. There are few poets of whom versions have been more frequently attempted: no one, perhaps, has had less justice done to him; and it is the more extraordinary, that his lesser Odes, I mean those that treat of humbler subjects, have been uniformly found the most difficult: witness the 9th of lib. 3, the favourite Ode of Scaliger. Those who will be at the pains to examine it, will find its peculiar merit to consist in the delicacy, brevity, and simplicity, of the expressions; the beautiful order of the words, and the harmonious sweetness of the numbers. This little Ode, though of all others, perhaps, the most laboured at, has been the worst executed. Its beautiful and unaffected brevity sets translation at defiance; and is a model of that perfection of style, which La Bruyere admired, the art of using the *one* proper expression, which can alone be right.

Creech, who had done ample justice to the philosophic verse of Lucretius, lost all his laurels by his attempt upon Horace. He has also been fatal to the reputation of some others. The version of Francis is, upon the whole, the best executed: in some parts of the Odes, he is highly Horatian; moral, without being dull; gay and spirited, with propriety; and tender, without being languid. Some of the imitations of Duncombe are spirited and elegant; but, in general, he is inferior to Francis.

Quintilian has said, indeed, that he would not have the whole of Horace interpreted; and he alludes to the Odes, rather than to the Satires. This caution will appear singular, and would, at least, have seemed to be equally applicable to the rest of his works. Creech gives this reason; "which," he says, "must be taken from the design and subject matter of the poems. To describe and reform a vicious man, necessarily requires some expressions which an ode cannot want. The paint which an artist uses must be agreeable to the piece which he designs. Satire is to instruct, and that supposes a knowledge and discovery of the crime, while

while Odes are made only to instruct and to please, and therefore every thing that offends in them is unpardonable."

To enumerate the various editions of Horace would more than fill the columns we have already occupied. We can therefore select only a few even of the best.

Horatius, 4to. *Editio Princeps*, sine anno, loco, vel typographi indicio.

8vo. Ferrar. 1474.

fol. Mediol. ditto.

fol. Venet. 1478, 1483, 1490.

12mo. — apud Ald. 1501.

fol. illustrated by 80 commentators. Basil, 1580. Of this edit. Dr. Harwood says, "that it contains the observations and remarks on Horace, which were made by the great scholars of that illustrious age—the glorious age of the revival of literature; as well as the criticisms of the old commentators, Acron, Porphyry, &c."

4to. Cruquii. L. Bat. 1593. Cruquius is considered one of the best commentators on Horace.

Horatii Opera, a Dan. Heinsio, 12mo. Elz. L. Bat. 1629.

in usum Delphini, 4to. Paris, 1691.

Horatius, cum notis variorum, 8vo. Lug. Bat. 1653, 1658, 63, 68, 70.

The first of these is the best.

à Bentley, 4to. Cantab. 1711. Amster. 1713, 1728.

Baxter, 8vo. Lond. 1701, 1725.

Gesneri. Lips. 1752, 1772.

Osservationibus Zewnii, 8vo. Lips. 1788-1802.

Horatii Opera, 12mo. Glasg. 1744, called the immaculate edition.

Horace, by Watson, Lat. and Eng. 2 vol. 8vo. Lond.

by Francis, with the orig. text. 4 vol. 12mo. 1747. 4to. 1749.

The edition by the late Gilb. Wakefield, is executed with uncommon accuracy and elegance.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ENQUIRIES into the DISCOVERY of the ESSENCE of ROSES; translated from the RECHERCHES SUR LA DECOUVERTE DE L'ESSENCE DE ROSE, of MONSIEUR L'ANGLE, MEMBER of the NATIONAL INSTITUTE, KEEPER of the ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS, &c. &c.

FROM the title of this little essay, it might appear, that I incur the reproach of having devoted my time to frivolous researches, but my object has been to correct an error very frequent among Orientalists; and to prove that

the discovery, of which these pages treat, is not by any means so ancient as many have imagined. However numerous the admirers of this fragrant *Ottar* may be in Europe, as in Asia, I wish to pay it thus my public homage.—A verse from *Hafiz*, the Persian Anacreon, will not be here misplaced:

"*Hafiz! wesal-i-gul tulbee hemchu bulbulan,*

"*Jan Kun fedai' Ekak i-rab-i-bagbhan i-gul.*

"O! Hafiz, thou desirest like the Nightingale the presence of the rose! let thy very soul be a ransom for the earth, where the keeper of the Rose-garden walks!"

In this couplet, he alludes to the loves of the Nightingale and the Rose, which have been celebrated by so many poets of Arabia, Persia, and Turkey.

The word *Ottar*, or *A'thr*, used by the Asiatics, to express the essence of roses, is originally Arabic; and signifies an aromatic odour, or perfume in general; it is derived from *Attara*, or *A'thara*, (to perfume one's-self,) &c. and it seems to have some affinity with another Arabic word, *Katara*, (to drop, or distil by drops, &c.) and to the Hebrew *Ketr*, (he has perfumed, &c.) The Chaldaic word *Katura* expressed eleven kinds of aromatics, which the Jews burned in their sacrifices. (See Schultens's Clavis Dialect: ling. Hebr. et Arab; page 296: and Castelli Lexicon Heptaglott, ad vocem קטר.) As to the resemblance which Mr. Weston, (in a work which I shall hereafter quote) imagines he has found between the Arabic word *Ottar*, and the European *odour*, I leave it for my readers to determine on the etymology. I must here remark, that flowers in general, and roses from their peculiar excellence, are termed in Arabic, *ward*; and in Persian, *gul*; but the *ottar* is not to be confounded with the *gulab*, or *rose-water*, which is simply the product of roses, distilled with water, according to a process well known to all perfumers, both of Europe and Asia; this, indeed, is the previous, and indispensable preparation for obtaining the essence, or *ottar*; for after a certain quantity of roses has been so distilled, (as Colonel Polier indicates in the first volume of Asiatic Researches,) the rose-water is left exposed to the cool air of the night; and on the next day, a very inconsiderable portion of *ottar* is found congealed on the surface of the rose-water. It may be easily supposed, that the quantity of essence depends much on the quality of the

the roses; those of Shiraz, Kirman, and Cashmere, are particularly celebrated, as the following quotations will prove.

The learned Kämpfer, (in his *Aménités Exotiques*, page 374.) informs us, that "the roses of Shiraz yield on distillation, a thick substance, resembling butter, called *attar gul*; and this oil is purchased for its weight in gold, and is unequalled in sweetness and fragrance; which shows, that the roses of the territory of Persepolis, are of the hottest nature." The same traveller adds, "that sandal-wood gives additional strength to the perfume;" and this observation is confirmed by Colonel Polier, who remarks, however, at the same time, that this addition reduces the value of the essence. The use of sandal-wood succeeds better in the composition of simple rose-water, which according to the ingenious Anquetil du Perron (see his *Zendavesta*, vol. i. 525, &c.) is styled *Sandali gulab*, or, if we may so translate it, *rose-water of sandal*. In the first volume of Linschoten's *Voyages*, (pp. 125-126) we read, that the sandal-wood itself produces an odoriferous oil.

The roses of Kirman are described, by Olearius, and other travellers, as wonderfully abundant, and a very delightful water is said to be distilled from them, which forms a considerable branch of commerce in that country; but those writers have not made any mention of the essence.

The most exquisite roses of Asia, appear to be those of Cashmere; and Mr. Forster, (in *Journey from India to Petersburg*, vol. ii. page 15, quarto edition,) says, "I may venture to class in the first rank of vegetable produce, the rose of Cashmere, which, for its brilliancy and delicacy of odour, has long been proverbial in the East; and its essential oil, or *ottar*, is held in universal estimation." Indeed, long before the publication of Mr. Forster's *Travels*, we had learned from Monsieur Anquetil du Perron, that the best species of rose was produced in Cashmere.

Roses are found in great abundance also in Syria, Faïme, and the different provinces of the Barbary states; and an essence is extracted from them, but much inferior to that of Persia, and of Cashmere. One would scarcely imagine that a process, at once so simple, and so universally known throughout the East, and even on the coasts of Western Africa, and which is the result of another process in use, from time immemorial,

cannot be traced back two hundred years.

In this opinion, I dissent very much from many ingenious men; and amongst others from Mr. Weston, who, (in his *Specimen of the Conformity of Languages*, &c. page 113,) expresses his belief that the *ottar*, or essence of roses, is the oil with which the Psalmist desires to be anointed, because he styles the oil green.—Psalm xcii. 10.

בלתי בשמן רענן

Delibutus sum in oleo viridi.

Nothing can be more vague than this epithet; since many kinds of oil are of that colour, and since the *ottar* is not always green; besides, it is not certain that the Hebrew epithet רענן should be understood as expressing any particular colour; and the Septuagint have rendered it by the Greek word *πικρ*, *fat*; (the English version says, "I shall be anointed with *fresh* oil.") I shall not here detain my readers by a long digression, in which it might be proved that the Hebrews, as well as the Christians, employed only common oil, and not perfumes, in the consecration of their kings.

But, in support of my opinion on the recent discovery of the *ottar*, I shall adduce both negative and positive proofs; and I hope to demonstrate, that it was not known before the year 1021 of the Mohamedan, or 1612 of the Christian, æra; my negative proofs are derived from the silence of Eastern, and of European writers, prior to the epoch above-mentioned.

In the works of Hafiz, and of Sadi, we find frequent mention of the *gulab*, or rose-water; none of the *ottar*, or essence. Sherifaddin Ali Yezdi, who wrote a History of Tamerlane, often describes the perfumes lavishly expended in the entertainments given by that Tartar conqueror, and his children; but the historian is silent on the subject of the *ottar*.

The *Ayeen Akbery*, or Commentary of the Grand Mogul Akber, translated by Mr. Gladwin, of Calcutta, contains a chapter on the regulation of the Imperial Perfumery, in which various preparations of roses are noticed, without any mention of the essence. This work, the *Ayeen Akbery*, was composed in the year of our æra, 1569; and consequently, forty-two years before the date that I have assigned to the discovery of the *ottar*.

As to European travellers, I can venture to affirm, that of those who visited Persia and Hindoostan, and whose narratives prior to the seventeenth century have

have been collected by Hackluit, Purchas, De Bry, Melchisedec Thevenot, Bergeron, Churchill, Harris, &c. not one has spoken of the essence of roses: many of them describe the rose-water as a most pleasing perfume, and in terms which prove their ignorance of the other preparation.

But a positive proof of what I have asserted, is derived from the annals of the Moghul Empire, of which the authors were perhaps witnesses of the facts that they relate.

We shall begin by consulting a History of the Grand Moghuls, written in the Persian language by Mohammed Hashem; an important work, entitled, "*Tarikh Montekheb lubab*, or *The authentic Abridgement of Chronicles*." This, which is preserved among the manuscripts of the National Library, in Paris, passes rapidly over the reigns of Timur, and his descendants; and in fact, commences with the account of *Baber*, who in the year 1526, conquered Hindoostan; and it ends with the year 1677; when Mohammed Shah was on the throne. The discovery of the ottar of roses is twice noticed in this History, and in the most unequivocal manner: first, in a chapter entitled, *Marriage of the Princess Nour Jehan, with the Inhabitant of Paradise*, (*that is, the lately deceased*) *Jehangir, the Inventions and Discoveries of the Queen of the World*, &c. This Princess, *Nour Jehan*, (a title signifying, Light of the Universe,) was the celebrated beauty called also *Mihr al Nesa*, (or the Bright Sun of Women.) She inspired the Emperor *Jehangir* with so violent a passion, that to possess her charms he contrived the assassination of her husband; she even exercised the sovereign power, during the space of six months; and money was coined in her name: but we are not authorized in attributing to her (as is generally done) those rupees which bear the signs of the zodiac; for although struck under the reign of *Jehangir*, they have quite a different origin. This fascinating woman, who employed every art to secure her influence over the monarch of Hindoostan, introduced many innovations in the female dress, and we may say, invented fashions, a circumstance before unknown in Asia; on this subject, the chapter above quoted, contains many curious details: but it will be sufficient to extract one passage, relating to the object which engages our attention. "The Essence of Rose-water which the

Princess *Nour-jehan* first called the *Ottar of Jehangir*, (in compliment to the Emperor) and other perfumes of a more moderate value, and within the attainment of persons of small fortune, are of her and her mother's invention." The succeeding chapter, entitled, *History of the Seventh Year of Jehangir's Reign, and of the Festival of the New Year*, &c. begins with some particulars more precise and satisfactory than the passage above given.—"At the commencement of this festival, the mother of Princess *Nourjehan*, having presented some essence of roses which she had extracted, and the Emperor having approved of it, he thought proper to bestow on the discoverer his own august name, and it was called *Ottar Jehangiri*; and to the princess he gave a necklace of pearl, worth thirty thousand rupees; it is indeed a wonderful discovery, for no perfume can equal it; and its vivifying odour is grateful to angels, geni, and men. The author of this work recollects, that the price of good *Ottar Jehangiri*, until the beginning of the reign of *Aulungir*, (who now resides in Paradise) was eighty rupees for a *tolah*; whilst, in our time, this same essence has fallen in price to eight or nine rupees per *tolah*."

Those two quotations agree perfectly with the following passage, from the History of Hindostan, compiled in English by Mr. Gladwin, from numerous materials collected with much labour and expense, during a residence of twenty-three years in India. "The manner of making the ottar," says this ingenious writer, "was at this time discovered by the mother of *Nourjehan*. The ottar is an essential oil of roses, which floats in a very small quantity on the surface of distilled rose-water, whilst yet warm; and it is collected by means of a little bit of cotton fastened to the end of a stick; it is the most delightful of all perfumes, and in fragrance equals the new-blown rose. The Emperor, as a reward for the invention, bestowed on the lady a necklace of most precious pearls; and the Princess *Selima Sultana*, (one of the widows of *Akbar*,) gave it the name of *Ottar Jehangiri*."

Thus have the Eastern authors, in my opinion, cleared up every doubt as to the epoch, and the author of this discovery; but none of them have indicated the manner in which the discovery was made: this, however, we learn from an European traveller. *Manucci*, a physician of Venice, during a residence in

India of forty years, enquired much into the annals of that empire; and composed an historical work of considerable magnitude, adorned with well-executed miniatures. This work, of which the authenticity cannot be disputed, was translated and abridged by *Catrou*, under the title of a "General History of the Mogul Empire, from its Foundation to the present Time;" and among the curious anecdotes collected by Manucci, is one which throws great light on the subject of this essay. It is natural to imagine, that the adulterous amours of Jehangir with Nourjehan form an interesting portion of the Emperor's history; it was at a feast given by the ambitious female to her illustrious lover, that the essence of roses was discovered. Amidst the varieties of luxury displayed on that occasion, the princess had contrived that rose-water should flow in a small canal throughout the gardens; whilst the Emperor walked with her along the borders of the canal, they perceived a kind of scum, floating on the surface of the water; and when it approached the brink, they gathered and examined it; and this was a substance produced by the sun, from the rose-water. All the court agreed in acknowledging, that this oily substance was the most exquisite perfume known in India; and in course of time, art endeavoured to imitate what had been at first the offspring of accident, and of nature."—(*Histoire Generale des Mogols*; tom. 1. 326.)

These particulars are by no means unworthy of credit; for Manucci arrived in India, during the reign of Shah-jehan, son and successor of Jehangir, whilst the recollection of these circumstances was, no doubt, still fresh in the memory of several persons. The essence had been, for a long time, observed to swim on the surface of distilled rose-water; but in so small a quantity, that no one had thought of collecting it; a fortunate accident inspired the idea; the discovery being once made, (like most others) appeared so simple, that we are astonished that the ottar was not found by the first chemist who applied his alchemic to experiments on roses.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

JANE Stuart, the extraordinary character of whom some account is given in the Monthly Magazine for October last, supposed to be a natural daughter of King James II. after renouncing the world and splendour of courts, resi-

ded at Wisbech, in Cambridgeshire. It is to be regretted that few memorials remain of her; but two ancient and respectable inhabitants, now deceased, have related to the writer of this the following incidents:—When she first came, she sought employment by standing (as is usual with labourers at this day who want work) on or near the foot of the bridge, where, in hay-time and harvest, the farmers resort every morning to hire. She selected for her abode, a cellar in a part of the town called the Old Market, where she spun worsted; to dispose of which, she regularly had a stall on the market-day. Being once thus employed, she recognised by the arms and livery, a coach and attendants going to the principal inn, (the Rose and Crown,) near to which her stall stood, upon which, she immediately packed up her worsted, retired to her cell, and carefully concealed herself. The owner, who was said to be the Duke of Argyle, endeavoured to find her, but without effect. The house under which she lived has been since rebuilt, and part of it is now occupied by the Lady Mary Knollis, aunt to the present Earl of Banbury. She constantly attended, when in health, the meeting of the Society of Friends in Wisbech; was humble and exemplary in her conduct, well esteemed by her neighbours, invariably avoided all conversation relative to her family connexions; and when in the freedom of intercourse, any expression inadvertently escaped, leading to an enquiry, she stopped short, seemed to regret having disclosed so much, and silenced further research. She read the New Testament in Greek; but even this circumstance was discovered accidentally by an unexpected call: was fond of birds, which were frequently allowed to leave their cages, and fly about in her apartment. When near eighty, she had a new set of teeth. She died (according to the Friends' Register) "the 12th of 7th mo. 1742, aged 88," and was buried in the Society's grave-yard at Wisbech, where, out of respect to her memory, box has been planted round her grave, with her initials, age, and date, which still remain to mark the spot of her interment. Your's, &c. A.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS descriptive of CHELTENHAM, and its VICINITY.

LETTER III.

Cheltenham, July 27, 1808.

THANKS to the favourable state of the weather, this place is now rapidly

pidly filling; indeed, the last fortnight has poured in upon us such crowds of company, that we are actually fearful of an inundation. The principal inns and best lodgings are already full, while many poor quiet souls, who really prefer the calm comfort of obscurity to the gay flutter of fashion, have positively retired to the neighbouring villages, where lodgings are not yet become scarce. Upwards of twelve hundred names already appear on the subscription-books; and to these numerous additions are daily making. A few seasons ago, when one well alone furnished our delicious morning-beverage, it was constantly drank dry by eight o'clock. Now, thank Heaven, we are amply supplied—nay spas are become so numerous, that I think half the population of the kingdom might be supplied with this sovereign panacea.

At every turn I greet some old acquaintance, or see some distinguished personage; and our tea-tables teem with interesting anecdotes of illustrious visitors. In London, a similarity of manners usually conceals those little traits of character, that are so peculiarly interesting to an intelligent observer; but here restraint is thrown off. Confined within a limited sphere of society, and a circumscribed round of amusements, the various pursuits of individuals are strictly scrutinized, and publicity given to trivial occurrences, that in the great metropolis entirely escape observation. But hold; I forget that I have not yet described our grand morning-promenade. Can you believe it? We rise here soon after six o'clock, and immediately sally forth to the well. The walk thither at this early hour is truly delightful. Nature, clad in her gayest robe, gladdens every heart; and pleasure seems to sparkle in every eye.

The common foot-way to the old spa, lies through the church-yard, the different walks of which are shaded by double rows of lime-trees, whose prim-trained heads disgust the eye of taste with their tedious uniformity. At the end of the church-yard, many new-built shops exhibit the promising appearance of a new street, that will, in the course of time, probably extend to the crescent. The ground occupied by these, was lately a gravel walk, which, following a serpentine direction, opened into Church Mead, leaving at a little distance on the right the "Great House," that memorable monument of female caprice. This was built by the late Lady Stapleton, for a family residence; but it is now converted into a spacious and convenient lodging-

house. Through Church Meadow, a raised path is continued to the brook. A new crescent, situated immediately to the right of this path, is in a state of considerable forwardness, and is intended to be embellished with a terrace in front, which will command a pleasant, though confined, prospect. A shallow stream, which has been dignified with the appellation of the "River Chelt," separates this meadow from the well-walk, the access to which is over a small draw-bridge, on whose construction no praise can be bestowed.

The scene here is highly interesting, and in no small degree beautiful. A fine avenue of elms leads directly to the pump, above which another of limes extends to the second or "Orchard Well." Here a serpentine walk, surrounding a small lawn, shaded with firs and young elms, gives a charming finish to the whole. The pump rises in the form of an obelisk, under an arched dome, near the centre of the walks; from whence a romantic cottage at the upper extremity, terminates the view with a most happy effect; while the church spire, rising in the centre of the opposite avenue, and exhibiting a dial, on which the progress of time may be observed from the walks, is an object inexpressibly pleasing. On one side of the paved court, in which stands the pump, is a long room, that occasionally affords shelter from the passing shower; and this room is usually enlivened by Riviere's splendid and tempting display of jewellery. On the other is Fassana's print and toy-shop; together with an orchestra, where a band of music regularly performs during the time of drinking the water.

These walks are every morning at an early hour filled with company; and I never witnessed a scene more exhilarating and more delightful than that which here uniformly presents itself. On every side interesting groups are to be seen, who, while the balmy zephyrs of morning seem to spread over each countenance the glow of animation, blend the enjoyment of social converse with the pleasure of healthful exercise. The young and the old, the vigorous and the infirm, here mingle with unwonted alacrity, and appear to derive equal delight from the varied gaiety with which they are surrounded. Here we meet some of the brightest luminaries in the hemisphere of fashion, and observe many of the most distinguished frequenters of Bond-street and St. James's; for too often are they compelled to resort hither, to repair the devastations of the

preceding campaign of dissipation, or to lay in a stock of health for that of the approaching winter.

The usual time of taking the water is in the morning, from seven to nine; and early rising, salubrious air, and gentle exercise, must of course greatly assist its beneficial effects. Almost every individual carries a glass cup, and, in passing and re-passing the pump, occasionally takes a draught of water. The spreading foliage of luxuriant trees throw over the walks a grateful shade, while seats, placed at convenient distances, offer to the fatigued pedestrian a suitable accommodation.

At the top of the line-walk on the right, a new well (Orchard Well) was last year sunk, which now affords an ample supply of water. Over this a neat pump-room is erected; and as this water possesses a smaller proportion of the chalybeate, and a larger one of the saline properties, than that of the old well; on some occasions it obtains a preference.

The decorations and general appearance of the old spa will not, perhaps, bear the strict scrutiny of correct taste. It would be invidious to compare the elm-walk to the noble avenue in Christ Church Meadow, at Oxford. The dome and pump have certainly a mean appearance. An elegant marble vase and pedestal, placed under a cupola of light architecture, would have been more appropriate, and into this the water might have been thrown without difficulty by a concealed pump.

On a gentle eminence at a short distance from the original spring, stands a noble mansion, built for the late Lord Fauconberg, called Bay's Hill Lodge. Here their Majesties resided during their visit in the year 1778. On digging a well at that time for domestic purposes, a saline water was discovered, the medicinal qualities of which approached very near to those of the old spa. A pump room was then erected over it, a pleasant terrace laid out in front, and a gravel walk opened to connect the two wells. This, which was called the "King's Well," at first produced an abundant supply of water, which often, in the height of the season, proved a valuable auxiliary to that of the other spa. In the course of time, however, this was much diminished; and since the discovery of superior springs, it has been totally neglected.

Barrett's chalybeate is situated in a field beyond the mill, at the top of the town; and a pleasant walk has been opened to it by the side of the brook. An ochreous stream had long been observed

to flow slowly through a swamp covered with brambles and succulent plants. This led to a minute examination of the place in 1803, when a copious supply of fine chalybeate water was discovered. A handsome pump room is now placed over it, and it has since been considerably frequented. The contiguity, however, of the Cambray spas to the town, will probably always secure to them the majority of visitors.

"Cambray Cottage Spa," is the property of Colonel Riddel, who has a charming residence here; and in a handsome garden in the front of this stands the pump. A suitable apartment in the house, has been appropriated for the accommodation of subscribers, and many names appear on the book. An elegant octagon viranda encloses the other well, which is nearer to Cambray-street. This would be a beautiful object from the High-street, if it had been surrounded by a well-planned shrubbery; but at present it looks comfortless and bare. These wells all produce simple chalybeate waters without any admixture of saline ingredients.

Dr. Jameson, an eminent philosophical physician, resident here, has been indefatigable in his exertions to procure sufficient supplies of saline water. He is said to have bored in upwards of forty different places, before he obtained the object of his pursuit. An abundant spring was at length found (Sherborne Well) nearly at the top of the lane adjoining the old well. This, however, possessed a sulphureous flavour, which is offensive to the palate, however salutary it may be to the system, but which flavour is said to have been perceived in the original well when it was first opened. Some accommodations were provided here, and much of this water was daily drunk. It has now fallen into disrepute, either from some change that is supposed to have taken place in the quality of the water, or, what is more likely, from the superior éclat which has attended other wells, that have been subsequently sunk.

The extensive undertakings in which Mr. Thompson has been recently engaged, for the purpose of establishing a new spa, with superior accommodations and embellishments, reflect great credit both on his liberality and his taste. The charming spot selected for this improvement and decoration, is situated behind Cambray-street, where a delightful plot of ground of very considerable dimensions, is rapidly assuming a most varied and beautiful aspect. The different medicinal waters are all to be found here, and the

the names of "Hygeia House," "Montpelier Wells," and "Montpelier Grounds," have already been imposed upon this inviting assemblage of walks and waters. The direct road hither, is through Cambridge-street, beyond which a raised causeway is carried to the brook; and over this a brick bridge is thrown, nearly opposite a structure of singular appearance, known by the name of "Lady Mary Lindsay's Cottage." It here passes some plantations, and a piece of water of fantastic form, belonging to her ladyship, and then, taking a serpentine direction through some delightful clumps of shrubs and saplings, leads at once to Hygeia House.

I shall not perhaps find a more convenient opportunity than the present one, to describe the residence of Lady Mary. It is, upon the whole, an elegant edifice, although disfigured by glaring incongruities. The latticed front and projecting thatched roof, are the only characters of a cottage that it bears, and these are completely outraged by the height of the building; the neat portico filling a large recess in front, and the spacious bows at the back of the house.

Immediately above this "Cottage," Mr. Thompson's improvements commence. Plantations and walks every where surround Hygeia House, which, as the trees increase in size, will, in the course of time, be completely embowered. This spacious and elegant structure is of white stone, and is designed to be surrounded by stone pillars and a green viranda, which cannot fail to have a most happy effect. Hither, it is said, the proprietor originally intended to have conveyed all the varieties of water in wooden trunks; but that plan, I presume, is abandoned; as other buildings have been erected in different parts of Montpelier grounds, near to the precise spots where the springs are found. The commodious pump room here, however, will afford a weak chalybeated saline, a weak sulphuretted saline, and a simple chalybeate, but these are not the waters that are most likely to attract the attention of the public. From this spa, a path proceeds winding through shrubbery to Montpelier grounds, which are of many acres extent, and reach quite to the lane behind the old well. Round these is carried a gravel walk, skirted with plantations, that also include a charming ride. On one side a hawthorn hedge, of unusual luxuriance and beauty, between two gravel walks, affords either on the one side or the other, during the whole of the day, an inviting shade, and at the opposite extremity, near to Sher-

borne well, a new pump room, and an octagon stone turret, offer an abundant supply of approved water, that has already drawn numerous visitors to the spot. The first of these contains a chalybeated and a strong and weak sulphuretted saline; the second, a chalybeated, a strong chalybeated, and a weak simple saline. Round Montpelier grounds, seats are placed in appropriate situations to command lovely prospects, the town here and there peeping through the trees, distant fields prettily decorated with timber, and sprinkled with cottages; while Cleve Hill forms a fine back-ground to the picture.

Mr. Thompson's magnificent plans of improvement, include hot and cold baths; and a suitable building has been erected for this purpose, upon a very extensive scale, near Hygeia House. Here baths of common or of mineral water, shower baths, sudatories, &c. can be procured with the greatest facility.

It has lately become a very general practice, to ridicule the prevailing taste for frequenting watering-places and drinking saline waters. To these gay resorts of fashion and of show, numerous individuals are certainly attracted by the various amusement which they offer to the idle and the dissipated. Salutary relaxation from the laborious cares of the professional man, and the man of business, must however be allowed to be a sufficient inducement for exchanging occasionally the hurry, the smoke, and the intemperate habits, of the metropolis and its vicinity, for rustic seclusion and rational enjoyment. Where a periodical influx of visitors is expected, every requisite either for comfort or gratification will of course be prepared; and thither also many will very naturally repair, who altogether disregard the waters that originally gave celebrity to the place. But the avidity with which saline waters are drunk, wherever the bounteous hand of nature has bestowed them, seems to indicate an intuitive conviction of their beneficial effects; and if we refer to the unsophisticated instincts of animals, we shall find that they also take advantage of these indigenous medicinal aids, whenever they are placed within their reach. It is a singular circumstance that in America, at certain seasons of the year, various tribes of animals assemble at the "salines," or "salt licks," which abound in many parts of that vast continent, and after drinking copiously of the nauseous draught, disperse again quietly in the woods. The settlers observing this, were induced

induced to mix salt with the provender of their cattle, which produced in those thus fed, a manifest superiority. It will hardly be necessary, after relating this strong fact, to insist on the inference to be drawn from the concurrence of all nations in the use of salt as a culinary ingredient; from the predilection shown for it by some of the feathered race, or from the salutary properties of the salt marshes, either in preventing or remedying the diseases of sheep. Can we wonder then that Cheltenham, liberally supplied as it is with saline springs, should be so much frequented? Here the active agency of common salt is heightened by the addition of other saline materials (Epsom and Glauber salts) whose aperient qualities are more decisive, while their debilitating effects are counteracted by carbonic and chalybeate principles, whose renovating influence upon the stomach is universally recognized. Here, according to the nature of his complaint, the invalid may have recourse to the saline chalybeate of the old spa; a sulphuretted saline, approaching to the nature of Harrogate water; a simple saline, &c. &c. at Montpellier Wells; and a simple chalybeate, like that of Tunbridge, at Barrett's, and at Riddel's. These waters will doubtless always retain some degree of credit, although the manner of taking them may perhaps hereafter be somewhat varied. Reason, in many cases, would seem to prescribe an alteration of the evacuating and bracing systems; but as in all these points the sagest doctors disagree, every individual must be left to the direction of his own medical oracle, unless, having attained the age of forty, he has acquired temerity enough to become his own physician.

The waters of Cheltenham are from their nature eminently calculated to relieve those distressing trains of bilious and nervous symptoms that are now become so prevalent. The fashionable modes of "killing time," in which so many are engaged, and the sedentary lives that others are compelled by necessity, or induced by choice, to lead, produce debilitating effects that assume a thousand hideous shapes. Relaxation of stomach, and consequent indigestion, is often the origin of those evils; and Cheltenham water, while it removes the crude accumulations that oppress the digestive powers, imparts to them a degree of strength and tone, that is speedily diffused through the whole body; while pleasant walks, charming rides, and innumerable objects, that interest

the mind, promote exercise, which is nature's best restorative.

In liver complaints, that arise from a long residence in torrid climes, the superior efficacy of these waters is firmly established; and many whose health has been thus injured, annually resort to this place, and bear away in their altered looks ample testimony of the benefit they have received.

The baths which I have before noticed, are likely to be of incalculable advantage to those who are tormented with extraneous affections, for the cure of which, the internal use of these waters has long been efficiently employed. The bathing plan, however, would be greatly improved, if it supplied artificial sea-water and sulphurated baths. The addition of a proper proportion of salt to the mineral water might easily be made; and surely some chemical process might be devised, to approximate the strong sulphurated saline nearer to the nature of Harrogate water.

It would be worthy of the enlarged views of Mr. Thompson, to procure, if possible, the completion of the colonnade, and to open from thence a grand avenue to Montpellier wells.

I fear my prolixity has been tiresome, and therefore hasten to conclude. We have made a party for a rural excursion to-morrow, that will, perhaps, afford matter for my next letter. Adieu.

Your's, &c.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR,

I SHOULD be glad if some of your correspondents would inform me, why Dr. Johnson, in his *Lives of the Poets*, says, that John Hughes was the son of a citizen of London, and Ann Burgess; William Shenstone, the son of Thomas Shenstone and Anne Pen; and that "Mark Akenside's father, Mark, was a butcher, of the presbyterian sect; his mother's name was Mary Lumsden."

Are we to understand by this, that they were not the offspring of marriage?

It hath often occurred to me, that the poetical merit of Shenstone and Akenside has been much under-rated by the criticism of Johnson. In your Magazine for May last, appeared some strictures on Shenstone's Pastoral Ballad, with a sneering quotation from Polwhele, who must surely have been hard driven to find a rhyme for *namby pamby*, by instituting the infantile word, *lamby*.

He cannot pretend that it was done in imitation of Shenstone, since such

nonsense

nonsense is no where to be found in the writings of that celebrated bard; it might be retorted,

O gentle Polwhele! sadly push'd for rhyme;
For thee, the bells must never ring, but chime.

J. Bannantine objects to the word *furnished*, in

"My banks they are furnished with bees;"

but, I think, improperly; that word is used in the same sense by some of our best poets; for instance:

— She hath directed
How I shall take her from her father's
house;

What gold and jewels she is furnished with.

SHAKESPEARE.

Again,

"Ideas, forms, and intellects,

"Have furnish'd out three different sects."

PRIOR.

I once saw an humorous parody on this part of Shenstone's Ballad, and which produced in my mind what such trivial imitations are intended to produce; my admiration of the charming original remained undiminished; a man is not less a man, because mimicked by a sickly dwarf.

"More charms than my cattle unfold:"

this, (with J. B.) I used to think faulty; but am now of a different opinion; for, on the twentieth of last month, (whilst enjoying that delightful view which an octagonal seat at the Leasowes inscribed,

"To all friends round the Wrekin,"

affords,) I observed on the lawn before me, handsome cows, beautiful calves; and, in the words of Dr. Watts,

— "the sweet little lambs,
Were skipping about by the sides of their
dams."

These cattle truly "unfolded their charms." Cattle is not confined to cows and oxen, (as this gentleman seems to think,) but extends to all tame animals not strictly domesticated.

In his criticism on the words

"Not a brook that is limpid and clear,"

(he says,) they imply that some of his brooks were muddy; the fact is, that some of them are so closely shaded with trees, as to be neither "limpid nor clear," and yet not muddy.

I can assure him, that at the Leasowes I saw, in great profusion,

"Thickets of roses that blow,"

and from which

"Nightingales may warble their loves."

With respect to the deceitful words of Paridel, and those of Corydon, "which flow from the heart," being too much alike, I do not think exactly with him; but, on the contrary, that they exhibit great proof of the poet's art, in making imitation so much like nature, whilst it is still apparent to the reader to be only imitation.

Charles-square, Hoxton, Your's, &c.
July 31, 1809. J. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your valuable Magazine has been frequently the vehicle of biographical notices of valuable and remarkable persons, I judge that the liberty I take in sending you some memoirs of the life and opinions of the late Dr. Pike will not be unacceptable.

In early life I was very intimate with him, and have often been greatly gratified in observing his strong inquisitive turn, which was indefatigable in obtaining knowledge, and searching for truth. His complete liberality, and soft urbanity of manners towards all persons, or parties, was a conspicuous trait in his character, and gained him much attention. He was a sedate, modest, virtuous youth; and in his filial character there are but few like him. In after-life, his extreme fondness for obscure retirement removed him very much from the observation, and kind notice, of many who would have found great pleasure in his friendship.

In those early days, he gave me the particulars of his family history^d; he told me that his ancestors lived first at Marlborough, and then at Lavington, in Wiltshire; that they were country carpenters for several generations; that they had a small inheritance at Lavington, and lived comfortably. That his great grandfather went up to London in 1667, and was engaged for several years in rebuilding the city after the great fire: that some years afterwards, this great grandfather, when repairing some houses which he had at Portsmouth, died suddenly, being found by some of his workmen dead and stiff, in an attitude of prayer, on his knees, and leaning against a window seat. His son remained at Lavington, and had a numerous family, one of whom was the late Doctor's father. Dr. Pike's father came to London at about the age of twenty. He was already married, and he soon engaged in business in the parish of St. Ann, Westminster. His wife died in a short time; and in 1743 he married again to a Miss Baxter, by whom he had several children. The

Doctor

Doctor was the second, and was born in King-street, in September, 1745. His father died when he was scarcely four years old; and when the family affairs were settled, the widow found herself left in very narrow circumstances. This might have been fatal to the plan which the parents had intended to adopt for their son—but genius will force its way. His father was one of the first adherents to the methodists, (then a new sect); and had he lived, it would have been his highest ambition, and dearest delight, to have seen his son a flaming methodistical declaimer. But herein he would probably have been disappointed; for as soon as the boy began to think, he began to doubt about their peculiar tenets, to hold religious whimsies in dislike, and to be disgusted with every thing that was enthusiastic.

As his mother's finances would not allow her to spare enough for adopting the plan which her late husband had designed for their son, by sending him to one of the English universities, she was obliged to give him only a private education. His first rudiments were received from a very judicious old woman, who taught him to read correctly, and so fitted him for his future school. At five years old, he was placed under the care of a clergyman, who was a friend of his mother; and before he reached his sixth year, he began learning Latin. With this gentleman, who was an excellent classical scholar, he continued ten or twelve years, no doubt to his great advantage. I do not recollect what he has told me of the intermediate time till 1766; but then he was classical assistant at a considerable boarding-school at Guildford, and afterwards at a grammar-school, somewhere in Kent. The natural turn of his mind, led him at this time to critical theology, and to medical studies, which might be called his hobbyhorse. He attended medical lectures in London, during the vacations. He rose early, and sat up late at his studies. He never allowed himself an idle hour. Even his walks for exercise were usually solitary, and his pockets were always stuffed with books. He was fond of sitting in Catharine-hill chapel (a fine piece of ruins near Guildford) where he could be for hours undisturbed; and afterwards, when in Kent, he had some sequestered retirement on the bank of the Medway, to which he used to find his way through a wood, where there was no path. There he could be entirely free from interruption;

and here he passed many of his leisure hours, with the books which he carried thither in his pocket.

When his clerical career commenced, I either never learned, or do not remember; but he was recommended to his bishop by a large and most respectable number of clergy, to whom he was well known. I recollect to have seen his papers, and among the subscribed names, were those of Dr. Sumner, the master of Harrow; Mr. Gibson, a relative of the bishop of London; Dr. Burdett, and Dr. Hill, of Guildford; Dr. Wilson, of Deptford; and an unusual number of others. He was well known to, and much esteemed by, Dr. Secker, the archbishop; Dr. Terrick, then bishop of London; and Dr. Thomas, bishop of Winchester; with the latter, he had a considerable degree of intimacy, and spent many pleasant hours with his lordship in his study, at Chelsea.

Yet, notwithstanding all this, I think he did not continue many years in the establishment. He soon began to doubt of many things, and strongly to dislike many others. He repented his subscription to the articles, and would not, on any account, repeat it. Whether he ever undertook any stated clerical duty, while in the establishment, I know not; but I should think it likely that he did not. I recollect he was offered a grammar-school in the weald of Kent, to which two good curacies were annexed; but the water of the place was bad, and he would not accept the offer. I know he was afterwards offered a comfortable rectory, which conscience would not allow him to accept. Seeing, or thinking he saw, great defects in the constitution and daily services of the church, he became very uneasy and dissatisfied. The more he read, the more he thought; the more his difficulties increased. One object after another arose in his mind, till at length he was very bitterly embarrassed. He had prejudices hanging about him respecting schism, and was therefore not clear, that to secede from the church was innocent. He was unacquainted with dissenters, and thought that the great majority of them were merely ranting enthusiasts, or rigid Calvinists, with very few, if any, rational men among them. His views opened but by little and little; and therefore he then thought, Dr. Priestley went too wide. I have often heard him say, at this time, that the state of his mind was severely painful. But at length, by the reasoning

reasonings of a very intimate friend, the curate of a neighbouring parish, he was freed from his apprehension of guilt in separation; and from that time he determined on seceding. Emolument was as nothing to him; when conscience forbade. "Go, (said his liberal-minded friend,) if your conscience cannot be satisfied with us, let not your talents lie idle; go hear Kippis, Price, Farmer, Pickard. Join that body of Christians; for other dissenters will not suit you. Among them you may be useful." He went and was delighted. He sought acquaintance with these gentlemen, and an intimacy commenced with them, which lasted many years; more especially with Dr. Kippis. That gentleman's great urbanity and friendship, afforded him one of his greatest pleasures. He now decidedly renounced the establishment; and the first time he preached among the dissenters, was for Dr. Kippis, in March, 1777. He, after this, became intimately acquainted with all those London ministers who were called presbyterian, and all their pulpits were occasionally open to him.

At this time, he kept a boarding-school in London; but about the year 1779, he removed it to Stoke Newington, and soon after to Edmonton. When there, he married a Miss Gregory, the daughter of a Russia merchant, deceased, by whom he has since had a very large family. In a few years he gave up his school to her brother, himself accepting an invitation to a congregation somewhere in the west, through the medium of Dr. Savage. But whether he found things disagreeable there I cannot say, for his stay in that part was not long. He returned to the metropolis. Here is again a break in the information I can give, as I then left England for near five years. At my return, in 1791, he was practising medicine in London, (and a most intuitive and able physician he was.) I suppose his diploma was from Scotland, or America. How long he continued the practice of that profession I know not; but as his own health was always tender, he could not then bear residence in town, and therefore lived at a little distance. I suppose he was never extensively known as a physician. He could not push himself into notice. He hated all little arts. And as he spent but a few hours daily in town, that circumstance was against him. Nevertheless, when he declined practice, he had acquired some comfortable property,

on which he supported his large family, with economy, for several years. The late Dr. Buchan, with whom he was very intimate, spoke to me with great respect of his medical abilities, of his abhorrence of medical cant and consequential ignorance, of his disinterested honesty; but, said he, "he loves to be too much in the shade, he is too fond of a back-ground." About this time, he had a tempting offer if he would return to the establishment, but his views were not altered, and the offer was made in vain.

At length, a most infamous and bitter persecution was commenced against him, by a set of the vilest miscreants on earth, acting in a large confederacy. This compelled him, with a broken spirit, at the age of sixty, to quit a comfortable situation, and all his connections. Nobody knew to what part he retired. Some said to Holland, others to Ireland, others to Yorkshire. But I think they were all mistaken, and that he went westward; for in the spring of 1805, I saw him from my window, at Bridport; and a short time after, I saw him again at Exeter, purchasing a horse. As I judged that I might hurt his feelings, if he wished for concealment, I did not speak to him; and from that time I knew no more of him, till I read his death in the daily papers; I suppose between two and three years ago.

I greatly pitied his undeserved sufferings, for I know him to have been a very valuable and worthy man; unassuming in his disposition, bland in his manners, and strict in moral principle. As a son, a husband, a father, and a minister, he commanded esteem. His heart was truly friendly, and he was sympathy itself towards all kinds of distress; ever ready to render any kindness, or make any sacrifice, to assist or sooth the sorrowful. I could tell such instances of this kind, as are very rarely to be met with, but they would lengthen this narrative too much. Perhaps I may give them in some future letter.

He was an able, classical scholar; a good biblical critic, a very pleasing poet, and deep read from his youth in medical lore, which was his peculiar delight. But none but his immediate and very intimate friends could know all this; for he made no display of his knowledge or talents; and rather seemed to aim at concealment. I have some sweet pieces of his poetry by me, which I may some time transcribe and send you. As a preacher,

he was clear in his instruction, and powerfully impressive. There is a sermon against drunkenness, in a volume which he published many years ago, which is the most masterly thing of the kind that I have ever seen.

He was always candid and kind to people of every creed; not believing, that any human opinions can make the smallest difference in our allotments hereafter; unless it be such as are prejudicial to morals here. He would smile at honest enthusiasm, and what he termed religious whimsy; but he was decidedly hostile to, and zealous against, all those systems of divinity which he thought represent the Creator in an unamiable light, or which lead to moral depravity.

When young, he had some peculiarities of opinion; it is probable, that as he was a thinking man, he might either drop some of them, or adopt more as he grew older. From former conversations with him, and from what I have since heard, I have reason to think, that, though he did not lightly adopt any peculiarity of sentiment, he held the following opinions:

1. That the inspiration of scripture was partial only; for that divine inspiration was not necessary to dictate the narration of facts, or those historical books which appear to be extracts from the Jewish registers.

2. That the Mosaic account of the fall of man is probably allegorical; but if not, that in that, and the History of Creation, the facts were collected by Moses from tradition; and embellished in a way something like the machinery of poetry, by the fancy of the writer. It could not be supposed, (he would say) that God actually walked in the garden, and chose the cool of the day, as if he could be affected by heat. Many other similar matters he considered as embellishment.

3. That Adam was asleep when Eve was placed by him; and that he had dreamed she was taken out of his side.

4. That there is no proof that Abel killed his cattle for sacrifice; but that it is more probable, he only brought them on a day appointed for solemn worship by his father, and presented them before the Lord, as a grateful acknowledgment; and, perhaps, poured out a libation of the milk or cream, which Dr. P. thought is mistranslated, fat.

5. That human sacrifices were not uncommon prior to the days of Abraham; and that having them familiar to his mind, by report, he dreamed he was commanded to sacrifice his son, which supposed command, judging the dream to be divinely impressed on his mind, he hastened to obey.

6. That the ceremonial part of the Jewish law, &c. was not given by God, but only

suggested by the prudence of Moses, as a wise legislator, to the Jewish people at that time.

7. That the story of Balaam's ass was only an impressive dream of the prophet, but perhaps under divine direction.

8. That the books which compose the sacred volume, having been written at very different times, and upon very different occasions, may sometimes be difficult to be understood, but that no part of scripture has a double or hidden meaning.

9. That the psalms were written by several persons, and on particular occasions. That the sublimest devotion, and all the beauties of fine writing, are to be found in them. But he denied them any inspiration, except it be what is called poetical inspiration. That no one of them can be found wholly applicable to the Messiah; and that, therefore, (notwithstanding what Jews or Christians may have thought to the contrary,) no one of them is prophetic, or has any reference to Jesus Christ. The passage in Luke xxiv. 44, "and in the Psalms," he thought he could prove to be an interpolation.

10. That what are called types in the Old Testament, were never intended as such; but are only fanciful applications by the Jews and Christians.

11. That the Canticles were merely love-poems; admirable indeed for their tender beauties. That they were not written by Solomon, but by some one of his courtiers; and that they were placed in the sacred canon, by Ezra, to please the Jews, and in compliment to their favourite Solomon.

12. That the book of Jonah is probably a Jewish legend, like that of Tobit. That our Lord's notice of it, did not establish the facts in it; but only spake to the general belief, and current opinion, of the Jews. The impossibility of a man being so long in the stomach of an animal, where he could not breathe, and must have been ground to chyle, he thought an insurmountable objection. That it was miraculous, was not to be supposed; because miracles were not wrought, but for some weighty reasons, and to answer some great ends; but no such reasons or ends are apparent. If, therefore, the narrative be true, he supposed there must have been some hill near the shore, commonly called the Great Fish, perhaps from some resemblance in its form, (as the long hill between Guildford and Farnham is called the Hog's Back), and that under or in this hill was a cavern, where Jonah might be confined for the whole time mentioned. But he judged the former supposition the most probable.

13. That history affords the best comment on the writings of the prophets; for that though there are many clear predictions respecting the Messiah, given, no doubt, by the highest inspiration; yet, that many other passages

passages, supposed by some to be such also, have nothing to do with that subject, but only relate to other persons and things.

14. That the book of Job is a poetical allegory, founded chiefly on some ancient facts, embellished by the machinery of poetry; and that it was written by Moses.

15. That the bodies of Adam and Eve were created mortal by nature; and that the sentence of death passed on them related to the death of the soul.

16. That the inspiration of the New Testament is partial also. That there was no doubt a superintendancy, according to the promise of our Lord, to bring all necessary facts, proper to be recorded, to the remembrance of the writers, but that there is no proof of any thing more.

17. That it is an injury to the Christian cause, to assert more authority than can be proved. That its internal evidence is abundantly sufficient to prove its divine origin. That the discourses and parables of our Lord are so infinitely superior to any thing else in the world, that they prove divine wisdom to have been given to him in abundance, because he spake as never man before him spake.

18. That the orthodox doctrines of the Trinity, the divinity of Jesus, original sin, the imputation of Christ's righteousness, his vicarious satisfaction, unconditional personal election and reprobation, irresistible grace, necessary final perseverance, and the eternity of hell torments, were not in his Bible.

19. That to suppose the Great Father of all, furious and severe, till Jesus made him propitious, is contrary to the plain declarations of the apostles, as well as to reason.

20. That there cannot be guilt in mistaken opinions; and that to suppose God will punish his creatures for these, is forming most unworthy notions of the Great and Gracious Father of all.

21. That Christianity is entirely a moral system, sanctioned by future rewards and punishments.

22. That the wicked and impenitent will hereafter be punished, according, and in proportion, to their guilt, and then will be put out of being.

23. That the second death, and the destruction, so frequently mentioned in the scripture, is the extinction of a wicked soul; and eternal life the great prize and gift of God to the righteous.

24. That the whole body which is laid into the earth is not to arise, but only the original stamina, which had been expanded by adventitious nourishment. That the matter of this nourishment will be left behind, and that the real original body will be expanded, and made, perhaps, as subtle as light itself, and filled with a glorious splendour, if the final allotment be happiness.

25. That, notwithstanding the corrupt prac-

tice of multitudes of Christians, it is idolatry to worship as God any being except the Great Spirit, the Father of all. That our Lord never ordered divine worship to be paid to himself, and that he is not the right object thereof, but only the Great Universal Parent.

26. That in the present state of the Christian church, ignorant, uneducated ministers are its disgrace, and never truly useful. That a distinct order, carefully educated and separated from secular employments, is absolutely necessary for promoting the true understanding of the gospel. Nevertheless such an order is not divinely appointed, and any one who understands Christianity may teach it: any Christian may baptize another; and any number of Christians may celebrate the Lord's Supper, either with or without a clergyman.

27. That baptism of infants is absurd, because they cannot repent or believe: and that in the baptism of adults, it is immaterial in what way the water is applied, whether by immersion, pouring, or sprinkling.

I believe Dr. Pike held most, if not all, of these sentiments. He was, perhaps, a Christian *sui generis*; yet he certainly never embraced a novel notion without deep thought, and what appeared to him to be substantial reasons.

Before I conclude, I must mention further, that I am in possession of some letters, and other old papers, by which it seems to me, that I know more of his family and descent than he ever appeared to know himself, as he never mentioned his ancestors beyond his great-grandfather.

John Picus, the celebrated Earl of Mirandula, a lordship in Italy, who was a very remarkable man in the fifteenth century, and whose life was partly translated from the Italian by a Thomas More, (I suppose Sir Thomas,) could trace his descent on the paternal side, from a nephew of the Emperor Constantine. Be that as it may, he was born anno 1463, and during his youth was most remarkable for his intense application to his studies, and rapid acquisition of all learning. He was not entirely prudent in the government of his inclinations, for, (as my papers say) before he was twenty years old, he had a son by a young lady, to whom, it was believed, he was privately married; notwithstanding he was intended for priesthood. She died, and the marriage was never owned. Soon after, there appeared a wonderful change in his disposition and conduct. He forsook all splendour and voluptuousness, and became a rigid religionist, according to the notions of those days. He burned

many amorous poems and sonnets, which he had before composed, and devoted himself, for the remainder of his life, to the study of the Scriptures and the Fathers of the Church. Having large estates he was very liberal to the poor; and three years before his death, he sold most of his estates, and gave away the produce to necessitous people, that he might free himself from every incumbrance. He reserved only enough for his own bare comfortable subsistence in his retirement. He adhered firmly to the Romish communion, and punished himself with continual penances, which were then thought meritorious. At length he died near Florence, in 1494.

I learn from my papers, that the son above-mentioned, was afterwards brought to England; and, after many changes of fortune, and much difficulty to subsist, he engaged himself with a carpenter at Marlborough, in Wiltshire, and followed that trade during the rest of his life. I believe his death is to be found in the registers of that town, about the year 1605. He left several sons, one of whom followed his business.

There is such a coincidence of circumstances in this little history, and Dr. Pike's account of his family, that I cannot but think these were his ancestors. And if so, his descent was what the world calls a great one. But he would not have set any value on this, if he had known it, for no man ever held mere aristocracy in more complete contempt than he.

I have endeavoured to do some little justice to departed merit. Perhaps I have exceeded proper bounds: I therefore hasten to conclude.

Your's, &c.

W. B.

Chapter Coffee-house, Sept. 1809.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the DIAMOND MINES in the PROVINCE of BUNDELCUND; from MR. GLADWIN'S MISCELLANY, published at CALCUTTA.

DIAMONDS are found within the earth, round the city of Punnah, (the capital of the province of Bundelcund, distant about 130 miles to the south-westward of Allahabad,) and to the extent of twenty-four miles in the directions of east, north, and west, from the precincts of that city; it is a Hindoo territory, governed by a rajah.

Any person, foreigner or native, may search for diamonds within his dominions without let or molestation. Mer-

chants from Guzerat, Surat, Joynagur, Dehly, Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow, and Furrakabad, are those who chiefly resort to Punnah for that express purpose. They employ workmen to dig for them, at the rate of five rupees per month, over whom guards, belonging to the rajah, are stationed, in order to ascertain the precise number found, and to appraise their value. One-fourth of their worth is given to the rajah, either in money or kind; the residue is left to the merchants for their own benefit. For all, however, superior in price to 30,000 rupées, the rajah gives the merchant one-fourth, and keeps the stones himself.

These gems are usually found about eighteen inches from the surface, at six feet deep, and at twenty-four feet deep, amidst a rough, coarse, honey-combed, brown stone, or gravelly substance, called *khakroo*, mixed with a dusky red argillaceous earth, like ochre, but both so hard that the miner cannot sometimes excavate a foot square during a whole day.

Where there is no *khakroo*, they are not to be met with; of this *khakroo*, when burnt, is made lime. From hence it should seem, that this concretion is the matrix of their generation. When no *khakroo* is discovered at twenty-four feet, the miner desists from delving lower. Round their pits they leave arches, wide enough for two people to traverse. From the mines the earth is hoisted in baskets, and then rinsed and sifted. When diamonds are amongst it, their crystals emit a lustre, by which they are presently discerned, and easily distinguished. Those jewels which are of a larger size, or finer than common, the rajah (as above mentioned) reserves for his own wear, or disposes of himself to the more considerable merchants.

Diamonds are said to have been discovered within this district not more than sixty years ago, (and like most other extraordinary discoveries) by accident. Children were casually seen playing with some rough stones, by a lapidary, who chanced to come to Punnah from Benares. He honestly disclosed to the rajah the nature and value of them, who caused the earth to be explored accordingly, and they were found near the following villages, Rangpore, Mujgawan, Chowperrah, Berrejepore, Etowah, Jowharpore, Manikpore, and Cowahko.

None are found in the vicinity of Chatterpore, a town about thirty miles north-westerly of Punnah, as has been erroneously supposed.

It is observed above, that the diamond country extends from Punnah, on three sides, to the distance of twenty-four miles. Now, as no part of this space is permitted to be cultivated, it may be questioned, whether the possessor really derives so much advantage from the diamonds, as he would reap from the successive culture of the same compass of ground, either in pasture or tillage.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SHOULD you have any thing better on the subject, I freely consent that the following be committed to the flames: if not, perhaps you will allow a place in your useful miscellany to these remarks, upon the criticism of your learned correspondent, R. B. upon the use of the word "*flebilis*." (Vide last volume, p. 471.)

My confined reading does not enable me to decide, whether this word ever occurs in any classical writer, in the precise meaning in which it is used by Lord Hailes; but, from the number of examples cited by Stephanus in his Thesaurus, none of which will apply, I am willing to allow that it does not. Nevertheless I think it may be maintained, that, in the sense he has used it, he has not deviated farther from the ordinary application of the word by other classical writers, than Horace himself has done.

To me it appears, that R. B. has very properly stated, that "it is the quality of exciting grief, or the quality which renders the thing or person the subject of grief, which is expressed by this verbal adjective;" but surely this definition includes two distinct meanings, which your correspondent seems to consider as one and the same. When Roman writers speak of a *carmen flebile*, or *modi flebiles*, &c. the word expresses the quality of exciting grief. But when Horace says "*multis ille bonis flebilis occidit*," the word *flebilis*, in the language of R. B. expresses the quality of rendering the person the subject of grief in others, and may be accurately translated into English by the word *lamented*.

Now, upon examining the examples of the word *flebilis*, cited by Stephanus, of which there are fifteen, the one just quoted from Horace is the only one, in which the word is affixed to the subject of grief, or in which it could be rendered *lamented* in English. In all the rest it expresses the quality of exciting grief; and I believe answers exactly to the English word *doleful*; as *cantus flebilis*,

(doleful singing); *carmen flebile*, (a doleful song); *clamor flebilis*, (a doleful noise); *elegiū flebilis*, (a doleful elegy); *genitus flebilis*, (doleful groans); *modi flebiles*, (doleful tunes); *murmur flebile*, (a doleful murmuring); *questus flebiles*, (doleful complainings); *voces flebiles*, (doleful voices); &c.

R. B. appears to me to have made the same mistake in quoting Stephanus's explanation of *flebilis*. *Plenum lachrymis, vel dignum quod fleatur*, by speaking of it as containing one meaning only, when he says, that this author "has given many examples of its use in that sense, but in no other;" for surely this definition by Stephanus, contains two distinct meanings, the 1st. *plenum lachrymis*; (tearful or doleful); the 2nd. *dignum quod fleatur*, (that which may be lamented). Now it is to the first sense only, that all the examples cited by Stephanus, except the one quoted above from Horace, will apply. I submit it therefore to your learned readers, whether Horace himself has not, by using *flebilis* to signify *lamented*, deviated as far from its constant acceptation in every other classical writer, as Lord Hailes has done, by using it to signify *lamenting* or *weeping*, which would come under Stephanus's definition of *plenum lachrymis*.

Your's, &c.

SUBDOCTOR.

P. S.—Persuaded, in my own mind, that R. B. would not have written his criticism without having taken ordinary pains, at least, to discover if any authority existed for the use of *flebilis* in the sense in which Lord Hailes has applied it, I too hastily concluded that no such authority could be easily found. But, since writing the above, upon turning to the *Index Verborum* in Horace, two cases in point immediately occurred, viz. *Carmin. lib. 4. Od. 2.*

Flebilli sponsæ juvenemve raptum. HORACE.

And again, *De Arte Poetic. v. 123.*

Flebilis Ino.

These instances I suppose, will be amply sufficient to satisfy R. B. that the word is used correctly by Lord Hailes; and at the same time they render the above letter, as far as respects his criticism, perfectly nugatory. It may nevertheless, serve to show that the Lexicographers have not well explained *flebilis* in its three significations, and may, therefore be not altogether uninteresting to some of your readers.

I suspect that the quotation from Horace, "*multis ille bonis flebilis*," &c. affords the only example to be found in any classical writer, in which *flebilis* has the signification there given it of *lamented*. It may be curious too, to remark, how exactly, in every other instance,

the old English word *doleful* corresponds with the Latin word *flebilis*; for though not frequently used to denote an afflicted person, it is so applied by Sydney :

How oft my *doleful* sire cried to me, Tarry, son,
When first he spied my love.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ORATION DELIVERED at WASHINGTON,
JULY 4, 1809, at the REQUEST of the
CITIZENS of the DISTRICT of COLUMBIA,
by JOEL BARLOW.

Friends and Fellow Citizens:—

THE day we now commemorate will never cease to excite in us the most exhilarating reflections and mutual gratulations. Minds of sensibility, accustomed to range over the field of contemplation, that the birth of our empire spreads before them, must expand, on this occasion, to great ideas, and invigorate their patriotic sentiments.

The thirty-three years of national existence, which have brought us to our present condition, are crowded indeed with instructive facts, and comprise an interesting portion of history. But they have only prepared this gigantic infant of a nation to begin its own development. They are only the prelude to the greater events that seem to unfold themselves before us, and call for the highest wisdom to give them their proper direction.

It appears to have been the practice of the public speakers, called to give utterance to the feelings of their fellow citizens on the anniversary of this day, to dwell chiefly upon those memorable transactions which necessitated, and those which afterwards supported, the Act of Independence, that gives name to the present festival. Such were the oppressions of Britain, and our effectual resistance to those oppressions. Transactions so eventful, are, doubtless, worthy to be held in perpetual remembrance. And as they ought never to be forgotten, they should frequently be recalled to the notice of our younger brethren, who can know them only from their elders. But those conflicting scenes are now become every where matters of record. They are detailed so copiously in our annals, and so often by our orators, as to render the repetition of their story, at this moment, far less important than to turn our attention to other subjects, growing out of the interests of our blessed country.

Our departed heroes and statesmen have not gone without their fame. Our tears have mingled with the ashes of those fallen in our battles, and those who have

descended in peace to a later tomb. Our gratitude attends the precious few who remain to us of that list of worthies; the illustrious relics of so many fields of danger, and so many years of labour; who led us in all our darings, when resistance to tyrants, as well in the forum as in the field, was deemed rebellion, and threatened with death. Their whitened locks that still wave among us are titles to our veneration; they command and they will obtain it, while the virtues they have taught us to practice shall continue to warm our hearts.

But our respect for the memory and the persons of all our leaders will be best evinced by the pious culture we bestow on the rich heritage they have secured, and are handing over to our possession. The present race is likewise passing away; but the nation remains and rises with its years. While we, the present race, are able to call ourselves the nation, we should be sensible of the greatness of the charge that has devolved upon us. We have duties to posterity as well as to ourselves. We must gather up our strength and encounter those duties. Yes, my friends, we are now the nation. As such we have arrived at that epoch, when, instead of looking back with wonder upon our infancy, we may look forward with solicitude to a state of adolescence, with confidence to a state of manhood. Though as a nation we are yet in the morning of life, we have already attained an elevation which enables us to discern our course to its meridian splendor; to contemplate the height we have to climb, and the commanding station we must gain, in order to fulfil the destinies to which we are called, and perform the duties that the cause of human happiness requires at our hands.

To prepare the United States to act the distinguished part that Providence has assigned them, it is necessary to convince them that the means are within their power. A familiar knowledge of the means will teach us how to employ them in the attainment of the end. Knowledge will lead to wisdom; and wisdom, in no small degree, is requisite in the conduct of affairs so momentous and so new. For our situation is, in many respects, not only new to us, but new also to the world.

The form of government we have chosen, the geographical position we occupy, as relative to the most turbulent powers of Europe, whose political maxims are widely different from ours; the vast extent

tent of continent that is, or must be, comprised within our limits, containing not less than sixteen hundred millions of acres, and susceptible of a population of two hundred millions of human beings; our habits of industry and peace instead of violence and war—all these are circumstances which render our situation as novel as it is important. It requires new theories; it has forced upon us new and bold, and in some cases doubtful, experiments; it calls for deep reflection on the propensities of human nature; an accurate acquaintance with the history of human actions: and what is perhaps the most difficult to attain, a wise discrimination among the maxims of wisdom, or what are such in other times and nations, to determine which of them are applicable, and which would be detrimental, to the end we have in view. I would by no means insinuate that we should reject the councils of antiquity in mass; or turn a deaf ear to the voice of modern experience, because it is not our own. So far as the policy of other nations is founded on the real relations of social man, on his moral nature undisguised, it may doubtless be worthy of imitation; but so far as it is drawn from his moral nature, disguised by habits materially different from ours, such policy is to be suspected, it is to be scrutinized, and brought to the test, not perhaps of our experience, for that may in certain cases be wanting, but the test of the general principles of our institutions, and the habits and maxims that arise out of them.

There has been no nation, either ancient or modern, that could have presented human nature in the same character as ours does and will present it; because there has existed no nation whose government has resembled ours. A representative democracy on a large scale, with a fixed constitution, had never before been attempted, and has nowhere else succeeded. A federal government on democratical principles is equally unprecedented, and exhibits a still greater innovation on all received ideas of statesmen and lawgivers. Nor has any theorist in political science, any among those powerless potentates of reason, the philosophers, who have taught us so many valuable things, ever framed a system or conceived a combination of principles producing such a result.

Circumstances beyond our controul had thrown in our way the materials for this wonderful institution. Our first merit lay in not rejecting them. But when

our sages began to discern the use that might be made of materials then so unpromising, they discovered great talents and patriotism in combining them into the system we now find in operation. It is indeed a stupendous fabric; the greatest political phenomenon, and probably will be considered as the greatest advancement in the science of government, that all modern ages have produced.

This is not the moment to go into a dissertation on the peculiar character of our political constitutions. The subject being well understood by so respectable a portion of this assembly, and the time allotted to this part of the exercises of the day being necessarily short, I should hardly expect to obtain your indulgence if I were even capable of doing justice to so great a theme. Otherwise the whole compass of human affairs does not admit of a more profitable inquiry. Every citizen should make it his favorite study, and consider it as an indispensable part of the education of his children.

But nations are educated like individual infants. They are what they are taught to be. They become whatever their tutors desire, and invite, and prepare, and force them to become. They may be taught to reason correctly; they may be taught to reason perversely; they may be taught not to reason at all. The last is the case of despotism; the second, where they reason perversely, is the case of a nation with an unsettled and unprincipled government, by whatever technical name it may be distinguished; for a democracy without a constitution, though generally and justly called the school of disorder and perversity, is no more liable to these calamities than a monarchy ill defined, and without a known principle of action, and where the arm of power has not that steady tension which would render it completely despotic. The first, the case in which they reason correctly, if it ever existed, or ever is to exist, must be ours. Our nation must, it can, its legislators ought to say, it *shall*, be taught to reason correctly, to act justly, to pursue its own interest upon so large a scale as not to interfere with the interest, or at least with the rights, of other nations. For the moment it should interfere with theirs, it could no longer be said to be pursuing its own.

What then are the interests of this nation, which it becomes us as private citizens (without any mission but the auto-critical right of individuals) to recommend to the great body of the American people

people on this auspicious occasion? The most obvious, and I believe the most important, are comprised in two words; and to them I shall confine my observations: *public improvements*, and *public instruction*. These two objects, though distinct in the organization which they will require, are so similar in their effects, that most of the arguments that will apply to one, will apply equally to both. They are both necessary to the preservation of our principles of government; they are both necessary to the support of the system into which those principles are wrought, the system we now enjoy; they are each of them essential, perhaps in an equal degree, to the perfecting of that system, to our perceiving and preparing the ameliorations of which it is susceptible. I shall dwell exclusively on these two objects, not because they are the only ones that might be pointed out, but because their importance, their immediate and pressing importance, seems to have been less attended to, and probably less understood, than it ought to have been among the general concerns of the Union.

Public improvements, such as roads, bridges, and canals, are usually considered only in a commercial and economical point of light; they ought likewise to be regarded in a moral and political light. Cast your eyes over the surface of our dominion, with a view to its vast extent; with a view to its present and approaching state of population; with a view to the different habits, manners, languages, origin, morals, maxims of the people; with a view to the nature of those ties, those political, artificial ties, which hold them together as one people, and which are to be relied upon to continue to hold them together as one people, when their number shall rise to hundreds of millions of freemen, possessing the spirit of independence that becomes their station. What anxiety, what solicitude, what painful apprehensions, must naturally crowd upon the mind for the continuance of such a government, stretching its thin texture over such a country, and in the hands of such a people! The prospect is awful; the object, if attainable, is magnificent beyond comparison; but the difficulty of attaining it, and the danger of losing it, are sufficient to cloud the prospect in the eyes of many respectable citizens, and force them to despair. Despair in this case, to an ardent spirit devoted to the best good of his country, is a distressing state indeed. To despair of preserving the federal union of these

republics, for an indefinite length of time, without a dismemberment, is to lose the highest hopes of human society, the greatest promise of bettering its condition that the efforts of all generations have produced. The man of sensibility who can contemplate without horror the dismemberment of this empire, has not well considered its effects. And yet I scarcely mingle in society for a day without hearing it predicted, and the prediction uttered with a levity bordering on indifference; and that too by well-disposed men of every political party. Hence I conclude, that the subject has not been examined with the attention it deserves.

I am not yet so unhappy as to believe in this prediction; but I should be forced to believe in it if I did not anticipate the use of other means than those we have yet employed to perpetuate the union of the States. They must not be coercive means. Such ones, in most cases, would produce effects directly the reverse of what would be intended. Our policy does not admit of standing armies; and if it did, we could not maintain them sufficiently numerous to restrain great bodies of freemen with arms in their hands, blinded by ignorance, heated by zeal, and led by factious chiefs; and if we could maintain them strong enough for that purpose, we all know they would very soon overturn the government they were intended to support.

With as little prospect of success could we rely upon legislative means; that is, upon laws against treason and misdemeanor, or any other chapter of the criminal code. Such laws may sometimes intimidate a chief of rebels, or a few unsupported traitors. But a whole geographical district of rebels, half a nation of traitors, would legislate against you. They would throw your laws into one scale and their own into the other, and toss in their bayonets to turn the balance.

No, the means to be relied upon to hold this beneficent union together, must apply directly to the interest and convenience of the people; they must, at the same time, enable them to discern that interest and be sensible of that convenience. The people must become habituated to enjoy a visible, palpable, incontestable good; a greater good than they could promise themselves from any change. They must have information enough to perceive it, to reason upon it, to know why they enjoy it, whence it flows, how it was attained, how it is to be preserved, and how it may be lost. The people of these States must be edu-

cated for their station, as members of the great community. They must receive a republican education; be taught the duties and the rights of freemen; that is, of American freemen, not the freemen that are so by starts, by frenzy, and in mobs, who would fill the forum at the nod of Clodius, or the prytaneum at that of Cleon; nor the freemen of one day in seven years, who would rush together for sale at the hustings of Brentford, and clamor and bludgeon for a man whose principles and person were to them alike unknown and unregarded.

Each American freeman is an integral member of the sovereignty; he is a co-estate of the empire, carrying on its government by his delegates. The first right he possesses, after that of breathing the vital air, is the right of being taught the management of the power to which he is born. It is a serious duty of the society towards him, an unquestionable right of the individual from the society.

In a monarchy the education of the prince is justly deemed a concern of the nation. It is done at their expense; and why is it so? it is because they are deeply interested in his being well educated, that he may be able to administer the government well, to conduct the concerns of the nation wisely, on their own constitutional principles. My friends, is it not even more important that our princes, our millions of princes, should be educated for their station, than the single prince of a monarchy? If a single prince goes wrong, obstinately and incurably wrong, he may be set aside for another, without overturning the state. But if our sovereigns in their multitudinous exercise of power, should become obstinate and incurable in wrong, you cannot set them aside. But they will set you aside; they will set themselves aside; they will crush the state, and convulse the nation. The result is military despotism, dismemberment of the great republic, and, after a sufficient course of devastation by civil wars, the settlement of a few ferocious monarchies, prepared to act over again the same degrading scenes of mutual encroachment and vindictive war, which disgrace modern Europe; and from which many writers have told us, that mankind are never to be free.

Our habits of thinking, and even of reasoning, it must be confessed, are still borrowed from feudal principles and monarchical establishments. As a nation we are not up to our circumstances. Our principles in the abstract, as wrought into

our state and federal constitutions, are in general worthy of the highest praise; they do honor to the human intellect. But the practical tone and tension of our minds do not well correspond with those principles. We are like a person conversing in a foreign language, whose idiom is not yet familiar to him. He thinks in his own native language, and is obliged to translate as he talks; which gives a stiffness to his discourse, and betrays a certain embarrassment which nothing can remove but frequent exercise and long practice. We are accustomed to speak and reason relative to the people's education, precisely like the aristocratical subjects of a European monarchy. Some say the people have no need of instruction; they already know too much; they cannot all be legislators and judges and generals; the great mass must work for a living, and they need no other knowledge than what is sufficient for that purpose. Others will tell you it is very well for the people to get as much education as they can; but it is their own concern, the state has nothing to do with it; every parent, out of regard to his offspring, will give them what he can, and that will be enough.

I will not say how far this manner of treating the subject is proper even in Europe, whence we borrowed it. But I will say that nothing is more preposterous in America. It is directly contrary to the vital principles of our constitutions; and its inevitable tendency is to destroy them. A universal system of education is so far from being a matter of indifference to the public, under our social compact, that it is incontestably one of the first duties of the government, one of the highest interests of the nation, one of the most sacred rights of the individual, the vital fluid of organized liberty, the precious aliment without which your republic cannot be supported.

I do not mean that our legislators should turn pedagogues; or send their commissioners forth to discipline every child in this nation. Neither do I mean to betray so much temerity as to speak of the best mode of combining a system of public instruction. But I feel it my duty, on this occasion, to use the freedom to which I am accustomed, and suggest the propriety of bringing forward some system that shall be adequate to the object. I am clearly of opinion, that it is already within the power of our legislative bodies, both federal and provincial; but if it is not, the people ought to place

it there, and see that it is exercised. It is certain that the plan, if properly arranged and wisely conducted, would not be expensive. And there is no doubt of its absolute irresistible necessity, if we mean to preserve either our representative principle, or our federal union.

It is not intended that every citizen should be a judge, or a general, or a legislator. But every citizen is a voter; it is essential to your institutions that he should be a voter; and if he has not the instruction necessary to enable him to discriminate between the characters of men, to withstand the intrigues of the wicked, and to perceive what is right, he immediately becomes a tool for knaves to work with; he becomes both an object and an instrument of corruption; his right of voting becomes an injury to himself, and a nuisance to society. It is in this sense that the people are said to be "their own worst enemies." Their freedom itself is found to be an insupportable calamity; and the only consolation (a dreary consolation indeed) is, that it cannot last long.

The time is fast approaching, when the United States will be out of debt, if no extraordinary call for money to repel foreign aggression should intervene. Our surplus revenue already affords the means of entering upon the system of public works, and beginning to discharge our duty in this respect. The report of the secretary of the treasury on these works, which is, or ought to be, in the hands of every citizen, will show their feasibility as to the funds; and it develops a part of the advantages with which the system must be attended. But neither that distinguished statesman, nor any other human being, could detail and set forth all the advantages that would arise from such a system carried to its proper extent. They are incalculably great, and unspeakably various. They would bind the States together in a band of union that every one could perceive, that every one must cherish, and nothing could destroy. This of itself is an advantage so great, if considered in all its consequences, that it seems almost useless to notice any other. It would facilitate the means of instructing the people; it would teach them to cherish the union as the source of their happiness, and to know why it was so; and this is a considerable portion of the education they require. It would greatly increase the value of property, and the wealth of individuals, and thereby enable

them to augment the public revenue. But what is more, it would itself augment the revenue in a more direct manner by enhancing the value of the public lands; which would thus sell faster, and bring a higher price. In this manner, the first monies laid out by the government on roads and canals, would be a reproductive property; it would be constantly sending back more money into the treasury than was taken from it for this purpose. So that all the advantages of every kind, public and private, present and future, commercial and economical, physical, moral, and political, would be so much clear gain. There would be nothing destroyed but errors and prejudices, nothing removed but the dangers that now threaten our invaluable institutions.

To do equal justice, and give satisfaction to the people in every state in the Union, the sums to be expended in each year should be distributed in the several States, according to their population. This is the general understanding among the friends of the system; and the secretary has not neglected to keep it in view in his luminous report.

Our present legislators ought to consider, how much true glory would redound to them from being the first to arrange and adopt such a system. How different from the false glory commonly acquired, by the governments of other countries. Louis XIV. toiled and tormented himself, and all Europe, through a long life, to acquire glory. He made unjust wars, obtained many victories, and suffered many defeats. He augmented the standing armies of France from forty thousand to two hundred thousand men; and thus obliged the other powers of Europe to augment their means of defence in that proportion; means which have drained the public treasuries, and oppressed the people of Europe ever since. And what is the glory that now remains to the name of Louis XIV? Only the canal of Languedoc. This indeed is a title to true glory; and it is almost the only subject on which his name is now mentioned in France but with opprobrium and detestation.

The government of England expended one hundred and thirty-nine millions sterling in the war undertaken to subjugate the American colonies. This sum, about six hundred millions of dollars, laid out in the construction of canals, at twenty thousand dollars a mile, would have

made thirty thousand miles of canal; about the same length of way as all the present post-roads in the United States and their territories; or a line that would reach once and a quarter round the globe of this earth, on the circle of the equator. Or if the same sum could be distributed in a series of progressive improvements, a part in canals, and a part in roads, bridges, and school-establishments, beginning with two millions a-year, according to the proposition of the secretary of the treasury, and increasing, as the surplus revenue would increase, to ten or fifteen millions a-year, it would make a garden of the United States, and people it with a race of men worthy to enjoy it; a garden extending over a Continent:—giving a glorious example to mankind of the operation of the true principles of society, the principles recognized in your government. Many persons now in being, might live to see this change effected; and most of us might live to enjoy it in anticipation, by seeing it begun.

The greatest real embarrassment we labor under at present, arises from our commercial relations; the only point of contact between us, and the unjust governments of Europe. By their various and violent aggressions, they are constantly disturbing our repose, and causing us considerable expenses. In this case what is to be done? We cannot by compact, expect to obtain justice, nor the liberty of the seas from those governments; it is not in the nature of their organisation. Shall we think of overpowering them in their own way, by a navy stronger than theirs; brutal force against brutal force, like the ponderous powers of Europe among themselves? This at present is impossible; and if it were possible, or whenever it should be possible, it would be extremely impolitic; it would be dangerous, if not totally destructive, to all our plans of improvement, and even to the government itself.

Has then a beneficent Providence, the God of order and justice, pointed out another mode of defence, by which the resources of this nation may be reserved for works of peace, and the advancement of human happiness? Has the genius of science and of art, raised up a new Archimedes to guide the fire of heaven against the fleets that may annoy us? I cannot but hope it has; not by the ardent mirror; but by means altogether more certain, less dependent on external circumstances, capable of varying and

accommodating their mode of attack and defence to all the variety of positions and movements common to ships of war.

I know not how far I may differ in opinion from those among you who may have turned their attention to the subject to which I now allude; or whether any person present has really investigated it. But I should not feel easy to lose the present occasion (the only one that my retired life renders it probable I shall ever have of addressing you) to express my private opinion that the means of submarine attack, invented and proposed by one of our citizens, carries in itself the eventual destruction of naval tyranny. I should hope and believe, if it were taken up and adopted by our government, subjected to a rigid and regular course of experiments, open and public, so that its powers might be ascertained and its merits known to the world, it would save this nation from future foreign wars, and deliver it from all apprehension of having its commercial pursuits and its peaceful improvements ever after interrupted. It might rid the seas of all the buccaneers, both great and small, that now infest them; it might free mankind from the scourge of naval wars, one of the greatest calamities they now suffer, and to which I can see no other end.

These opinions may be thought hazardous. But I beg my fellow citizens to believe that I have examined the subject, or I should not hazard them. Several of the great arts that are now grown familiar in common life were once thought visionary. This fact should render us cautious of making up our judgment against an object like this, in the higher order of mechanical combinations, before we have well considered it. With this observation I drop the subject; or rather I resign it into abler hands; the hands of those who have the power, as well as inclination, to pursue the best good of our beloved country.

I should not have introduced it in this place were it not for its immediate connexion with the means of commencing and prosecuting those vast interior improvements which the state of our nation so imperiously demands, which the heroes of our revolution, the sages of our early councils, the genius of civilization, the cause of suffering humanity, have placed within our power, and confided to our charge.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DR. OLINTHUS GREGORY'S second ANSWER
to the EDINBURGH REVIEWERS.

IN your valuable Magazine for August last, you inserted a letter which was refused admission in the Edinburgh Review, and in which I proved that the writer of the Critique, in that work, on the Account of Steam Engines, in the second volume of my "Mechanics," had, in the short compass of a note of ten lines, told four positive falsehoods. The truth of this charge is now admitted by the Edinburgh Reviewers, so far as relates to two of their assertions; they deny my charge in relation to the third assertion, by telling a new falsehood; and palliate the fourth, by admitting that their language was ambiguous. There is, therefore, (to adopt the wary language of these scientific defamers) "a probability falling short of certainty by a quantity incalculably small," that the Edinburgh Reviewers will be regarded, by every attentive reader, as self-convicted liars. What right they can have to plead inadvertence, in bar of this conclusion, when deliberately and explicitly charging me with a general habit of, and particular instances of, plagiarism, I am very willing the public should determine.

I am sorry, Sir, to occupy your valuable pages with my personal concerns. If the Edinburgh Reviewers, who have long ago forfeited all reputation for justice, honour, and liberality, had not renounced that of courage also; if they had dared to admit into their own work, my refutation of their own calumnies, I should have sought no other redress. Not satisfied, however, with denying me, in the first instance, the right of vindicating my fame as an author, they have attacked my character as a man, and publicly pledged themselves to allow me no opportunity of defending it, and to make no retraction of their charges, though I should succeed in proving them false! As far as their power extends, my reputation, it seems, is to perish. Happily, it is not within their power. Despicable vanity, to suppose it was, or that I should suffer them to escape with impunity! Though they shrink from meeting me on equal terms, they are still within my reach. There are tribunals in this enlightened country, at which literary assassins, however cowardly or ferocious, may be compelled to appear. I trust, Sir, in your liberality, for permission to bring my cause

before one of the most eminent and impartial of those tribunals, and in that of your numerous readers, for a patient hearing.

At the end of nearly eight months, from their receipt of my first letter, the Edinburgh Reviewers have honoured me with an elaborate reply; a deviation, in my favour, from their usual and safer plan of total silence, for which I am duly grateful. In this reply of ten pages, they have distributed artful misrepresentations, and direct falsehoods, with that profusion, which may be expected from persons who have abundance of one kind of commodity at command, and very little of any other: *Quo modo pyris vasci jubet Calubar hospes.* A complete answer to such a letter as theirs, would be far too voluminous to appear in a miscellaneous Journal. I shall only trouble you with a short statement, which I hope you can immediately insert, and which the extensive circulation of your Magazine may render as public as the slanders it refutes.

Even thus far I should have thought it needless to intrude my concerns into your work, could I depend upon the same candour, good sense, and reflection, in every reader of the Edinburgh Review, which I have met with on this occasion, among my own literary acquaintance. One of my friends, a gentleman of the highest literary and scientific reputation,* so forcibly describes the impression produced upon his mind by the Edinburgh Reviewers' epistle, that I beg leave to quote part of his letter.

"I have just read," says he, "the Edinburgh Reviewers' epistle to you; and I think you may very readily rest satisfied with the general result of the public judgment, which must necessarily be open to the following facts, even from the Reviewers' own statement.

"1. That the Edinburgh Reviewers have found the effect of your former exposure of their misrepresentations to be so powerful, as to feel and acknowledge the necessity of making a reply; and thus, to take a step they have never taken before, one which must

* His name I suppress, not to expose him unnecessarily to the rancour of the Edinburgh Reviewers. The praise they have bestowed upon one of his works, would be no security against their virulent abuse in future, nor even against their condemnation of the same work, if we may judge from their treatment of Pinkerton's "Geography," after they had quarrelled with the proprietors of that book.

must have been derogatory and mortifying to their self-importance.

"2. That in their review of your article, they told at least two falsehoods, knowing them to be such; and, of course, for the mere unworthy purpose of injuring you in the eyes of the world.

"3. That it is in vain for them now to urge, that, if you did not copy from an author, without acknowledgment when they asserted you did thus copy from him, they have since discovered that you have copied without acknowledgment from others. The public (and I as one of them) have a short and easy method of settling this point, without troubling ourselves with a reference, by simply observing, that the man who could wilfully lie in the first instance, is infinitely more likely to lie in the second. He has not only betrayed the cloven foot, but avowedly exhibited it to the public: and has nullified his own authority by his motive, and his own testimony by his self-conviction of falsehood.

"4. All this is confirmed and established by the Reviewers' concluding declaration, that they now "willingly take leave of a subject, which no consideration shall induce them to resume;" a declaration, by which they obviously refuse admission to any thing you may send them, as they did in the case of your former letter: for why should they be guilty of so palpable a piece of injustice, as that of excluding you from the only ground where you can fairly repel their attack to the satisfaction of all their readers; except it be, that they know you have the means of perfectly refuting their calumnies, and thus of still farther depreciating their moral character in the estimation of the public?"

Thus far from the communication of my learned friend. Readers of a different description, however, may very probably pass over the self-destructive passages in the Reviewers' epistle with little concern, and admit that at least my character is rendered suspicious, that there must be some ground for the charges, that they must be partly true, &c. &c. Many readers, Mr. Editor, listen with eagerness to an accusation, and half wish it true; many are prejudiced, on some account, in favour of the *Edinburgh Reviewers*, and think they are too honest, many more think they are too politic, to commit their character thus deliberately upon a groundless calumny. I cannot therefore agree with some of my friends, in apprehending no injury whatever from this unprincipled attack, were I to treat it with silent contempt.

Allow me, now, Sir, to quote a passage from the Preface to my *Treatise of Mechanics*, which alone would be held a

sufficient answer, I trust, to the charge of plagiarism.

"In the composition of the first volume of this *Treatise*, I have derived material assistance from the labours of several of my predecessors in this department of science; though I have not, perhaps, so frequently cited my authorities as some readers may be apt to expect: but this will not, I trust, on consideration, be thought a culpable omission; for, although I have not, for example, ascribed to Prony what I found in succession in the writings of Varignon, Belidor, Bezout, and D'Alembert, nor to Parkinson, or Atwood, what had previously appeared in the writings of Galileo, Wilkins, Wallis, Desaguliers, or Emerson, esteeming whatever I found in such circumstances, as common property to be adopted without hesitation; yet, in all cases where I could speak confidently of the original author, and particularly where the matter quoted had been but seldom published, I have not failed to make the corresponding reference. As to the second volume, it is professedly a compilation; and I have no other merit to claim respecting it, than that of having employed much labour and pains in consulting a great many volumes of journals, transactions, arts, encyclopædias, treatises of machines, &c. published in England, France, and Germany; and having selected from these numerous, and often voluminous, works, such particulars as were most likely to be serviceable to my countrymen, when presented to them, (separate from every thing extraneous,) in a moderate-sized single volume."

Such, Mr. Editor, was my language in December, 1805. At the end of four years, the active, indefatigable malignity of the *Edinburgh Reviewers*, (and in this I must own them superior to all other human beings, except the North American Indians,) has collected together, out of two volumes, containing more than one thousand and fifty pages, five or six instances, in which, according to their representation, I might seem to have infringed upon the established rules of authorship. Sir, I speak with that confidence, which a man, whose moral character is unimpeached, may be justified in using, when he confronts himself to anonymous writers, self-convicted again and again of deception, prevarication, and falsehood; when I affirm that, in the course of a deliberate search, I have found only one place in which a reference that ought to have been made, has been even accidentally omitted. This one relates to Venturi's disquisition on the exhaustion of vessels through orifices, in their bases; which I now regret having inserted, because, however elegant

the investigation may appear, it is defective and useless.* I may also affirm, with equal confidence, and equal certainty of being believed, that the *Edinburgh Reviewers*, in their new string of accusations, have charged me with stealing from works which I never saw; with copying the article "Thrashing Machines," from the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, though I never read that article, and do not know to the present moment, (except from their disputable testimony,) that any such article is there; with copying the account of Verrier's mill from Brewster's *Ferguson*, when they must know, because I refer expressly to the work, that the account was taken from Bailey's *Collection of Machines in the Repository of the Society of Arts*, published more than thirty years ago! After all this, it cannot be necessary for me to attend seriously to their insinuation respecting a new title-page, instead of a new edition. Let them tell me how it is possible to print a new edition of so extensive a work, with the dispatch requisite to meet a rapid demand, without distributing the matter into the hands of different compositors; sheets A, B, C, D, for example, to one; sheets E, F, G, H, to a second; sheets I, K, L, M, to a third, &c. and, farther, how it is possible to effect this, without contriving every alteration, so that the quantity in each respective sheet shall remain as before. Let them tell me this, and I shall then be quite ready to reply to any thing else upon the subject, which their consummate cunning, and mighty malice, may devise.

I will not now, Mr. Editor, intrude farther upon the patience of your readers. At some future period, when I have more leisure than I now possess to devote to a disgusting employment, I may develop the train of motives which have led to an attack upon my character, unprecedented in the history of literature. I may probably do more. When men combine together, not for the purpose of fair and honourable criticism, but with the design of hunting down talents and merit, wherever they appear on this side of the Tweed, besides gratifying private feelings, and pursuing pri-

vate ends, not necessary to be mentioned here; it becomes an imperious duty to expose their artifices to the public indignation. This duty, unless it soon fall into better hands, I shall not shrink from discharging: and I have long been in possession of numerous facts, which, when I can find time to prepare them for publication, will illustrate much of the secret history of the *Edinburgh Review*. Such an exposure of the motives, and conduct of its proprietors and principal writers, will no doubt be called, however temperate, a "violent and abusive attack;" but the public in general will thank me for unmasking their moral character, will rejoice to hear their piteous exclamations, and "mock when their fear cometh." For my own part, anxiety for my reputation has given me but little uneasiness, compared with the pain of beholding talents which, however overrated by the multitude, I am willing to respect, associated with a depravity which I am compelled to abhor.

Your's, &c.

OLINTHUS GREGORY.

*Royal Military Academy,
Woolwich, Dec. 1809.*

P. S. Permit me to throw into a Postscript some particulars, which, though I forgot to introduce them into the body of the letter, may perhaps be too important to be omitted entirely: viz. that Dr. Brewster, (whose name has been of such singular service to the *Edinburgh Reviewers*, on the present occasion,) has more than once expressed his obligations to me, both personally and by letter, for the notice I have taken of his performances, and for referring to them; that we have communicated to each other mutually, in the most friendly manner, hints for the improvement of our respective works; that he has applied to me by letter, more than once, to prepare scientific articles in the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*, of which he is the editor, though he knew at the same time, that I was editor of a similar work publishing here; expatiating, in his applications, upon "the liberality* which marks even the commercial part of literature;" that he has spoken to me in the highest possible terms of the utility of my *Treatise of Mechanics*; and has recommended it warmly in his own work, as well as in treatises he prepared for the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, in the formation of which, he declared my work was of essential service to him: and that, even after the *Edinburgh Reviewers'* first attack upon me, he said, (Mr. Telford, the civil engineer, being present,) that I could not perform a more important service to the British

* Even here, however, I may remark, that but a few pages farther on, (viz. page 483,) I refer expressly to Venturi's work, in such terms of commendation, as would induce a reader to consult it; which I should hardly have done, had I wished to conceal my author.

* Of this liberality, his booksellers, and his friends and companions, the *Edinburgh Reviewers*, have furnished noble specimens.

British public, than by publishing the second volume of my *Mechanics* separately; that it only wanted one thing to make it complete, namely, an *Essay on Wheel Carriages*, and that he should be much gratified if I would adopt the one he had inserted in his new edition of *Ferguson's Lectures*; this, however, I did not adopt, because I thought his theory incorrect.

For the Monthly Magazine.

AN ACCOUNT of the BEGINNING of IDOLATRY amongst the SONS of ADAM; translated from the PERSIAN HISTORY of KHONDEMEER, and originally published at CALCUTTA, in the MISCELLANY of MR. GLADWIN.

THIS subject having given rise to a variety of conjectures, and as this abridgment would not contain all the traditions that have been produced in support of those opinions, I shall only deliver, in a summary manner, one of them, which appears to be nearest to truth.

It is related, that Enoch had an intimate friend, who had been instructed by hearing his philosophical discourses; and after Enoch's ascension into Heaven, this friend bewailed the separation with lamentations and groans, so that his days were spent in grief and misery. This having come to the knowledge of Satan, he went to him, and said, "If you desire it of me, I will make for you an image, which shall be such an exact representation of Enoch, that from beholding it, your mind shall be relieved from its present distress." The man accepted of Satan's proposal, who performed his promise; and the grief of the friend of Enoch was greatly mitigated at the sight of the image. And he placed the image in a room of his house, where no one went but himself, and every evening and morning he comforted himself with the sight thereof.

It happened that the friend of Enoch died in that room, where he had placed the image. And when, after some days, he had not been seen by his neighbours, they came to search his house, and found him dead by the side of the idol. The men were astonished at the sight, and immediately Satan appeared amongst them, in a human shape, and said unto them, "Enoch and this man, who was his friend, worshipped this image, who is the Lord of the universe; on which account they obtained their wishes." The temptation of the devil having made impression upon his audience, they each

of them formed an idol like unto that image, and gave themselves up to idolatry.

The son of Lamech, the son of Methusalem, the son of Enoch.—He was the first prophet who denounced unto the unbelievers the punishments of hell; and he was the first by whose curse a multitude of them perished. In the day of resurrection, he will be the second person raised from the grave. No prophet lived to so great an age as Noah.

The nations being at this time universally addicted to the sins of giving companions to God, worshipping of idols, blasphemy, and every other species of wickedness, God raised up the prophet Noah, and sent him to exhort them to repentance. According to tradition, he continued for the space of nine hundred and fifty years, to point out the true road to the sons of Adam; at the expiration of which period, finding only eighty persons that had faith in his doctrines, and experiencing great trouble and vexation from the unbelievers, he despaired of effecting their reformation; and therefore prayed God to extirpate every soul of them from the face of the earth. God having approved thereof, a voice came unto Noah, saying, "Plant the Sabin tree, and employ thyself in making an ark; for I will entirely destroy these people with water, and commit them all to the flames of hell."

It is related, that Gabriel brought unto Noah a young sapling of the Sabin tree, and instructed him how to plant it. After forty years growth, when that tree was arrived at perfection, Noah felled it, and when it was dry he employed himself in building the ark. The ark consisted of three stories; the upper one was allotted for the birds; in the bottom story, were placed every kind of beast in pairs; and the middle apartment was the habitation of Noah and his family, being in all eighty persons. And Noah, at the command of God, having put the body of Adam into a coffin, carried it with him into the ark.

And at that time, the sun, the moon, and the planets, came into conjunction in a watery sign, when, by command of the high God, the waters continued to rise out of the earth, and the rain fell from the heavens incessantly, for the space of forty days and forty nights, till the whole earth was deluged. It is related that Noah had an idolatrous son, named Yiam, (also called Kanaan), who, notwithstanding

notwithstanding all the warnings and commands of his father, would not consent to go into the ark; saying, he would take refuge in the mountains, where he should be safe from the waters; therefore that youth, and his mother, who was named Wauilah, not giving faith to Noah, were both drowned.

Historians agree in describing the inundation as having been so excessive, that the waters rose to the height of forty cubits above the tops of the most lofty mountains; and they say, that even then they did not reach above the knee-pan of Awj Ben Unuck, although he was not arrived at his full growth.

The ark, having gone round the earth several times, it at last rested on the top of mount Ararat. The rain ceased; and the earth, after six months, having soaked up the water, Noah and all the living creatures came out of the ark on the second day of the month Ramzan.

The family of Noah built a city at the foot of mount Ararat, and called it Suk-el-Samaneen. And it came to pass, after a short space of time, out of those eighty persons, there were only left Noah, and his three sons, with their wives.

Noah lived two hundred and fifty years after the flood; he was two hundred and fifty years old when he received the gift of prophesy; and he preached for the space of nine hundred and fifty years. The days of Noah were one thousand four hundred and fifty years. And he left behind him three sons, Japhet, Shem, and Ham, from whom the whole human race are descended.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS public speaking discovers itself by the signs of voice, countenance, and gesture, to be a beautiful copy of correct conversation, that system, which, by analogous methods, proceeds from the best portraits of the original, to explain the numerous successions of these signs, must be the most steady mode by which we can attain a just and graceful elocution. Of this nature appears to be the study of inflexion. It is lamentable, however, to observe, that, notwithstanding the very great advantage which such a theory must afford to the admirers of the science, its efficacy is not generally understood, and, consequently, it cannot be properly appreciated.

A slender converse with logical deduction, will inform the student, that phraseology is made up of certain members,

or clauses, which modify, and of others, which are modified; and the same communication will also discover to him, that the characteristic feature of the voice, in the pronunciation of a proposition, indicates either continuation or completion. As therefore the less signification of one or more clauses may be restrained, or altered, by the power and influence of others more significant; so in the delivery, that the progress and completion of a whole passage may be gradually conveyed to the ear, the attention must be kept alive, by suitable degrees of suspension in the voice. If from this we take a more enlarged view of oral sounds, we shall find, that in the arrangement of diffuse periods, there may be members, whose completeness as to meaning, have certain degrees of intonation; and which, to indicate their just relations to a whole, terminate with proportionate qualities of sound.

Thus, in the most rude and uncultivated appearance of the subject before us, are we sensible of something like leading principle and rule; but the indefinite idea of sound, and its relation to articulate voice, seems to have involved the thoughts of those hitherto interested in the enquiry, in considerable obscurity. For this reason, perhaps, the method of conveying information to students in elocution, have not been sufficiently pertinent.

Numerous instances may be adduced, wherein the spirit of a proposition, depends more upon the peculiar turn of voice, than upon that stress which assists in placing varieties in contradistinction one to another. This has been successfully pointed out by the late Mr. Walker; and what an ingenious writer, in the middle of the last century, had advanced on marks or signs, for the management of the voice in enunciation, seems not yet to have eluded our enquiry on that subject, nor is the adoption of such minute arrangement, considered metaphysically, impracticable. That the Greeks had instrumental accompaniment to their tragedy, is adequately attested, and universally believed; but whether it were an exact representation of speaking sounds, or whether it were only a mere musical modulation, cannot accurately be decided upon: we may, however, conceive, that, had the melody been appropriate to the sounds of delivery, the Romans would have adopted similar modes, and a plan and scale of their notes, would have been transmitted to us.

as by Cicero, in his Disquisition on Sounds.

Although the accent and quantity of words, with the genuine import of simple and complex articulation, should occupy a very considerable share of the student's regard, the acquirement of these different combinations, forms a distinct part of pronunciation; for it is possible to possess a correct idea of the proper force and accent of each individual character, separately, or independent of each other, without the capability of displaying, with just emphasis and discretion, the relative situations of words, arranged in due order, forming discourse. In conformity, therefore, with this position, a general survey of articulate voices, will serve as a substructure to the theory of inflexion.

Audible voice is produced by a set of muscles acting on the cartilaginous cavity at the top of the trachea, or wind-pipe, called the larynx, while the air is passing through the glottis. When the recurrent nerve, on one side of the larynx is cut, the voice becomes remarkably weaker; when both are cut, it is entirely and irrecoverably lost.* Articulation is either a definite, or indefinite, quality of sound, modified by the palate, teeth, lips, nostrils, and cavities of them. When the common current of breath, is urged more forcibly through these various apertures of articulation, without much affecting the larynx, we have an instance of the indefinite sound, known by the name of the whisper. What is termed hoarseness of voice, proceeds from various causes, foreign to the present purpose. It may not, however, be unnecessary for the student to know, that anatomists state, when the larynx is injured, the air though the cartilages acted by the muscles, passes through the wind-pipe, without yielding the ordinary sound. In audible voice, then, the air, while passing from the lungs to the mouth, must affect the larynx. We may have an opportunity of further deducing, by experiment, that, from the peculiar nature of the constituent parts of the larynx and its orifice, the whole diversity of sound, may be distinctly heard, though the mouth be shut; and from this may be easily conceived, that, as the sound† and tone‡ of the voice depend upon the diameter of the glottis vera, or orifice of the glottis, with the tension of its liga-

ments, and not upon the different formations of the mouth—the whole diversity of articulation may be accomplished in any one note of a diatonic or chromatic scale of music. This idea appears to agree with that melodious arrangement of sound called singing; for the leaps, or intervals of sound, may be heard, understood, and compared, with any note of the same measurable gamut or scale, after the articulation shall have ceased. If we extend the subject to the speaking voice of man, we shall be led to suppose, that it is formed of such minute and evanescent variations and inflexions of sound, as could not possibly be represented by any scale of notes, or formula, hitherto invented. To this definition of vocal sounds, the student will further observe, that musical notes are not susceptible of the slightest elevation or depression of sound; thus, each note, however comprehensive as to time, is of the same quality from the beginning to the end; but speaking sounds are of very short duration; they are “emitted with ease through the glottis, at the pronunciation of every distinct syllable, frequently shifting at once, or gliding in a wave-like manner, through small” but not “immeasurable intervals; and now and then leaping from one musical note to another, considerably distant; but in all cases articulated by the affluent breath, as it is differently affected by the organs of the mouth.”

In this essay, we have already had occasion to speak of certain sounds, which, in their general sense, indicate the continuation or completion of a thought or proposition; but as these sounds, in their fullest meaning, are discernible in a single word of four or five syllables, with a little method, the student may be readily furnished with a more determinate idea of their more essential parts. In order, therefore, to acquire a clearer conception of these distinctions, we must select an appropriate word, and then mark the change of sound produced by the “accentuation.” A little attention, while pronouncing the word, placed at the close of the last period, within the signs of the quotation, will show the distinction required. As it is perfectly easy, in this instance, to discover, that the voice signifies incompleteness on the three first syllables of the word descri-

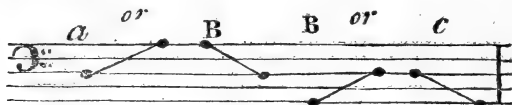
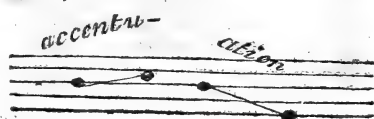
* Whytr.

† Sound as to high and low.

‡ Tone as to quality, whether natural or feigned.

bed, viz. “accentu-” so it will not be difficult to perceive, that the terminating sound of the same word, signifying completion,

pletion, commences with the antepenultimate, viz. "ation."



It may not be improperly noted here, that inflective sounds are produced in the act of tuning musical instruments: they are also frequently made use of by violin performers, in sliding to what is termed the shift.

If the student be unacquainted with the science of music, perhaps, he will better understand the precise measurement or distance of these full slides of sound, by an example, in nature, of in-

The former of these sounds, is termed the rising inflexion, the latter, the falling inflexion; and in polite and familiar conversation, the distance of each full slide, as applied to contraries, agrees with a perfect musical fifth.

flexion, unaccompanied by articulation. This will be effected by observing the chirp of birds, when they are supposed to cry "sweet": and I flatter myself that the instinct voices of all animals, from man to the meanest of the brute species, will be found capable of this resolution of sound.

Your's, &c.

JAMES WRIGHT.

December 27, 1809.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT of the LATE GENERAL MELVILLE.

GENERAL Melville was descended from the Melvilles of Carnbee, in Fife, a branch of the ancient and noble family of his name, of which the chief is the present Earl of Leven and Melville. The original stock of this family was a Norman warrior, one of the followers of William the Conqueror, who, on some disgust he conceived at his treatment in England, withdrew into Scotland, in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, from whom he received lands in Lothian, about 1066; and branches of his family were afterwards established on lands in Angus, and Fife.

General Melville's parents dying when he was very young, his guardians placed him at the grammar-school of Leven, where he soon distinguished himself by a quick and lively apprehension, united to a singularly capacious and retentive memory. From this seminary, his rapid progress in his studies enabled him to be

early removed to the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, where he continued to apply with the happiest success. His fortune being but moderate, he, in compliance with the counsels of his friends to select one of the learned professions, turned his views to the study of medicine: but his genius strongly prompting him to follow a military life, and the war then carrying on in Flanders presenting a favourable opportunity for gratifying his natural tendencies, young Melville could not resist the temptation. Without, therefore, the knowledge of his friends, he privately withdrew to London, where, upon a statement of his motives and determination, he was furnished with the necessary means of carrying his projects into effect. He accordingly repaired to the Netherlands; and early in 1744, he was appointed an ensign in the 25th regiment of foot, then forming a part of the allied army. That campaign he served under Field-Marshal Wade, and all the following, up to the peace

peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, under H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland, partly in the Netherlands, and partly in Britain, whither the regiment had been drawn in 1745, on account of the political troubles in the kingdom. In the end of 1746, the regiment returning to the Continent, Ensign Melville, at the battle of Lafeldt, conducted himself in such a way, as to merit being selected by his colonel, (the Earl of Rothes,) to deliver to the Commander in Chief the colours of a French regiment, taken by the 25th, on which occasion he was promoted to a lieutenancy.

His regiment, after the battle of Fontenoy, was besieged in Ath, where Lieutenant Melville narrowly escaped destruction: for the enemy directing their fire at the fortifications alone, in order to spare the town, a shell from an overcharged mortar passing over the ramparts, fell in the middle of the night, when he was absent on duty in one of the outworks, on the house where he was quartered, and, piercing the roof, actually made its way through the bed he usually occupied.

On the termination of the war, Lieutenant M. proceeded with his regiment for the south of Ireland; and on the passage was shipwrecked on the coast of Normandy.

In 1751, being promoted to the command of a company in the same regiment, and employed in recruiting in Scotland, his unexampled success drew the notice of the commander of the forces, and he became aid-de-camp to the Earl of Panmure. In 1756, he was made major of the 38th regiment, then in Antigua, where it had been stationed for half a century, since its removal from Gibraltar.

That island had often been made a receptacle for offenders, from regiments at home; and thus its military force had long been composed of the most disorderly troops. By the indefatigable zeal of the new major, and from the perfect conviction he was able to inspire into the men, that he had their welfare, and that alone at heart, he at length, with the assistance of most of the other officers, succeeded in rendering the 38th regiment one of the most orderly in the service: and detachments from it accompanied him in the attack on Martinique, as also on the invasion of Guadaloupe, where Major M. commanded the light infantry, at the advanced posts. In one of the skirmishes, which were

constantly successful during an attack, after a night's march, and the surprise of a post very close to the French camp, the major was entering a house just abandoned by the enemy, when it exploded, and he was blown to a considerable distance, and taken up for dead.

From the immediate effects of this accident he soon recovered: but to the same cause must be attributed the decay of sight, with which, in his latter years, he was afflicted, and which at last ended in total irremediable blindness. In recompence for his services in Guadaloupe, Major M. was directed by the commander of the forces, (General Barrington,) to succeed Lieutenant Colonel Debrisey, in the defence of Fort Royal, which he held until the reduction of the island, when, in addition to the government of that fort, he was appointed lieutenant-governor of the island of Guadaloupe, and its dependencies, with the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 63d regiment.

Brigadier-general Crump, who was made governor of the new colony, dying in 1760, Lieutenant-colonel M. succeeded to the government, with the command of the troops. In this situation he exerted himself to the utmost, and was at very considerable expense, in order to impress the new French subjects with favourable notions of the justice and liberality of the British government. In this attempt he was so successful, not only in the colony immediately under his command, but in Martinique, and the other neighbouring French islands, that a secret correspondence was established with the leading people amongst the enemy, which in a great measure produced the speedy surrender of those islands to the British arms. Although a governor in chief from England had arrived in Guadaloupe, and Lieutenant-colonel M. had not only received his Majesty's leave to repair to Europe for the benefit of his health, but was at the same time promoted to the rank of colonel in the army, still resisting very tempting invitations to return home, he preferred to remain even as second in command, in the view of accomplishing his great object—the acquisition of the French colonies: which, from the intercourse he had now opened with them, must have suffered much interruption from his absence. In pursuance of these projects, Colonel M. proceeded as second in command, with Brigadier-general Lord Rollo, against Dominica, which

was surprised and taken with very little loss. This expedition was concerted and conducted with so much skill and caution, that the island had surrendered before the French governor of Martinique was informed of the attack, although these islands are within sight the one of the other; and the importance of Colonel M.'s service in the attack, as well as in the previous arrangements with certain inhabitants, were publicly acknowledged by Admiral Sir James Douglas, and Brigadier-general Lord Rollo, the two commanders of the expedition.

In the beginning of 1762, Colonel M. commanded a division in the attack under General Monkton, on Martinique; and notwithstanding severe illness, was present in the successful assault of the hill and battery of Tortenson. The British had, however, obtained possession of a very small portion of the island, when a small party arriving at a certain spot in the interior, one of three agreed upon in Colonel M.'s correspondence with the principal inhabitants for that purpose, a general defection with a cry of capitulation took place; so that the French governor was compelled to capitulate at the moment, when almost the whole island, with St. Pierre, the capital, and several important fortifications, and all the fortresses in the mountains, were still in his possession; and which, if at all reducible by the British forces in the island, must have been carried with a very great loss of troops. This rapid conquest was the more important as, within a few days after the surrender, a French squadron, with a great body of troops, appeared off Martinique; but on learning the fate of the colony, the commander, without attempting its relief, immediately returned to St. Domingo.

On the fall of Martinique, the remaining French islands, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, the Grenadines, and Tobago, submitted to a summons, receiving conditions equally liberal with those granted to Martinique.

No sooner had the conquest of Martinique been effected, than Colonel Melville returned to his post in Guadeloupe, to avoid intercourse with the persons by whose means the defection of Martinique had been brought about: and it is remarkable that, although on the restoration of that, and some other islands to France, when the most rigid enquiry was instituted respecting the correspondence with the British, of

whose existence little doubt was entertained by the French government; yet of all the persons suspected, and even punished on the occasion, not one of those actually connected with Colonel Melville, was even so much as hinted at.

The conquest of the French islands, the great object of Colonel Melville's anxiety, being now accomplished, he repaired to England, where he found his services and general conduct highly approved; although, in fact, the measures he had privately followed to bring about the splendid success already stated, could not, for the sake of the persons implicated, be either publicly known or acknowledged: nor was the secret ever divulged. Many years afterwards, when General Melville was employed on a mission to the court of Versailles, application was made to him from a very high quarter, to learn whether certain persons, whose names were mentioned, were in any way connected with his projects in Martinique, &c. and upon his declaration that they were totally unknown to him, those persons, or their surviving relations, were instantly relieved from the obloquy and losses they had till that time endured, from the suspicions entertained concerning them by government.

Such was the impression made on the minds of his Majesty's ministers, by the conduct of Colonel M. in the West Indies, that in addition to the rank of Brigadier-general in 1763, he was, upon the recommendation of Lord Egremont, Secretary of State for the Colonies, appointed by his Majesty, on the 9th of April, 1764, to the peculiarly arduous and important situation, of Captain-general, and Governor in Chief of all the islands in the West Indies, ceded by France to Britain, by the treaty of 1763, viz. Grenada, the Grenadines, Dominica, St. Vincent, and Tobago: to this appointment was added that of Commander of the forces in those colonies.

In the autumn of 1764, Governor M. proceeded to his station, carrying out two large store ships, with articles necessary for fixed settlements in West India islands. Tobago was, at that period, destitute of inhabitants, and almost totally covered with wood: thither, therefore, he first repaired from Barbadoes with the stores, and a few colonists from that island; and employed his stay in preparing measures for the projected settlement of the colony. His next object was to enter on the establishment of the British government, in all the islands under

under his jurisdiction, followed by legislatures formed on principles similar to those of the neighbouring British colonies.

During the whole of his government, which lasted about seven years, General M. only once quitted his post, and that was in 1769, when he returned to England, on business of the highest importance to the future security and prosperity of the colonies entrusted to his care; and notwithstanding the numberless difficulties he had to surmount, in a government so extensive and so complicated, he had the satisfaction to see that his administration was duly appreciated, and gave very general satisfaction. Some partial complaints by a few disappointed individuals, brought against him, while in London, but directed in fact rather against the King's council in Grenada than against the governor himself, were found to be utterly frivolous, and were of course deservedly disregarded by the King and council at home. As to any charges of peculation, the most common subject of complaint against persons in his situation, nothing of that sort was ever even insinuated against General M. on the contrary, it was well known at home, as well as abroad, that with opportunities of amassing wealth, in the sole settlement and administration of so many newly-acquired colonies, such as had never fallen to the lot of any foreign governor, General M. resisted the frequent and pressing offers made to him by speculators, to enter into their schemes of acquisition, in which he might, with perfect propriety, have embarked; and that practising an honest and honourable abstinence, he retired from his government much poorer than many of the adventurers in it, who had realised their acquisitions, without any original property, on mere speculation and credit.

It is but justice to add, that although General M.'s salary from home, as governor of so many islands, hardly exceeded 1000*l.* per annum, yet he not only refused to accept of the offered, and usual salaries from each colony, but gave up many official fees, where he conceived such a step might tend to the advantage of the new colonists. The duties of a major-general, throughout the several islands under his command, he also punctually discharged, without any allowance or charge whatever on the public on that account. Even in the small purchases of land he chose to

make, in some of the islands under his command, General M. was swayed much more by considerations of public advantage than of private emolument. For Tobago, almost a desert, and Dominica, situated between and within view of the two great French islands, Martinique and Guadaloupe, presented so few attractions to new colonists, that unless the governor, by selecting plantations in them, had evinced his confidence in their security as British possessions, few or no adventurers would have hazarded their property in either of those unpromising colonies.

From the period when he retired from his government, General M. adhering to his favorite maxim of taking nothing for doing nothing, never solicited, nor even wished, for any pension, salary, or other emolument whatever, from the public purse, although his eminent services, and his ill health, and total loss of sight, originally contracted in the discharge of his public duties, might well have encouraged him to proffer claims so commonly made and allowed in similar circumstances.

When, by the public recognition, on the part of France, of the independence of the United States of North America, hostilities with that kingdom were deemed unavoidable, General Melville was consulted by administration, on the means to be adopted for the security of our own West India colonies, and for the conquest of those belonging to France; and had the opinions he offered on those subjects accorded with the views already entertained by his Majesty's ministers, the country would again have reaped the fruits of his local and military knowledge, in an important command beyond the Atlantic. He was, however, too well acquainted with the nature of the service on which he was consulted, and, above all, with the talents and dispositions of the Marquis de Bouillé, commander in chief of the French forces in the West Indies, and this not from report only, but from personal intercourse in the course of his government:—with the formidable qualities of that distinguished commander, General M. was too well acquainted to undertake the services then in agitation, without being accompanied by a force, far more respectable than that which it seemed to be in contemplation to place under his command. Other measures were accordingly adopted, and the result is well known:

known: in a short time M. de Bouillé was in possession of the greater number of the British colonies in the West Indies.

The resemblance, in many important points, between these two commanders, was peculiarly striking; both men eminently endowed with all the qualities requisite for the discharge of their several duties; both men of consummate valour and military skill; both peculiarly distinguished by a high sense of honour, and actuated by motives the most disinterested, generous, and humane; both accustomed to service in the probable scene of action; and both personally acquainted with the quarters where that service would probably be required; both inflamed with ardent zeal in the cause of their respective countries; and each with a determination to recommend himself to his antagonist by the faithful discharge of his duties: a contest between two such commanders, on proper terms, must have furnished ample room for the instruction of every military man.

The last service rendered to his country by General Melville, in a public capacity, related to Tobago, an island originally settled by him, and long fostered with peculiar care. This colony, in the course of the conquests of M. de Bouillé, fell into his hands, after a defence in which the civil governor (George Ferguson, esq.) and the inhabitants so greatly distinguished themselves, as to merit, and to obtain, from the captor a most liberal capitulation. By the preliminary articles of peace, concluded in the beginning of the year 1783, Tobago was ceded to France, without any of those stipulations for the advantage of the British settlers, proprietors, and traders, usually granted on similar occasions.

To remove as much as possible the alarm excited by this circumstance, in the minds of all persons interested in the fate of Tobago, measures were adopted by those in Britain, for obtaining from the court of France some amelioration of their condition. The first step was to select a proper negotiator; and for this purpose all eyes were turned towards General Melville, who was requested to repair to Versailles, there to solicit for the unfortunate colonists of Tobago those indulgencies to which, from the terms of the cession, they could form no claim. In acceding to this request, the General, that the application from the new subjects to their new master might appear the more decorous, suggested that a coadjutor should be given to him in

the business; and Mr. Young, (the present Sir William Young,) was joined in the mission.

The success of the application at Versailles, exceeded the most sanguine expectations: and to the beneficent magnanimity of the ill-fated Louis XVI. on the liberal suggestions of his truly respectable minister for the navy and the colonies, the late Marshal Duke de Castries, that success was by General M. uniformly attributed. Let it however be added, by one who, as secretary to the General on that occasion, had indubitable evidence of the fact, that the representations of the minister, and the consequent decisions of the sovereign, were very materially influenced by esteem for the character of General M. and confidence in the manly, candid, and honourable conduct he displayed in every part of the negotiation. The humanity, liberality, and disinterestedness, which had marked the whole of his administration in Guadeloupe, while it remained under the British flag, and the whole of his general government of the ceded French colonies, had in the persons of some individuals, and in the connections of others of distinction in France, secured for General M. a cordial, and confidential reception, which it may have been the happiness of few negotiators to possess. At his last interview with M. de Castries, that minister expressed his royal master's entire satisfaction with the General's management of so delicate a negotiation; adding, that his Majesty was convinced the General had, throughout the whole business, performed the part of a genuine and impartial friend and empire between France and Tobago: — — *Vous avez agi en vrai tiers*, was the expression.

Ex pede Herculeum.—To present some idea of the spirit by which General M. was actuated in his administration of affairs, civil and military, in Guadeloupe, and its dependent islands, the following specimen may suffice.

By the capitulation, the French royal council had been preserved in the full exercise of all its functions and privileges, and the French laws, civil and criminal, remained in their original force: the governor, who was, *ex officio*, president of the council, was the only British subject in that body. At a meeting of the council, in the capital of the island in 1760, while General M. was seated at the head of the council-table, the board being complete, and the crown-lawyers conducting

ducting the business of the day, the governor's ears were assailed by a horrid human shriek, proceeding from an inclosed area under a window of the council-chamber. Springing instinctively from his seat to the window, he beheld a miserable wretch fast bound to a post, fixed upright in the ground, with one leg strained violently back towards the thigh, by means of a strong iron-hoop, inclosing both the leg and the thigh at some distance, above and below the knee. Within this hoop, along the front of the leg, was an iron wedge driven in by an executioner, armed with a sledge hammer. Near the sufferer sat at a small table, a person habited like a judge, or magistrate, and a secretary, or clerk, with paper before him, to mark down the declarations to be extorted from the criminal in agony. Filled with horror at this sight, and regardless alike of the assembly around him, and of the consequences of his act, with respect to himself, the General, throwing open the window, ordered a serjeant in attendance to rush forward, to prevent a repetition of the stroke on the iron wedge, and to release the wretch from his torture. While this was going forward, the members of the council, no strangers to his dispositions, had surrounded the governor at the window, and the attorney-general of the colony respectfully, but earnestly, remonstrated against this interruption of the course of justice, styling it an infraction of their capitulation, which in every other point and title, he acknowledged, had been most religiously fulfilled by the governor, whose conduct in his office had, he added, given universal satisfaction.

To these representations, General M. answered, that he had always been, and always would be, most solicitous to merit the good opinion of the colony, by a conscientious discharge of his duties; but that neither by his natural feelings, nor by his education as a Briton, could he be reconciled to the practice of torture. He concluded by solemnly declaring, that whether torture were, or were not, authorised by the French laws, a point he did not presume to determine, such a practice, where he commanded, he never would endure, and that they would find his conduct, on that occasion, if an infraction of the capitulation, the only infraction on which they would ever have it in their power to complain.

All the members of the council dined that day with the governor; and although

the object of his clemency was reported to have been singularly undeserving, were secretly well pleased with the occurrence, and the only effect produced by it on the minds of the inhabitants at large, of Guadaloupe, and the other French islands, was to increase the popularity of their British commander, who, while he remained in the West Indies, never heard that recourse was had to torture, in judicial proceedings, either in Guadaloupe, after its restoration to France, or in any other French colony.

Having finally closed his relations with the West Indies, as a governor and commander in chief of the forces, with entire satisfaction to all concerned at home and abroad, as well as to his own mind, (for in the seven years during which he discharged all the duties of chancellor in his government, not one appeal from his decisions was brought home to the King in council,) General M. seized the earliest opportunity of turning his attention to what had always been his favourite study—military history and antiquities. He had already visited Paris, Spa, &c. but the years 1774, 1775, and 1776, he devoted to a tour through France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, the Low Countries, &c. during which, besides the objects of the fine arts, in which he possessed a very delicate taste, with great sensibility of their beauties and defects, he examined the scenes of the most memorable battles, sieges, and other military exploits, recorded in antient or modern history, from the Portus Itius of Cæsar, on the margin of the English Channel, to the Cannæ of Polybius, on the remote shores of the Adriatic; and from the fields of Ramillies, to those of Dettingen and Blenheim. With Polybius and Cæsar in his hand, and referring to the most authentic narrations of modern warfare, he traced upon the ground the positions and operations of the most distinguished commanders of various periods, noting where their judgment, skill, and presence of mind, were the most conspicuous, and treasuring up for future use the evidences of the mistakes and errors, from which the most eminent were not exempted. Relying on the authority of Polybius, and guided by *la raison de guerre*, or common sense, applied to war, he traced the route to Italy pursued by Annibal, from the point where probably he crossed the Rhone in the neighbourhood of Roquemaure, up the left bank of that river, nearly to Vienne, across Dauphiné, to the entrance of the mountains

at Les Echelles, along the vale to Chambray, up the banks of the Isere, by Confians and Moustier, over the gorge of the Alps, called the Little St. Bernard, and down their eastern slopes by Aosti, and Ivrea, to the plains of Piedmont, in the neighbourhood of Turin.

In tracing this route, which seems to have been strangely disregarded by commentators, historians, and antiquarians, of the greatest note, although certainly the most obvious for that illustrious Carthaginian to have followed, General M. found the nature of the country, the distances, the situations of the rivers, rocks, and mountains, most accurately to tally with the circumstances related by Polybius; nay, even the *Leucopetron*, that celebrated *crux criticarum*, he discovered still to subsist in its due position, and still to be known under the identical denomination of *La Roche Blanche*. Not satisfied however with the evidence arising from so many coincidences, General M. crossed and re-crossed the Alps in various other directions, pointed out for the track of Annibal's march: but of those not one could, without doing great violence indeed to the text of Polybius, be brought in any reasonable way to correspond to the narrative.

Newton is reported to have said, that if he possessed any peculiar advantage over his fellow-labourers in the field of science, it consisted merely in his allowing himself to consider matters more patiently and deliberately than the generality of mankind. It was General M.'s practice, in his researches into truth, first to collect all the information to be procured on the subject, next to weigh the authorities and evidences the one against the other, in order to ascertain those to which the greatest credit was to be allowed, and lastly to apply his own reason in tracing out the object of his enquiry, conformably to the evidences he had approved. By this process, simple in appearance, but which few men are able to follow, he solved difficulties and discovered truths, which had been abandoned by many able investigators, as insoluble and unattainable. On other occasions, when evidences were evenly balanced, or where testimonies were perplexed, his method was to enquire what would be the conduct of a given person, endowed with ordinary faculties, and possessed of a due portion of information on his subject, for the attainment of a certain end. Placing himself thus, in that person's situation, he often arrived

at an object which, in the usual mode of research, had remained for ages unknown. Of the former mode of investigation, an example has just been given, in the discovery of the true route of Annibal across the Alps. Of the latter mode, a pregnant instance was, his Theory of the Order of Battle employed by the Ancient Romans. It has been assigned as one reason, why military antiquities have been less satisfactorily explained than the other branches of antiquarian research; that scholars and antiquarians have seldom been military men; and that military men have seldom been scholars and antiquarians. Polybius's Treatise on Tactics has unfortunately perished; and the other ancient writers who have noticed military affairs, have only mentioned the legionary arrangement in battle, in a cursory way, as a subject familiar to their readers: little direct information therefore has been afforded by them on the subject. On the revival of learning in Europe, ecclesiastics, and other men of a recluse life, were almost its only encouragers and promoters; it is not therefore a wonder if these should, by their writings, furnish but little light on this matter. In the end of the sixteenth century, Justus Lipsius, of Louvain, a writer not more distinguished by his learning than by his singularity and love of paradox, sent into the world a system of the Roman art of war, professed to be drawn from certain passages in Polybius. This system, borrowed, with very little acknowledgment indeed, from a preceding work of Patrizzi, of Ferrara, coming from such an author, was implicitly received and repeated by all succeeding writers on the subject. The absurdity, nay, the utter impracticability, of the Lipsian system, placed in contrast with the learning and ability of its propagator, reduced other enquirers to the necessity of abandoning the matter as altogether inexplicable. Amongst these enquirers was General M. when but a young man: but happening in Scotland to be shown what was called a Roman gladius, or legionary sword, (not however genuine,) he discarded at once all his systematic knowledge, and handling the weapon, asked himself in what manner men armed with that sword, in the right hand, and with a legionary shield in the left, ought to be arranged, in order that they might be able to make the best possible use of their arms, offensive and defensive. He immediately saw that they ought to be placed, not in

deep and dense bodies, as had been supposed, where it would be impossible for them to attain the enemy, but in shallow lines of two, or, at most, three ranks in depth. He discovered, also, that the men ought to stand, not in files, or one directly behind another, but the men of the second rank opposite to, and covering the intervals between the men in the front rank; and those of the third rank, opposite to the intervals between the men in the second rank. In other words, he found that the legionary soldiers were placed in a *quincunc* order, where every two men in the front and third ranks, forming a parallelogram in length, from front to rear; the man of the second rank occupied its centre, where removed from the men before and behind him, at the greatest possible distance, or half the diagonal of the parallelogram, he had the greatest possible room in the same actual space, and from which he could, without interruption, employ his arms freely before, behind, or on either side, as necessity might require.

This theory once discovered, and duly unfolded, all seeming contradictions in ancient writers were reconciled, all perplexities were unravelled, and all difficulties were removed.

By a similar train of reasoning, the General had the good fortune to solve the long-contested question respecting the manner of distributing the oars and the rowers, in the war galleys of the ancients. It is evident from history, that the ancients had vessels of different denominations, called by the Romans, *triremes*, *quadriremes*, *quinqueremes*, &c. and by the Greeks, *trières*, *tétrères*, *pentères*, &c. terms expressive (if the word may be used) of three, four, five rowings, &c. It is also evident, that by these rowings, were meant distinct rows of oars, from stem to stern, of the vessel, raised in order, the one above the other, from the water upwards. Commentators being in general still more ignorant, if possible, of naval than of military affairs, had propounded the most absurd notions concerning the nature of these ancient ships. The notion, however, the most generally received was, that the ship's sides being perpendicular, or nearly so, to the surface of the water, the oars were likewise placed vertically, the one immediately over the other below it. Other systems were also broached, tending, in some measure, to obviate the objections made to the former: but still the best were liable to insurmountable

difficulties, arising from the placing of the rowers, the height of the ship's side, and particularly from the great length and weight of the oars, by which those in the upper rows, or tiers, must have become utterly unmanageable.

From a consideration of these objections, it was concluded by many enquirers on the subject, that the number of rowings related not to the rows of oars, but to the men employed to manage one oar, as is done on board the galleys in the Mediterranean; so that a trireme, a quinquereme, &c. meant a vessel in which one oar was worked by three men, five men, &c. That this, however, was not the case, is too clearly shown in various passages of the ancients, to admit of any doubt on the head.

General Melville, whose repeated voyages across the Atlantic had enabled him to unite to the theory of navigation much more practical knowledge than usually falls to the lot of a landman, despairing of being enabled to untie this Gordian knot, by his researches amongst the most enlightened and experienced seamen, at last, on his way home from his government, laying authorities and theories of every kind entirely aside, enquired in himself what were the objects of the ancients in the arrangement of their rowers. To this question, the natural answer was celerity and impetus in their movements. The next question was, how this celerity was to be obtained; and the answer could only be by introducing the greatest possible quantity of motive power into a given space. By placing the rowers not vertically, but in diagonal order, up the perpendicular side of a ship, it was true that they could be placed in considerably less space than when arranged one directly over the head of another. This, however, was not enough: and, it occurred to the General, that, by means of a double obliquity in the arrangement of the rowers, every possible advantage might be obtained. He therefore supposed that the side of the ship, instead of rising vertically from the water, was at the distance of a few feet from the surface, laid outwards, diverging from the perpendicular at an angle of perhaps forty-five degrees. Upon this inclined side, the seats for the rowers were placed, slanting diagonally upwards; at the same time that, by the inclination of the side, they slanted diagonally outwards. The consequences of this double obliquity were, that a rower raised only from fifteen to eight-

teen inches above the rower below him, instead of four or five times that distance, as in some other schemes, would be able to sit and row without receiving any interruption in his labour from the others adjoining to him, and that even the uppermost oars, in a quinquereme, were not of an unmanageable length.

This theory not only removed all the objections to the former systems, but it explained a multitude of passages in history, hitherto inexplicable; and it was discovered to be perfectly conformable to the representations still remaining on ancient coins, and in the paintings discovered in the subterraneous ruins of Herculaneum.

But a volume would be requisite to contain a distinct relation of the curious and important discoveries and inventions, made by General M. and of the systematic progress of his mind in such discoveries and inventions. Amongst those are to be reckoned, the discovery he made from principles previously laid down, of the Roman camps in the vale of Strathmore, in Scotland; of the construction of the catapult, ballista, and other anti-ent warlike machines; of that species of artillery, known by the name of carro-nades, from the great foundery in Scotland, where they were first made, of which the largest are now generally called, from the weight of the shot they receive, sixty-eight-pounders. The grand improvement, however, which General M. wished to introduce into that species of cannon, and of which the efficacy was established by experiments at Woolwich, before the late Duke of Richmond, when master-general of the ordnance was, by adopting a kind of ball, combining the properties of the solid shot, the shell, and the carcase, being cast with a hollow core, so that the weight of a ball, which, if solid, would be sixty-eight pounds, might be reduced to about forty-two pounds; the shot thereby becoming more manageable, and equally powerful, in sea engagements, or short distances, and therefore peculiarly calculated for the use of British seamen, who it is confessed stand closer to their guns, and fire with greater expedition, than those of any other nation. The use of these Melvillades has hitherto been very confined.

Military and antiquarian researches were, however, far from occupying the capacious mind of General Melville. It is not perhaps generally known, that the Royal Botanic Garden in the island of St.

Vincent, now so richly stored, under the management of Dr. Anderson, with the most useful and ornamental vegetable productions, was originally projected, established, and supported, by General M. during his government, at his own expense and risk. It was at last taken under the special protection of his Majesty, and the expenses are now defrayed out of the public purse.

Of the truly simple, obvious, and scientific, analysis and arrangement of the faculties of the human frame, and of the objects to which they are respectively applicable, invented by General M. after mature self-examination, it is impossible in this sketch to offer any adequate representation.

To these very defective outlines of the life and character of General Melville, it must now be sufficient merely to add, that while in private he was the friend of "the widow, of the orphan, and of those who have no helper:" in public, he was a ready and a liberal contributor to the support of the most valuable charitable establishments. The Scotch corporation, or hospital, in London, by its management, as well as by its constitution, perhaps the least susceptible of abuse, of the multitude of similar benevolent institutions, will long remember the services, and long regret the loss of its venerable recruiting General. The patron of unassuming merit, the encourager of ingenuous youth, his stores of knowledge were ever open to the candid enquirer. A genuine and ardent lover of truth, in every pursuit in which mankind can be interested, and from whatever quarter it proceeded, truth was ever by him most cordially received. By the uniform tenor of his conduct, General Melville evinced himself to be, in the strictest sense of the terms, the true friend and lover of his country.

General Melville was a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies of London and Edinburgh, by the university of which last city, his *alma mater*, he was honoured with the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was also an honorary member of the Board of Agriculture, and an active member of the Society in London for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. Although he never had a regiment, a home-government, or any other military emolument whatever, since he quitted the West Indies, he was appointed a full General on the 12th of October, 1798; and at his decease was,

with

with one exception, the oldest General in the British army.

Dying a bachelor, General M. succeeded in name and estate, by his cousin John Whyte Melville, of Bennoch, in the county of Fife, esq.

General Melville had nearly completed his eighty-sixth year, having been born at Monimail, in that county, of which parish

his father was minister, on the 12th of October, 1723: his mother was a daughter of Robert Whyte, of Bennoch, esq. Advocate, and a sister of the late celebrated Dr. Robert Whyte (Whytt,) his Majesty's Physician in Scotland, and professor of medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS, AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of scarce and curious Books.

"The Letting of Humour's Blood in the Head-Vaine. With a New Morisco, daunced by seven Satyrs, upon the bottome of Diogenes Tubbe." Imprinted at London, by W. White, 1611, 8vo.

THIS is one of those curious little tracts, which the commentators on Shakespeare have occasionally called in to their assistance. Ritson, in his *Bibliographia Poetica*, mentions an edition, with the same title, in quarto, printed in 1600; and adds, that it was "re-printed in 1607, under the title of 'Humors Ordinarie; where a man may be verie merrie, and exceeding well used for his Sixpence.'"

It consists of thirty-seven Epigrams and seven Satires.

From the former we have selected the 19th, 26th, and 31st, as specimens, illustrative as well of the manners of the time, as of the author's poetry.

EPIG. 19.

"A woefull exclamation late I heard,
Wherewith Tobacco takers may be fear'd;
One (at the poynt with pipe and leafe to part)
Did vow tobacco worse than Death's black dart;
And prou'd it thus: You know (qd. he) my friends,
Death onely stabbes the heart, and so life endes.
But this same poyson, steeped India weede,
In head, hart, lunges, doth soote and cob-webs breed;
With that he gasped, and breath'd out such a smoke,
That all the standers by were like to choke."

EPIG. 26.

"Behold a most accomplish'd caualeere,
That the world's ape of fashions doth appear,
Walking the streets his humors to disclose,
In the French doublet and the German hose;
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The Muffe's cloake, Spanish hat, Tollede blade,
Italian ruffe, a shooe right Flemish made;
Like Lord of Misrule, where he comes he'll reuel,
And lye for wages with the Iying'st diuell."

EPIG. 31.

"When Tarlton clown'd it in a pleasant vaine,
And with conceits did good opinions gaine
Upon the stage, his merry humours' shop,
Clownes knew the clowne, by his great clownish slop;
But now th'are gull'd, for present fashion sayes,
Dicke Tarlton's part, gentlemen's breeches plaies:
In every street, where any gallant goes,
The swagg'ring sloppe, is Tarlton's clownish hose."

From the fourth of the Satires, we select a curious enumeration of the sports and games, which, in the reign of Elizabeth and James the First, appear to have been most prevalent:

"Man, I dare challenge thee to throw the sledg;
To jumpe or leape ouer ditch or hedge,
To wrestle, play at stooleball, or to rume:
To pitch the barre, or to shoote off a gunne:
To play at loggets, nine-holes, or ten-pinnes,
To try it out at foot-ball by the shinnes:
At tick-tack, Irish, noddie, maw, and ruffe,
At hot-cockles, leap-frogge, or blindman-buffe:
To drinke halfe pots, or deale at the whole can;
To play at base, or pen and Yokhorne Sir Jhan:
To daunce the Morris, play at barley-brake;
At all exploytes a man can thinke or speake:
At shoue-groate, venter-poynt, or cross and pile,
At heshrow him that's last at yonder style:

At leaping oſe a Midſommer bon-fire,
Or at the drawing Dan out of the myer :
At any of thoſe, or all theſe preſently,
Wagge but your finger, I am for you, I.
I ſcorne (that any younſter of our towne)
To let the Bow-bell Cockney put me downe."

The author of this work was Samuel Rowlands, a prolific poetical pamphleteer, whose other writings in verse are enumerated in Ritson's work already quoted.—See also the *Literaria*, vol. ii. p. 150.

"*Memorials of Worthy Persons: two Decads: by Cl. Burksdale.*" 24mo. Lond. 1661.

Of Barksdale, who compiled this work, a long account is given in Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*: 1st edit. vol. ii. 613, 614; 2d edit. vol. ii. p. 812. He was born at Winchcombe, in Gloucestershire, Nov. 23, 1609; educated at Abingdon, in Berkshire; and afterwards, in 1625, entered of Merton College, Oxford; but removing to Gloucester Hall, since Worcester College, he there became a graduate of the University.

During the troubles of the civil war, he was a sufferer for the cause of Charles the First; but, at the restoration, was presented to the parsonage of Naunton, near Hawling and Stow in the Wold, in Gloucestershire, which he retained till his death, Jan. 6th, 1687. His principal pieces were:

"*Monumenta Literaria: sive obitus et Elogia doctorum Virorum, ex Historiis Jac. Ang. Thuanii.*" Lond. 1610, 4to.

"*Nympha Libethris; or the Cotswold Muse.*" 8vo. 1651.

"*Noctes Hibernæ: Winter Night's Exercises.*" 8vo. Lond. 1653.

"*Of Contentment; a little treatise.*" 24mo. Lond. 1660.

"*Mesore: a Collection out of the learned Master Joannes Buxtorfius's Commentarius Masoreticus.*" 8vo. Lond. 1665.

"*Bæzæ Epitaphia Selecta.*" 8vo. Lond. 1680.

Beside a great number of Translations from the Latin.

The third Decad of the "*Memorials of Worthy Persons*," was printed at Oxford, in duodecimo, 1662: the fourth, in 1663; and the fifth, under the title of "*A Remembrance of Excellent Men.*" 8vo. Lond. 1670.

The following are the characters given in the two first Decads:

I. DECAD.

1. Dr. Joseph Hall, B. of Norwich.
2. Dr. John Donne, Dean of St. Paul's.
3. Sir William Cokain, Ald. of London.
4. Sir Thomas Bodley.
5. Dr. John Jewell, Bishop of Sarum.
6. Mr. George Herbert.
7. Dr. James Usher, A. B. of Armagh.
8. Mr. John Hales, of Eton.
9. R. Evelyn.
10. Dr. Arthur Lake, B. of Bath and Wells.

II. DECAD.

1. Edward Peyto, Esq.
2. Dr. William Laud, A. B. of Canterbury.
3. Archbishop Usher.
4. Thomas Brandeston, of Barfold.
5. Mr. John Dod.
6. Mr. Joseph Mece.
7. Mr. Josias Shute.
8. Francis Bacon, L. Verulam.
9. Dr. Thomas Jackson.
10. Lady Falkland.

The following is the character of the ever-memorable

JOHN HALES:

1. Mr. John Hales, sometime (Fellow of Merton College, and) Greek Professor of the University of Oxford, long Fellow of Eton College, and, at last, also Prebendary of Windsore, was a man, I think, of as great a sharpness, quickness, and subtilty of wit, as ever this, or perhaps any nation, bred.

2. His industry did strive, if it were possible, to equal the largeness of his capacity; whereby he became as great a master of polite, various, and universal learning, as ever yet conversed with books.

3. Proportionate to his reading was his meditation, which furnished him with a judgement beyond the vulgar reach of man, built upon extraordinary notions, raised out of strange observations, and comprehensive thoughts within himself. So that he really was a most prodigious example of an acute and piercing wit; of a vast and illimited knowledge; of a severe and profound judgement.

4. Yet, had he never understood a letter, he had other ornaments sufficient to endear him. For he was of a nature (as we ordinarily speak) so kind, so sweet, so courting all mankind; of an affability so prompt, so ready to receive all conditions of men, that I conceive it were as easy a task for any one to become so knowing as so obliging.

5. As a Christian, none more ever acquainted with the nature of the gospel, because none more studious of the knowledge of it, or more curious in the search; which being strengthened by those great advantages before mentioned, could not prove other than highly effectual.

6. He took, indeed, to himself a liberty of judgin; not of others, but for himself; and if ever any man might be allowed in these matters

matters to judge, it was he, who had so long, so much, so advantageously considered; and which is more, never had the least worldly design in his determinations.

7. He was not only most truly and strictly just in his secular transactions, most exemplarily meek and humble, notwithstanding his perfections, but, beyond all example, charitable, giving unto all, preserving nothing but his books, to continue his learning and himself; which, when he had before digested, he was forced at last to feed upon, at the same time the happiest and most unfortunate *belluo* of books; the grand example of learning, and of the envy and contempt which followeth it.

8. While he lived none was ever more solicited and urged to write, and thereby truly to teach the world, than he; none ever so resolved (pardon the expression, so obstinate,) against it. His facile and courteous nature learnt only not to yield to that solicitation. And yet he cannot be accused for hiding of his talent, being so communicative, that his chamber was a church, and his chair a pulpit.

9. Onely that there might some taste continue of him, some of his remains were collected, such as he could not but write, and such as, when written, were out of his power to destroy. These consist of two parts, of Sermons, and of Letters; and each of them proceeded from him upon respective obligations. The letters, though written by himself, yet were wholly in the power of that honourable person to whom they were sent, and by that means they were preserved. The sermons, preached on several occasions, were snatcht from him by his friends, and, in their hands, the copies were continued, or, by transcription, dispersd.

10. As to those letters,* written from the Synod of Dort, take notice, that, in his younger days, he was a Calvinist, and even then when he was employed at that Synod, and at the well pressing, Io. iii. 16, by Episcopopus, "There I bid John Calvin good night, as he has often told me."†

* Out of Mr. Farington's letter.

† Out of Dr. Pearson's Preface to his *Golden Remains*.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

THEATRES.

WHILE the two great theatres of London were in ashes, it would have been easy for government to buy in the patents, or exclusive grants; and to permit associations of individuals to erect theatres in any parts of the metropolis. In this case, play-houses would be small and numerous. Some would be cheap, in order to tempt the multitude; some would be dear, in order to segregate the luxurious. The greater number of actors would secure a more unremitting growth of excellence in that art; the greater number of exhibitions, would open to dramatic poets a wider range of competition: more plays would be written, and of course more good ones. In small theatres, dialogue can be heard, and acting seen, though naturally executed; but in great theatres, only caricature is acceptable. Bellman-voices, and features that outgrin Le Brun's Passions, are alone intelligible. Hence the drama loses, in all respects, (see *Esprilla's XVIIIth Letter*), by large play-houses.

A new danger, not to the poetic art, but to the political constitution of the country, is growing out of the singleness of the national theatre. It is becoming a poll-booth of faction, a place for giving public suffrages on those questions of opinion, which divide the metropolitan

public. It is becoming what the Circus was at Rome, and the Hippodrome at Constantinople. Now let any man read Gibbons's fortieth chapter, and ask himself, whether the size of the theatres was not precisely the cause, which rendered the public opinion expressed there, so imperious throughout the metropolis. It is notorious, that not merely administrations, but even royal families, have been cashiered by the well-timed placards and cockades of the spectators in the Constantinopolitan hippodrome: and that the emperor Justinian was in a manner deposed by an audience, and restored by an actress.

To deliver this country from such dangers, surely the expense of buying in and levelling with the ground the new theatre, ought not for a moment to be grudged. Play-houses, when exclusive privileges are abolished, would become as numerous as conventicles; and indeed might be so constructed as alternately to serve both purposes. In this state of dimension, they could not collect a dangerous assemblage.

THE EXAMINATION OF SIR MORGAN MEREDITH, VICAR OF OUR LADY CHURCH THERE.

"In primis he sayeth, that he hath bene vicar there xxiⁱⁱ yeres.

"Item, that Vicar Frodsham tolde him, that

that because the people toke the wax alwaye, he put the tree (wood) beneath, that the people should not diminish the substance of the taper; otherwise he ascēteth and agreeth in all things with the prior."

Injunctions directed to the said Prior and Vicar.

"In primis, that the sayd prior and vicars shall preach and declare the gospell for the epistle, reade upon that daye, in the mother tongue; expounding the same sincerely, as farre as their learninge will extend, opening to the people the abominable idolatry and desecrall jugglinge of their predecessors there, in worshippinge, and causinge to be worshipped, a peece of old rotten timber, puttinge the people in belefe the same to be a holy relique, and a taper which had burned without consumyng or wayst, &c.

"Item. The sayd prior and vicar shall so preach every sundaye and holyday, betwixte this and - - - in aibis.

"Item. The said prior and vicar shall do awaye or cause to be done awaye, all manner of clothes, figured wax, delusions of myrracles, shrowdes, and other entysements of the ignorante people, to pilgrimage and idolatry.

"Item. That they shall take an inventory of all and every such clothes, wax, shrowdes, and other entysements; and the same shall convert into the use of the pore people, or otherwise to some other good use, making thereof a recknyng in writinge, declaryng the true bestowing and usinge of the same.

"Item. That all and synghular these injunctyons shall be unviolably observed in payne of contempte."

JOHN A PONTE—COLOSSUS OF RHODES.

This author (in *Conven. utr. Monarch. lib. 3. c. 15. page. 32.*) says, that the Colossus of Rhodes fell down, like the cessation of the oracles, through the coming of Christ.

JOHN A PONTE—CANON HERIUS.

In his *Aphorism. 1. pol. Hippocrat. p. 613. seq.* he takes great pains to perswade his readers, that the changes of kingdoms, are not to be ascribed to the powers of the stars, but to bad government.

TEMPLE OF JERUSALEM.

"Brothels for the indulgence of a most execrable appetite were built all round it! This is affirmed by Jerom upon Isa. c. 2. *Et pueris alienis adhaerunt*; by Bozcius de signis Eccles. l. 7. c. 4.; *Gasp. Sanctius, ibid. N. 12.*; from 4 Kings, l. 24. v. 2; Mach. c. 4. &c.

MAFFEIUS.—MOLINA.

The former, *lib. 15. Hist. Md. p. 360*; the latter *De justit et jure tract. 2. disp. 34. p. 167.* say, that, the Brasilians, who were cannibals, declared, that the human flesh lost much of its flavour by the baptism of the persons.

SIMON MAIOLUS.

In his *Dies. Canicūl. colloq. 7. de quadrupedibus*, p. 174. v. 1. says, that certain Indians gave a great deal for an ape's tooth, in order to worship it.

PET. GREGORIUS.

In his work *De Repub. l. 10. c. 5. n. 10.* he says, that every time has its own manners, to which the laws are to be accommodated, both those in the Old and those in the New Covenant, &c.

NAVARRUS.

He says, *cap. de Judæis*, 45, *distinct.* that an orphan Jew child ought not to be christened, because such children are to be left to divine Providence.

JEWS.

The Jews in every modern country, follow the lowest occupations. They were forced upon them by the following reason, says *Sim. Maiolus Colloq. de perfid. Jud. p. 256. seq.* that it was a great instrument of conversion.

PAGAN.

There has been much controversy about the origin of this word. Pratejus, Brissonius, Berucius, Hormannus, Calenus de *acr. jur. verb. Paganus*. Beda in *Cantic. l. 6. c. 30. et in Marc. c. 15. et in Luc. dich. l. 6. c. 23. et homil. in Feriam. 3. Psalm.* Joan. Fung. in *Etymol. sub. eod. verb.* Stephan de *urbib. Lo. rinus in Acta. l. 17. v. 19. Gasp. Sanct. in Isai. c. 42. Num. 45. p. 445.* maintain from Servius, and others, that the word was derived from the Greek *παγος*, a village, so named from the springs; or as others, the hills around which they were always used to build their towns. Philester (*Haeres. c. 3.*) thinks, that they were called so, from a certain Paganus, who, he says, was the son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, and a powerful and famous king, and afterwards worshipped as a god. The writer of this article can find no such name in the *Mythologia of Jo. Natalis*, &c. nor Lempriere's modern work. If the story has therefore any foundation, it may probably supply a desideratum in mythology. Isidore (*Etym. l. 8. c. 70.*) says, that they were so called from the Athenian *pagi*, from whence they sprung. For there, in country places and towns, the Gentiles built idols and temples, and

had groves, wherefore the worshipper of idols began to be called Pagan. Alciatus (*l. 1. Pæreg. c. 13.*) and Connanus (*Comment. l. 9. c. 13.*) trump up this reason, because they were not soldiers of Christ, nor gave their names to the church militant: for we know, that in the Roman law (*l. quedam ff. de pen l. jus nostrum, de req. jur. l. 1; C. de militari testam. &c.*) as many as were exempt from military service, were called Pagani. Paulus Orosius, Bede *ubi sup.* followed by Cujacius (*in Parat. C. de Paganis*) from the villages and country places, being far distant from the heavenly city. Wesenb. *in ead. Parat.* because the Gentile superstition prevailed longer in the villages than in cities, through the greater stupidity of rustics. Dionysius Gothofredus, from contempt as different from, and more ignoble, than Christians. Pet. Opmeer (*Chronol. A. Chr. 411. p. 307.*) because the Gentiles, and that sink (colu-
lucies) of the human race, who wished idolatry to be restored at Rome, came from country-villages. Gasp. Sanctius, (*ubi. sup.*) because those, who were not polished by the laws of the gospel, lived, as it were, out of the gospel, in villages and deserts. Cardinal Baronius (*Not. ad Martyrolog. Jan. 11.*) thinks that the Heathens began to be called Pagani from the time of the Christian emperors, when idolaters being excluded the cities, through the destruction of the temples, took refuge in the villages; where a variety of superstitions prevailed, as Cicero (*l. 2. de Leg.*) shows; and Augustine (*Serm. de Verb. Dom.*) shows, that down to the time of Honorius, in which he lived, what idolatry there was subsisted in the villages. This is a very plausible hypothesis, and is further supported by Azorius, (*lib. 8. c. 24. col. 1273.*) and Anth. Mornacius, (*Obs. ad libr. 1. c. sub. d. tib. de Paganis, page 95.*) and by the Editors of the *Encyclopedie Methodique v. Paganus*. It may therefore be assumed, as the real origin of the word.

MOLINA.—SALONINUS.

Father Lewis Molina (*de Just. et Jus.*

tractat. 2. disp. 105. et in Mater. de fide q. 10. art. 8.) says, that because Christ ordered us to preach the gospel every where, we have a right to land on the shores of infidels, seize their ports, occupy their lands, and stay there as long as it shall be necessary: and Saloninus adds, (*in tom. 1. Tract. de domin. q. 3. art. 1.*) that if they resist conversion, they may, with a safe conscience, through the text (shake the dust off your feet, as a testimony against them) be seized, carried off, and sold for slaves. However misapplied may be the texts, Providence has certainly confirmed the construction. Christians (and Christians only) have the rest of the world in subjection.

TIBER. DECIANUS.

This writer (*Respons. 123. N. 25. vol. 3.*) says, that if a prince gives a castle, he is understood to grant the territory and all profits arising from it.

LEVINUS LEMNIUS.

This writer (*l. 5. Occult. Nat. Mirac. c. 16.*) notes, that sailors and the inhabitants of maritime regions, are prompted to many crimes, and are of a ferocious temper, because the salt humour, which presides in them, obnubilates the intellect, and prompts them to injury.

FREITAS.

This author (*d. c. 10. num. 44. and 45.*) thinks, because the Roman law adjudged all the air over our houses to be our private property, that a criminal who escaped to a window, which looked into a church-yard, and there hung by his arms, was entitled to sanctuary. Cujacius (*l. 10. Obs. c. 7. and Patr. Greg. l. 3. Syntagm. c. 10. n. fin.*) notes, that upon this account, some emperors levied taxes upon air and shade.

MARRIAGE OF CHARLES I. WITH THE INFANTA OF SPAIN.

This match was broken off, because the Romish church maintained, that no marriage could be valid between a Catholic and a Heretic, lest the one should injure the faith by converting the other.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

PROLOGUE FOR THE FIRST APPEARANCE
OF A FEMALE PERFORMER.

By Dr. WOLCOT.

LADIES and gentlemen, the Poet's maid!
Sent on a foolish errand I'm afraid;

Trick'd out in clothes, (I wish they were all
mine!)

I scarcely know myself, I am so fine;
He bids me come and whine, and coax and
leer;

And, if 'tis needful, try to squeeze a tear:

“Doff

"Doll, thou hast got," says he, "two sparkling eyes,
And thou canst mingle music with thy sighs:

Go, and employ their powers upon the pit,
Where half the masters of our fortune sit;
Yes, Dolly, thou hast pretty acting parts:
Go, try to make a conquest of their hearts;
And, verily my girl, I should not wonder,
If the whole house were one huge clap of thunder:

Go, try, for should our comedy but fail,
By heavens, to-morrow, I shall go to jail;
And if well done, I'll well thy pow'rs requite;

Pay all I owe thee Dolly, every doit;
Nay more to please thee, thou shalt tread the scene

In my next tragedy, a Murder'd Queen!"
I really think at times my master's mad!
He makes such mouths, now merry, and now sad!

Now bellowing it away with such a roar!
I never heard such ranting stuff before.

"Lud! Sir," says I, "'tis most abomination!"

"Fool! hold thy tongue," says he, "'tis inspiration!

The true sublime, by which a world is won:
E'en Giant Shakspeare is himself outdone."

Our land is not the land of milk and honey!
I scarcely know the colour of his money;

If in the street I happen to be seen,
I hear that foul-mouth'd woman, Mistress Green,

"Why dont your Poet pay me for my sal-lads,

And try to turn a penny by his ballads?

I can't think what the scrubby *Fellar* means,
Miss, does he think I steals my peas and beans?

Tell him, Miss, for I chooses to be plain,
He never gits a turnip-top again."

Now Poll Macgra, the milk-maid, with her score,

"D'ye think I'll trot my brogues from door to door,

Wade through the dirty lanes in cold and rains,

And only get my labour for my pains?

Honey, pray mark my words, and hear me now,
Your crazy pipkin sucks no more my cow."

And now the pot-boy's saucy tongue I hear,
"Why dont you pay the score for ale and beer?"

And now the baker impudently howls,

"Why dont your master pay me for the tolls?"

Now Robin Fin, the fishmonger roars out,

"Why dont your Rymer pay me for the trout?

Poets, like cats, are dev'lish fond of fish:

Your master seems to like a dainty dish!

Miss, tell him if he don't discharge his bill,

I'll get a pretty hook into his gill."

And now the Poulterer Gible's coarse abuse,

"Why dont your master pay me for the goose?

D'ye know Miss there are birds call'd snipes and pigeons,

Woodcocks and plovers, wild ducks, teal and widgeons,

Bid him his money quickly send or bring,
Or tar and feather me, I'll clip his wing."

And now the butcher Garbage, with his pipe,
"Why dont old Tag-rhime pay me for my tripe?

A pretty job at other's cost to cram;

Why dont he settle for the veal and lamb?

Ma'am, does he think for pleasure I am slaying?

Folks fond of eating should be fond of paying!

Man, without money, should not be a glut-ton,

What business has the dog with lamb or mutton?

Bid him go out and steal, or beg, or borrow,
Or cleaver me, I'll have his hide to-morrow."

Such is the vulgar treatment that I meet!

I really tremble as I walk the street;

O lud! I long to know my master's fate!

Must Fortune or Miss-Fortune on him wait?

Come, come, an act of mercy let us see,

If with our Bard displeas'd, be kind to me;

But, cruel should you frown upon his pages,

That frown's a broom which sweeps away my wages;

But should you save this bantling of his brain,

I hope to make my curtsy here again.

Go, try my Love, my Angel, try thy pow'rs,

Guineas and glory will at once be ours;

Our friends this evening would ye chuse to stand,

Your clappings would be pretty notes at hand.

SONNET AGAINST DESPAIR.

Translated from CARLO MARIA MAGGI,
By Miss STARKE.

AH why, my Soul, why yield to dire Despair,

Tho' Conscience sting thee with severest blame?

God claims our love; to slight his claims beware!

For are not Love and Confidence the same?

Think of those guerdons, rich in grace divine,

Which thou, a mite in Being's wondrous scale,

May'st still aspire to share, if Faith be thine,

And teach thee o'er bad Angels to prevail.

Then, with the heart's sweet incense, Gratitude,

Accept each grace to contrite Sinners giv'n;

Nor be, with Mis'ry's bitter drops, imbued

The manna show'r'd, by Mercy's hand,

from heav'n.

Weep for thy errors, give Repentance scope;

But let the scalding tear engender Hope.

SONNET

SONNET TO SORRENTO.

BY THE SAME.

DEAR classic soil, whence fame-crown'd
Tasso sprung,
Well-nam'd Syrentum,* with such charms
endued,
That, whilst I wander thy cool shades among,
No thoughts to prompt the deep-drawn
sigh obtrude:
Or, if Remembrance picture sorrows fled,
No more I view them with Affliction's eye,
As scorpions on the lap of Nature spread,
But as benignant warnings from on High.
Here, Life's illusions shall no more betray,
Nor Passion's gales too strong for Reason
prove;
But white-rob'd Innocence direct my way
To the dread confines of the Courts above;
Whose porter, Death, at sight of such a
Guide,
Shall smiling ope the gate, and throw his
shafts aside.

SONNET TO APATHY.

BY THE SAME.

NYMPH, with the gem'd Ficoides* ar-
ray'd,
By thy Torpedo-touch, my cares subdue!
For, where thou com'st, vexatious fancies
fade;
And Grief, tho' real, doffs her sable hue.
Mild remedy for wounded Friendship's tear,
Or the loud plaints of ill-requited love;
Sure antidote to ev'ry pang severe,
The way-worn pilgrim, Man, is doom'd to
prove!
E'en our best feelings, tho' awhile they take
Sweet Pleasure's form, or shine in Virtue's
dress,
A captive of deluded Reason make,
And cheat her with the name of Happiness.
Then welcome, Apathy! He finds not rest,
Who fails to own thee Sov'reign of his breast.

PAX POTIOR BELLO;

A Fragment from "*Poems*," now in the Press.
By JAMES JENNINGS.†

O GENTLE Peace!

Who, with thy willing hand, shedd'st plenty
round!
Who escapest from the palaces of Kings,
To lonely glens, or mountain haunts forlorn.

* Sorrento, anciently called Syrentum, from its enchanting situation, is the coolest and most healthy summer abode in the southern part of Italy; and famous for containing the paternal mansion of the immortal Tasso; a circumstance which I could not resist noticing.

† The ice-plant, properly called the diadem'd Ficoides.

‡ In whose Inscription, page 503, of last volume, for Nature here with art *convening*, read "*consenting*."

Thou who art sent, a good Samaritan!
To bind the wounds of crimson-crested
War,
And heal the nations. Thou, who most de-
light'st
Beneath the peasant's humble roof to dwell,
And hear the matin song of early birds
Light-hearted; with tranquillity and love
To twine unfading wreaths for him whose
heart
Is rightliest turn'd to thee. O gentle Peace!
O'erspread us with thy pinions, and, as erst,
Thy wonted influence through the world dif-
fuse.

STANZAS,

WRITTEN IN JUNE, 1808.

AND must we part! O, soul-subliming
Muse!

For ever must I lose thy cheering light?
Ev'n now I hail thee, clad in orient hues;
Fair as when first thou charm'dst my
youthful sight!

And oft in depth of woe hast thou relum'd
My darken'd sight, and exorcis'd despair;
Yea! oft hast thou my sinking spirit
plum'd

With strength to soar above the clouds of
care.

Oft hast thou rais'd my spirit on thy wing,
When Sorrow's shaft had struck it to the
earth,

Taught me the soothing strain of Hope to
sing;

And still 'twas Joy's anticipated birth.

But ah! the transports thou dost bid me
feel,

Dart through my frame such feverish
delight,

Inflict a wound, so deep, no hand can
heal;

And drive the dews of slumber from my
sight.

Be hush'd, my heart! nor urge the sanguine
tide,

To mock with hectic flush my faded
cheek;

Be hush'd, my heart! Oh, let thy swell
subside,

Nor break life's mure, already worn and
weak.

Yes! we must part, belov'd illusive Muse,
For ever I must lose thy cheering light,
Alas! clear-scanning Reason dearly rues

The hour thy charms seduc'd my youthful
sight.

Yes! we must part; wild-wand'ring thoughts
away,

No more may fancy feed the mining fire,
Which robs my bosom of Health's dewy ray;

And bids the throbbing pulse of life
retire.

A. ROBSON.

SONNET,

TO A BUTTERFLY.

CONCEITED worm! sport of our early days,
How gay you seem with many-colour'd wing,
How proudly on that flow'r, (vain child of Spring;) -
Your bask and flutter in the vernal rays,
And spread your plumes to ev'ry idler's gaze;
Fit emblem of yon self-enamor'd thing,
Who lightly trips in fashion's giddy ring;

Thoughtless and lost in Folly's endless maze:

Like you, awhile, he sports in summer's beam,

An empty trifler, careless of his lot;

Then quits, like you, life's short and airy dream;

As little noted, and as soon forgot:

Another year, your painted prog'ny shows,
Fruitful alike in butterflies and beaux.

J. U.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

Report on the Progress of the French Language and Literature, from the Epoch of the French Revolution, (1789) to the Year 1803, made by a Commission of the Institute of France, by order of the Emperor Napoleon.

HIS Majesty being in his Council of State,* a deputation from the class of Literature and Belles-Lettres of the Institute, composed of M. M. Chenier, President; de Volney, Vice-president; Suard, Perpetual Secretary; and M. M. Morellet, Baudiers, Bernardin de St. Pierre, Andrieux, Arnault, Villars, Caillaud, Domergue, Lacretelle, Lajon, Raynouard, and Picard, was presented by the Minister of the Home Department, and admitted to the bar of the Council. M. Chenier spoke as follows:

SIR,

The farther we proceed in the labour which your Majesty has ordered us to submit to you, the more we feel the difficulty which it imposes upon us. How can we appreciate so many writers, while living, not by strict theories, by demonstrated facts, by evident calculations, but by considerations deemed arbitrary; by wit, taste, talent, imagination, the art of writing? How strike out a road through so many dangerous shoals, amongst so many various opinions, sometimes contrary, always contested with warmth, amidst so many passions which it was so difficult to assuage, and which it is so easy to rouse! How satisfy, at the same time, those of whom we have to speak; and those who have formed an opinion on literature, after having studied it, and even those who without any study, fancy themselves nevertheless to be competent judges? These reflections appear discouraging; but your Majesty gives us confidence,

and your goodness shall be our guide. To dispense praise with pleasure, to exercise censure with reserve, to proclaim the talents remaining amongst us, to applaud nascent dispositions; such is, no doubt, the duty which we have to perform; and in your Majesty's orders we presume, with respectful confidence, to perceive a proof of the lively interest with which you have always honoured literature, a pledge of your constant protection, and a token of your new benefactions.

Without being able at present to name all the writers, whom we shall quote in our work, we are, however, Sire, about to mention a considerable number of them; and we will endeavour particularly to state the progress and divisions of the department which we shall have to present to your Majesty. In this extensive work, embracing the whole circle of the art of writing, at the head of each branch we draw a rapid sketch of its progress in France, until the epoch at which our observations commence, to serve as so many luminous points to enlighten our route. The art of conveying ideas by words, that of connecting ideas with each other, and by them sensations, and by these all the ideas which flow from them, first engage our attention. Such is the progress of nature; we must speak and think, before we write. It is the province of French literature, in particular, to take a retrospect of the philosophical sciences, founded at least in France, by the school of Port Royal; a source equally inexhaustible and pure, from which all sound learning, and all classical literature, are derived. The same sciences, in the course of the last century, were greatly indebted to the labours of Condillac, whom the French Academy was proud to count amongst its members. He was himself the founder of a school of philosophy, and has left able disciples, and honourable successors.

M. Domergue

M. Domergue, M. Sicard, successfully cultivate universal and particular grammar. We shall have to remark a work on our language, one of the best productions of Marmontel.

M. Degerando, a man of sagacity and methodical mind, has enquired into the connexions of signs, with the art of thinking. The comprehensive genius of M. de Tracy, has collected the three sciences linked together, in one body, as they are in nature. M. Cabanis, as interesting as he is perspicuous and profound, by comparing the physical and the moral man, has submitted medicine to the analysis of the understanding, M. Garât, appointed to lecture on this analysis, in the normal schools, has, by his brilliant imagination, rendered reason itself luminous; a kind of service for which, in questions yet abstract, reason can be indebted to talents of a superior order only.

The science of the duties of man, morality, without producing so many works, has not however been barren. We have found in the lectures which Marmontel bequeathed to his children, the precepts of Cicero blended with evangelical wisdom. We ought particularly to distinguish an important work of Saint Lambert, who formerly enriched our literature by an elegant, harmonious, and philosophical poem. Arrived at the last period of his life, he did not abandon the banners under which he enlisted in his youth. Invariable in his principles, shunning extremes even in good, he neither affected excessive piety, nor stoical austerity. Without detaching morality from the social, necessary demonstrable principle of a superintending and protecting God, he founds it altogether on the relations which unite man to man, on our wants, on our passions, on the innumerable multitude of individual interests, constantly at variance with each other, but compelled by nature to commingle, and forming by their union, the general interest of society.

We consider, in their turn, those who have applied the art of writing, to matters of policy and legislation: not the crowd of subordinate wits, who by periodical papers, or pamphlets, less transitory, flattered the passions of the multitude, while the multitude possessed power; but a small number of men, more or less, distinguished for their talents, and equally laudable for their intentions. An able dialectician, M. Siéyes, in works where the strength of thought pro-

duces strength of style, has treated important questions of general policy. A writer, celebrated in more than one kind of composition, now the Prince Architecturer of the empire; like him, M. Rœderer, M. Dupont de Nemours, M. Barbé-Marbois; after them, M. M. I. B. Say; M. Ganilh, have treated, in an interesting, and perspicuous manner, of different branches of political economy. The Elements of Legislation, published by M. Perrau, are not unworthy of being quoted. The author of a work, honoured with the prize of utility, which the French Academy used to decree, M. Pastoret, in developing the principles of penal legislation, thought that he could determine how the law should proceed, in order to be humane, when it should strike to be just, and where it should stop to be useful. We remark in the works of M. de Lacretelle, a brilliant and celebrated discourse, on the nature of ignominious punishments. All these writers have kept pace with the reason of the age, and some have accelerated its progress.

Before we proceed to the oratorical art, in which we again find policy and legislation presented under new forms to France, we shall have to mention a *Traité* on the Eloquence of the Pulpit, a book itself eloquent, in which Cardinal Maury gives excellent precepts, after having exhibited striking examples.

In literary criticism, several writers furnish us with profound studies, and judicious comments on our great classics: M. Gailhava, on Moliere; M. Palissot, on Corneille and on Voltaire; Chamfort, on Lafontaine, whom he had, while young, made the subject of a charming eulogy; and Laharpe, on Racine, whom he had also worthily praised before. We do not omit remarking numerous additions to the Literary Memoirs of M. Palissot, a work frequently instructive, and always written with uncommon elegance. Nor do we forget the labours of M. Ginguéné, on Italian literature, a considerable and useful work, already in a state of great forwardness. Here the last volumes of Laharpe's Course present themselves, with his Correspondence in Russia. After having done justice to the indisputable talents of that man of letters, now no more, we shall be obliged to point out the extreme severity with which he thought himself authorised to treat his contemporaries, and particularly his rivals; his unreserved censure, which

which is scarcely ever just; the pleasure of condemning, which discredits an able censor; his injustice often palpable; and even in a just cause his offensive bitterness so opposite to French urbanity. On this occasion, Sire, we shall examine the rules of sound criticism, and in so doing, we engage to observe them in the whole course of our work; and perhaps it may be of importance to repeat them, when they appear to be forgotten.

In the oratorical art, at the commencement of our period, appears a collection of the funeral orations and sermons, by Beauvais, bishop of Senes, a prelate indebted for his dignities, to his merit; and who sometimes shewed himself the worthy successor of Bossuet, and Massillon. The French bar appeared impoverished, when its supporters enriched the tribune. At this term our memory recurs with pain to turbulent assemblies. We shall hasten through them, Sire, to avoid numerous shoals. We shall be able to conform ourselves to the views manifested by your equity and wisdom; and forced to recollect that factions existed, we shall not forget that there were also talents. We begin with that celebrated orator, who, gifted with a mind as vigorous as flexible, attached his personal renown to almost all the labours of the constituent assembly. After Mirabeau, follow those who combated his opinions with energy, the Cardinal Maury, Cazalès; those who successfully supported him, Chapelier, Barnave, and M. Regnault de Saint Jean d'Angely, who still displays, in the hall where we are now admitted, that precision and perspicuity, which peculiarly distinguish his eloquence. Could we forget the number of able civilians, who have applied the oratorical art, to the different objects of legislation. Thouret, Tronchet, rivals worthy of each other; Camus, who to great knowledge joined great austerity of manners; Target, M. Merlin, M. Treilhard, whose extensive learning has enlightened the tribunals? We pay homage to the plan of public instruction, that monument of literary glory, erected by M. de Talleyrand; a work, in which all the philosophic ideas are embellished by all the charms of style. The subsequent assemblies furnish us with two works of uncommon merit, of the same kind; the one by the profound Condorcet, the other by M. Daunou, whose useful labours, eloquence, and modesty, have been esteemed by several legislatures. We remark

in the same assemblies, orators who united to a courageous probity, a diction both pathetic and imposing: Vergniaux, for instance; M. Frangais de Nantes, M. Boissy d'Anglas, M. Garat, Portalis, M. Simeon, and that able statesman so eminent for jurisprudence, and the oratorical art, so elevated amongst the great dignitaries of the empire.

In the camps, where, remote from the calamities of the interior, the national glory was preserved unsullied; there arose another species of eloquence, until then unknown to modern nations. It must even be admitted, when we read in the writers of antiquity, the harangues of the most renowned chiefs, we are often tempted to admire only the genius of the historians. But here, doubt is impossible; the monuments exist; history has only to collect them. From the army of Italy proceeded those beautiful proclamations, in which the conqueror of Lodi and Arcole, at the same time that he created a new art of war, created the military eloquence of which he will remain the model. This eloquence, like Fortune accompanying him, resounded through the city of Alexandria, in Egypt, where Pompey perished; through Syria, which received the last breath of Germanicus. Subsequently in Germany, in Poland, in the midst of the astonished capitals, Vienna, Berlin, Warsaw, it was faithful to the hero of Austerlitz, of Jena, of Friedland; while in the language of honour, so well understood by the French armies, from the bosom of victory, he still commanded victory, and inspired heroism.

At the moment, when men of science and literature, long tossed about by storms, found refuge in a new asylum; and particularly at the epoch, when your Majesty, improving the Institute, honoured it with your special favour: academical eloquence soon began to revive, and to flourish again. That species of composition, the various models of which belong exclusively to the literature of the last century, is not contracted within narrower limits. Two illustrious writers, Thomas and M. Garat, have proved, that in certain subjects, it admits of grand images, and of the most beautiful movements of oratory. The art also often consists in avoiding them. But it always requires elegance and regularity in the forms, perspicuity, justness, and a happy harmony between the ideas and the expressions. These qualities have been found combined, in the discourses

which

which M. Suard delivered, as perpetual secretary, in the name of the class of French Literature; and the same functions have been performed with equal success, in the name of the other classes. M. Arnault, on several solemn occasions, has infused great interest into subjects of public instruction. Amongst the panegyrists, M. de Boufflers, M. François de Neufchateau, M. Cuvier, Portalis, have been distinguished by the brilliancy and facility of their style; and the eulogium of Marmontel, a work of great merit, which philosophy and friendship dictated to M. Morellet, appears in particular to have been heard with uniform pleasure throughout. Finally, as it is impossible to quote all, a multitude of productions are sufficient securities to us, that this species of writing will resume the useful influence which it formerly possessed; as well in the French Academy, as in the Academy of Sciences; where more than one celebrated author, a member of both societies, preserved between their different studies that union, which renders sciences more generally useful, and gives to literature a more extensive direction.

The important branch of history, Sire, will long engage our attention. Not that we pretend to rescue from oblivion, a mass of private memoirs on the French revolution. Defective in point of style, containing besides only pleadings in favour of the different parties; they belong to the class of polemic writings, and we shall discard them indiscriminately. We shall, however, have to give an account of a great number of works. In one, M. Castera, describes an empress, who shone thirty years on the throne of Peter the Great. In another, M. de Segur, in drawing a political view of Europe, during a tempestuous period, communicates to his style the luminousness of his opinions. We shall display the merit of an Abstract of the History of France, a work of M. de Thouret, one of the members of the Constituent Assembly. The period furnishes us with another superior work, at least for the great qualities of the art of writing. Rulhiere, an academician, now no more, has related the memorable events of the last century, in those regions, Sire, where your Majesty, accompanied by victory, has dictated a glorious peace. Although this posthumous work remains incomplete, we shall discover, in every part of it, the stamp of a genius improved by labour, and at times uncommonly

splendid. We shall not forget an interesting publication of M. de Beausset: the life of that immortal prelate, who enriched our language by Telemachus, combined eloquence, religion, philosophy, and was at the same time simple in his genius, his piety, and his virtue.

Voyages and travels form a part of history. We shall follow through North America, the steps of M. de Volney, who formerly, in traversing Egypt and Syria, wrote one of the finest works of the eighteenth century, and a masterpiece of its kind. Able men have collected the annals of the sciences, or drawn a faithful view of human opinions. M. Naigeon, completing the great labour commenced by Diderot, describes the luminous progress of ancient and modern philosophy: M. Bossut, interests by his diction, in the History of Mathematics: with M. de Volney, eloquent Reason interrogates ruins, accumulated during forty centuries; with M. Dupuis, a judicious Erudition searches for the common origin of religious traditions. Here we find again, a profound and rapid sketch of the progress of the human mind, the last work, and nearly the last sigh of Condorcet, a will made by a sage in favour of humanity.

Before the art of writing was applied amongst us to the history of the sciences, it was known to what an elevation it could attain, even in the sciences the object of which is the study of nature. Buffon had taught it; and we shall have an occasion to remark, how well his worthy continuator, M. de Lacepede, has benefited by the lessons of so great a master. We shall see Lavoisier, and Fourcroy diffusing over chemistry that clearness, which is the first quality of style, and the most necessary for instruction. We shall next examine whether the theories, relative to the different arts of imitation, do not offer in the same light very remarkable improvements. Our researches will not be fruitless. We shall remark particularly, with what ease and elegance M. Gretry has treated the musical art, which he has long honoured by compositions, the melody and truth of which can never become obsolete.

We shall not proceed to poetry without taking a rapid view of novels, a kind of writing which resembles history, by the recital of events; the epic by an action wholly, or partly fabulous; tragedy by the passions, comedy by the representations of society. We shall not

notice a heap of frivolous compositions of no character; but we shall appreciate the wit and talents of several ladies, who follow with distinction the steps of the illustrious female, to whom we are indebted for the *Princess of Cleves*. We shall remark *Atala*, the ornament of a considerable work, in which M. de Chateaubriant illustrates the Genius of Christianity. As early as the first year, we find the best, the most moral, and the shortest of the novels of the whole period, the *Indian Cottage*, in which one of our great surviving writers, M. Bernardin de Saint Pierre, has united, as in his other works, the art of painting by expression, the art of pleasing the ear by the music of speech, with the supreme art of adorning philosophy by the graces.

Poetry will first present to us the eminent and sublime species consecrated, Sire, to celebrate the men who form the destiny of nations, the heroic poem. The poets capable of attaining the *Epopée*, are not less rare than the men worthy of being adopted by it. Five masterpieces only produced within thirty centuries, are a sufficient proof of it. If within the period which we have to consider, we perceive scarcely one laudable, but defective attempt, the Helvetians we may indulge in higher expectations, warranted by the poetical talents of M. de Fontanes, who now shines as an orator at the head of the legislative body. In proceeding to the Heroic-comic poem, we shall not forget the extreme circumspection necessary, in certain subjects, and at the same time to pay the tribute of praise justly due to one of our best poets, M. de Parny. After original compositions, follow imitations and translations, in verse, of some celebrated epic poems. Amongst the imitators, M. Parceval de Grandmaison, to whom we are indebted for the *Epic Amours*, and M. Luce de Lancival, author of *Achilles at Scyros*, must be distinguished from the crowd; but translations of the greatest merit will more particularly engage our attention. Virgil and Milton themselves seem to speak our language; and, thanks to a living classic; thanks also to Monsieur de Saint Ange, an able and laborious translator of Ovid; we shall have the pleasure of observing, that in this respect, the present period is superior to every other. Until now, at least, in works of such importance, the difficult art of conquering the beauties of foreign

poetry, and of translating genius by talent, had not been carried so far.

In didactic poetry, it is also to M. Delille that the period is indebted for its fecundity. He has diffused through three original poems, the same richness of style which he had displayed in translating the *Æneid*, and *Paradise Lost*. The poem on the Imagination, would particularly be a sufficient foundation, upon which to establish a high renown. M. Esmeiard, M. Castel, and some others come next; deserving of praise, but far behind their model. Lebrun alone, would have been equal to the competition with M. Delille, if he had finished his poem on Nature; of which some fragments, of superior merit, remain. Without a rival in the Ode, Lebrun obtained harmonious sounds from the Pindaric lyre, so rebellious to vulgar poets; and we shall remark, Sire, that his last notes were consecrated to your triumphs; he was worthy to celebrate them.

M. Daru the translator of Horace, has, in that difficult undertaking, displayed a pure taste, a flexible mind, a profound study of the resources of our versification. Erotic poetry, is honoured by M. de Parny, by M. de Boufflers. Poets, whom we shall find again with lustre on the French stage, already present themselves under brilliant and various forms: M. Ducis, in the *Epistle*; M. Arnault, in the *Apologue*; M. Andrieux, in tales; M. Legouvé, M. Raynouard, in short poems of a serious and philosophical kind. After these experienced authors, we observe some rising talents now forming, which afford more than hopes. During two successive years, M. Millevoic, distinguished for the elegance of his style, has obtained the prize of poetry. M. Victorin Fabre, still younger, has merited, during two years successively, an honourable distinction. Several, whom it is now impossible to name, will not be forgotten in our work, where we shall avoid severity: persuaded, that in literature, as in every thing else, indulgence approaches nearer to justice.

Here is presented to your Majesty's view, dramatic poetry; the two kinds of which, had so much influence on our language, our whole literature, and the national manners. In tragedy, appears first M. Ducis, an inventor, even when he imitates; inimitable when he gives language to filial piety, a poet deservedly celebrated

celebrated, and whose pathetic genius has tempered the gloomy terror of the English stage. Competitors, worthy of each other, come next: M. Arnault, so noble in *Marius*, so tragic in the *Venetians*; M. Legouvé, whose *Death of Abel* presents an elegant imitation of *Gesner*, and who displayed great energy in *Epicharis*; M. Lemercier, who in *Agamemnon* so ably blended together the beauties of *Eschylus* and *Seneca*; lastly, M. Raynouard, who rendered so brilliant an homage to victims honoured by the regrets of history. We shall notice the interesting scenes of the *Joseph* of M. Baour Lormian, and the estimable parts of Mr. de Murville's, *Abdelasis*.* We must not omit a few reflections. The good tragic compositions of the period cannot be reproached with the multiplicity of incidents, the profusion of subordinate personages, useless episodes, the insipidity of elegiac scenes. In all, the action is simple, and almost always severe. The progress of the poets is not timid. Without violating the ancient rules, they have obtained new effects. Upon the whole, they have preserved the philosophical character impressed on tragedy, by the finest genius of the last century; by following whose steps, the greater part have opened to themselves the various routes of modern history; an immense career, which promises for a long time, new palms to the poets capable of pursuing it.

In proceeding to comedy, we find as early as the first years, the pretty little piece, the *Convent*, by M. Laujon; the Greek *Menechms*, by M. Cailhava, an entertaining and well-conducted comedy of intrigue; a work elegantly versified, the *Pamela* of Mr. François; a copy of that of M. Goldoni, but a copy superior to the original. Two, *Fabre d'Eglantine*, and *Colin d'Harleville*, competitors experienced in contending with each other, enrich the higher order of comedy, the one by forcibly portraying impassible egotism, and impassioned virtue; the other in representing, with strongly comic truth, the inconveniences of a protracted celibacy. M. Andrieux, shines in the same rank, by a pleasing vivacity, graceful and interesting details, and the uninterrupted charm of his style. A fertile imagination, an unaffected

gaiety, an original portraiture of manners, have secured the success of M. Picard. Not less gay, and nearly as fertile, M. Duval is partly entitled to the same commendations. The purity of diction is esteemed in some essays of M. Roger. Here we point out an improvement, the merit of which is due to the principal writers, whom we have just named; perhaps also to the change which has taken place in our manners. During the whole period, the comedies worthy of notice preserve no traces of that jargon, which was so long in vogue. To succeed, it was found necessary to be natural. The pedantic, prudish style, the false wit, the affected tone, which had been introduced on the comic stage, by authors more refined than ingenious, have been entirely banished.

In the drama, a defective species of composition, but susceptible of beauties, we distinguish Beaumarchais, whom his comedies and his memoirs, had already rendered celebrated. M. Monvel, an author who has deservedly obtained numerous successes, and one of our greatest performers; M. Bouilli, whose pieces breathe that interest which excellent morality inspires. On the theatre, rendered illustrious by Quinault, are to be remarked M. Guillard, and M. Hoffman; more recently, M. Esmenard, and M. Joui: on the other lyric scene, M. Hoffman again, M. Monvel, M. Marsolier, M. Duval. After having done justice to some pleasing productions, compelled however to renew some opinions of Voltaire, and to observe what he had foreseen and dreaded, the influence of the comic opera on the general taste of the spectators, we shall endeavour, in consequence of that observation, to enquire into the means of supporting, of augmenting, if possible, the splendor of the French Theatre; where the dramatic art essentially resides. Your Majesty, is pleased benevolently to attend to this art, as beautiful, as it is difficult; and it is more easy than ever to perceive, of what importance it may become, when your soul, in unison with that of Corneille, applauds the conceptions of that man of genius, whose natural language was sublime, and who forced heroes to weep.

In finishing, Sire, a vast view, of which want of time now permits us only to present to your Majesty an incomplete, but at least a faithful sketch, general considerations on the whole period will detain us a moment. Science and literature

* In obedience to the class of French literature, Mr. Chenier is here named. His tragedy of *Fenelon* has succeeded, protected by the memory of a great man.

ature are affected by those profound convulsions, which shake and decompose nations grown old, until a powerful genius appears to tranquillize and invigorate them. We shall follow in the various parts of the art of writing the effects of the universal motion. We shall enquire what influence the eighteenth century had over the period, and what influence the period itself may, in its turn, have upon futurity. We have insinuated, and we shall prove that it deserves a profound examination. In vain do the enemies of all knowledge, proscribing the illustrious memory of a philosophic age, daily announce a shameful decline, which they would effect, if their clamours could reduce merit to silence; and which would be demonstrated, if they had exclusively the privilege of writing. It will be easy to confound these slanderous assertions, calculated to deceive credulous foreigners. No, Sire, so strange a catastrophe has not happened: France, aggrandized by your

Majesty, is not become barren in talents. We shall collect and lay before you, the present elements of that French literature, of which invidious ignorance reviled at every period both the masterpieces and the classics; but which was at all times honourable, and even now, notwithstanding its great losses, continues to be, in every respect, the first literature in Europe.

His Majesty's answer was in substance as follows:

Gentlemen Deputies of the second class of the Institute. If the French tongue is become an universal language, we owe it to the men of genius who have sat, or now sit, amongst you. I attach great value to the success of your labours; they tend to enlighten my people, and are necessary to the glory of my crown.

I have heard with satisfaction the report which you have made to me.

You may rely upon my protection.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communication of Articles of Intelligence, &c. are requested under cover to the Care of the Publisher.

The British Gallery of Engravings, with some Account of each Picture, and a Life of the Artist, by Edward Forster, A.M. F.R.S. and S.A. No. 5. Miller, Albemarle-street.

THE present number of this beautiful work consists of the following plates:

Magdalen, painted by Domenichino—and engraved by N. Schiavonetti.—Landscape, painted by Gaspar Poussin—and engraved by S. Middiman.—The Good Shepherd, painted by Murillo.—and engraved by J. Heath, A.R.A.—Bears and Dogs, painted by Snyders—and engraved by J. Fittler, A.R.A.

The first picture, chosen by Mr. Forster, is of that celebrity, that praise is needless, and censure might be thought invidious. The engraving by N. Schiavonetti, is of the first order, and will confer upon him an additional wreath of honor. The landscape, by Gaspar Poussin, possesses a powerful harmony of tone, character of composition, and brilliancy of execution, which Mr. Middiman has happily transmitted to his engraving. The next plate, by Heath, from Murillo, is not of that high class of art, that should alone be admitted into a great work like this; Murillo, appears to have attempted something beyond his

powers, and by diving too far into metaphysics, has not rendered himself so intelligible, or so pleasing, as he is in more simple subjects. "The Beggar Boys, or Children at their Sports," of Murillo, possess great merit in their rank, and a subject of this kind would have been the fittest for an example of the master, and a "Good Shepherd," or "Salvator Mundi," of one of the great masters of the Roman school, would have been a preferable example, of this species of painting. Mr. Heath, has, however, done great justice to his subject, and rendered it a beautiful specimen of engraving, although (for the above reasons) not that interesting print that most others in this collection are. The next print is an union of talent that must produce a fine work. Fittler's correct and faithful manner, has vied with the exquisite nature and truth of Snyder's animals, every part is most beautifully touched, and elaborately finished, and proves Mr. Fittler to be eminently qualified for this walk of art, notwithstanding the malignant effusions of a rival, who has declared him unfit for this task.

The choice and manner of execution of this number, is more than a sufficient apology

apology for the length of time it has been in coming out, for such a number as this, once a-year, is worth a dozen monthly numbers of trash. As the lioness, on being approached by a more prolific animal, for bringing forth but one cub at a time, and that so seldom; replied, "*But that is a lion.*"

Mr. Forster's exertions, in forwarding the arts, deserve every reward; and that of credit, and a correct judgment, this work must infallibly procure him.

INTELLIGENCE.

On Thursday, the 18th ult. The Royal Academy of London celebrated the anniversary of her Majesty's birthday, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. Mr. Flaxman was in the chair, deputed by Mr. West, the President, who was unwell. Several appropriate toasts were drank; among others, "*The Proprietors of the British Institution:*" and the day was passed with that harmony and conviviality, as might be expected from men whose occupations are the highest in the scale of human intellect, and whose works are the arts of peace.

On Monday, the 3th ult. Mr. Soane, Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy, commenced his course of lectures on Architecture, in the great exhibition room, at Somerset-house, to a crowded and respectable auditory of the members, students, and exhibitors of the Academy; and has continued them with unabated success on the succeeding Monday; Mr. Soane's first lecture was introductory, he began with a powerful appeal to the students on the importance of the art, and the necessity of a close and attentive study of its principles. He detailed the origin of building, in a clear and comprehensive manner, elucidating his remarks with a numerous display of beautiful and elegant drawings; exhibiting general plans and details of some of the earliest architectural works of the ancient world, and the probable invention of the various modes of building, adopted by different people.

Mr. Soane deserves the highest praise for the zealous and indefatigable industry and liberality with which he has embel-

lished his lectures, and for the learning and science he has shown in their composition. The students, particularly the architectural ones, who for eight or nine years, (or more,) have been left without a guide, must be gratified in receiving instructions from an Architect of such experience, practice, and ability, as the present professor, which stamp with practical credit, his theoretical speculations. The professor took occasion in one part of his lectures, when dilating on the many absurdities of the present times; of Egyptian shop-fronts, miserable and miniature copies of Egyptian monstrosities, whose gigantic style is appropriate to its age, its soil, its uses; to lash severely, but justly, the attempts of many men called surveyors of the present day, being builders, paper hangers, &c. arrogating to themselves the title of architects, and uniting both the designer and executor of one work, which has certainly done more to the corruption of true architectural taste, than any other of the many abuses this art has suffered.

The continuation of Mr. Soane's lectures, which were not concluded when this article was sent to press, shall be given in our next.

The first number of the new work called the "*Fine Arts of the British School,*" already announced, and detailed in this work, containing specimens of English, Historical, and Portrait Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, will appear the first of February, instant.

Mr. Elmes's Dictionary of the Fine Arts, and their professors, is now in the press, and may be expected in the course of the ensuing spring.

ERRATA.—Owing to an error which it would take up too much room to explain, the names of both painter and engraver, of the two pictures of Henry VIII. receiving Bishop Sherburne; and the interview between Saint Wilfred, the expelled Archbishop of York, and Cedwall, King of the West Saxons, noticed in our last, were omitted.—They should have been engraved and published by T. King, East-Street, Chichester, from the original paintings of BERNARDI, in the Cathedral of that city.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JOHN LEIGH BRADBURY'S, (MEATH.)
for a *Method of Spinning Cotton,
Flax, and Wool.*

THE figures annexed to this specification, shew the fly turning upon the spindle with its arms pointing upwards. The bottom of the spindle rests upon, and turns in a step fixed in a rail, and passes through a collar in the rail which supports the fly resting on the washer. The upper part of the spindle is smaller in diameter than the bobbin, so as to leave a shoulder for it to rest on. A pulley is fixed on the spindle, and another on the socket of the fly. The fly, turned by the pulley, from the drum, twists the thread as delivered from the rollers of the machine, and by means of the thread turns the bobbin. The draught, or winding up of the thread on the bobbin, arises from the friction of the inside of the bobbin, against the small part in the spindle, and from the bottom of the bobbin, against the shoulder of the spindle, or washer fixed on it. This draught is regulated by the spindle, which is turned by another pulley from another drum, in the same direction as the fly, in a contrary direction, or remains stationary, as the quality of the thread requires.

The principle of this improvement, as distinct from the old mode, consists in inverting the fly, and giving it a separate motion from the spindle. The improvement arises chiefly from these circumstances; first as the fly is the chief agent in twisting the thread, it is the only part kept in rapid motion; consequently there is a great saving of power, since, in the old machine, the spindle and fly turned together at the same speed. Secondly. The bobbin, fly, and spindle, having their distinct and separate motions, the draught, or inclination of the thread to wind up, can be regulated to the utmost exactness, and, when regulated, will remain invariably the same at whatever speed the machine shall turn: whereas, in the old mode, a variation of speed produces a variation of draught, thereby breaking the thread, and causing much waste. Thirdly. On account of the inverted position of the fly, the bobbin can be taken off, and put on with expedition; whilst in the old plan, it was necessary to stop the spindle, and unscrew the fly from the top, or to take out the spindle. By these improvements, the

patentee avers that the quantity of yarn produced in each spindle, is nearly double to that on the old plan, with the same power, and of any degree of fineness.

MR. FREDERICK BARTHOLOMEW FOLSCH,
(OXFORD-STREET,) for *Improvements on
certain Machines, Instruments, and
Pens, calculated to promote facility in
Writing.*

In vol. xxvii. p. 493, of the Monthly Magazine, we have given an account of another patent, obtained by this gentleman, which, though connected with pens and writing, has not the same object as that now before us. The present invention consists, first in having a valve acting with a spiral spring, or a screw to affix on the tube of the pen, to supply it occasionally with air to force ink into the socket of the pen. Secondly: in having a small pipe at the bottom of the tube, to convey the ink into the socket of the pen, through which it is forced by the operation of the valve, at the top of the tube. Thirdly: in having a plate on front of the socket of the pen, to contain a supply of ink for the nib, and to prevent the ink flowing too freely into the nib. The pen consists of three parts, joined together by screws, and may be made of any sort of metal. The top part of the pen is called the box: the next is the tube, and the third is the socket: it is made in three divisions, for the purpose of cleaning the pen, in case it should get foul, and to supply the tube with ink, and to affix any of the different sockets to the tube at pleasure. The box has a bottom soldered in, having a hole in it to admit air to pass into the tube through the top of the box; it contains a spiral spring: a small rod having a plate, or valve at the bottom of it, covered with leather, passes through the hole, at the bottom of the box, but it is not so thick as to fill the hole, and the rod screws into the knot, and confines the spring in the box: the spring pressing upwards against the knob, keeps the valve close to the bottom of the box, to prevent the ink getting out of the top. The tube has a bottom soldered in above the joint, that unites it with the socket: in the bottom is a small pipe for the ink to pass through into the socket. The socket is hollow, and has a hole in front to admit the air, and to adjust the quantity of ink it will bear

bear. The lower part, or cradle, is made in the shape of a common pen, with a slit up the nib: the cradle has a plate soldered on the front of it: the lower end of the plate is fitted nearly close to the inner part, or hollow of the nib, but left loose, and in a skanting direction towards the point, and below the top of the slit up the nib, so that in writing, the nib bending, it lets the ink pass freely, but not too copiously, to the point.

Mr. F. claims, as part of his invention, the method of cutting and filing the socket of the pen, hollow in shape like the nib of a pen, and making a small groove at the point, instead of the slit.

MR. JOHN DAVENPORT'S, (BARRLEM,) for
a Method of ornamenting all kinds of Glass, in Imitation of Engraving, &c. by Means of which any Designs, however elaborate, may be executed in a Style of Elegance hitherto unknown.

The method heretofore known for engraving on glass, has been by means of a machine with wheels, of different substances, which have been employed with sand, &c. to grind off some parts of the surface of the glass which is to be engraved on, and then by means of grinding and polishing different parts on the rough surface, the different figures are formed according to the designs given. By this invention, instead of grinding or taking off any part of the surface of the glass, the patentee, lays on an additional surface or coating of glass, prepared for the purpose, which when subjected to a proper degree of heat, will incorporate with the glass to be operated upon, so as to produce an effect similar to that which has hitherto been obtained by means of grinding. When it is required to ornament glass, then, previously to the heat being applied, with an etching or engraving tool such parts are to be taken out as will produce the required effect, and that in a much superior way to the effect produced by the usual mode of grinding, polishing, &c. The materials used are to be melted in a crucible, or other pot, and they are to be made up in the same manner, as if used for the making of the best flint glass, broken glass, or as it is usually denominated, "cullitt" being the principal ingredient in it. Mr. D. gives several mixtures, of which the first is,—160 parts of cullitt,—10 of pearl ashes,—40 of red lead,—10 of arrence.

The second is—120 parts of cullitt,
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160 of red lead,—60 of sand,—60 of borax.

The third is—70 parts of red lead,—22½ of sand,—40 of calcined borax.

When these are subjected to such a heat, as to be thereby completely fused, he takes equal parts of each mixture, and grinds them to an impalpable powder, for the purpose of being mixed with a menstruum proper for coating the glass.

The menstruum consists of one part of double-refined loaf-sugar, dissolved in two parts of pure water; to which is added, at the time of mixing the powder, about one-third part of common writing-ink; the effect, we are told, produced by this addition, is similar to that produced by the addition of oxyd of manganese, used in a small quantity by the glass-makers, in making their best flint-glass, because without such an addition the specimens would be of a cloudy or milky appearance. A quantity of this menstruum is used sufficient to render the ground-mixture of a proper consistence, for laying on with a thin smooth surface. When the coating or mixture is thus prepared, the glass is to be coated by means of a camel's hair brush, or squirrel's foot, &c., it is then to be exposed to a heat sufficient to produce a semivitrification of the coated surface, and to incorporate it with the substance or body of glass, so coated. But the heat must not be carried higher than this, because in that case, a complete vitrification would ensue, and the desired effect of having a surface in imitation of the rough surface produced by grinding, would not be obtained: the article must, under such circumstances, be recoated, and submitted again to the fire. If after the coating has been applied, any borders, cyphers, or other ornaments, are wanted to be executed thereon, then, previously to the heat being applied, with an etching or engraving tool, such parts of the coated surface must be chased out, as will produce the desired effect, after which the requisite degree of heat is to be applied.

This invention is not only applicable to all kinds of useful and ornamental articles of glass-ware, on which the common methods of engraving have been practised, but may be applied to window-glass and plate-glass, of every description, in place of grinding, for the purpose of making window-blinds. It is also said to be peculiarly adapted to produce beautiful

tiful specimens of art, for the windows of altar-pieces, libraries, museums, coach-windows, and for the glass used in ornamental buildings of all descriptions. This invention has another advantage over the common method, by the work

wearing much cleaner than the work of ground-glass; the surface of which being fractured by the action of the wheel, &c. is therefore liable to gather dirt on the rough unpolished parts of the borders, &c.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JANUARY.

** * As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Work, (Post paid,) and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.*

ANTIQUITIES.

HERCULANENSIA; or Archeological and Philological Dissertations, containing a Manuscript found among the Ruins of Herculaneum, 4to. 11. 11s. 6d.

ARTS, FINE.

The Works of William Hogarth, elucidated by Descriptions, critical, moral, and historical. By Thomas Clerk, Part I. (to be completed in six monthly parts), royal 8vo. 12s.

A Full Length Portrait of the late Right Rev. Beilby Porteus, D.D. bishop of London, engraved by Picart, from a drawing by Adridge. 11. 1s. Proofs 11. 11s. 6d.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Elements of Geometry, Geometrical Analysis, and Plane Trigonometry, with Notes and Illustration. By John Leslie, Professor of the Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh. 8vo. 12s.

The Edinburgh Encyclopædia, Vol. II. Part II.

ASTRONOMY.

A System of Astronomy, on the simple plan of Geography; the principal Constellations being exhibited by separate Maps, with their Boundaries, Chief Stars, &c. A Map of the Heavens, a Disk of the Moon, with Descriptions, &c. By John Greig. 5s.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Narrative of the Rev. Joseph Samuel C. Frey, minister of the gospel to the Jews: including all the Circumstances which led to his Separation from the Missionary Society and his union with the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews. 8vo. 7s.

BOTANY.

A Calendar of Flora, composed during the year 1809, at Warrington. By George Crossford, Secretary to the Botanical Society of Warrington.

CHEMISTRY.

Rudiments of Chemical Philosophy. By N. Meredith. 4s.

Rudiments of Chemistry, illustrated by Experiments. By Samuel Parkes. 5s.

DRAMA.

The Plays of William Shakspeare, printed from the text of Johnson, Stevens, and Reed; embellished with vignette Engravings, from paintings by Howard, Smirke, Stothard, Thomson, Westall, &c. 12 vols. 8vo. 61. 6s. royal paper 101. 10s.

EDUCATION.

Little Dramas for young People, on Subjects taken from English History. By Mrs. Hoole. 12mo. 3s.

The English Tutor or Juvenile Assistant. By W. C. Oulton. 6s.

Il Vero Modo di Piacere in Compagnia — (The Art of Pleasing in Company) Di Carlo Monteggia, with a French Translation. 12mo. 6s.

A Vocabulary, Persian, Arabic, and English, abridged from Richardson's Dictionary, by David Hopkins, esq. royal 8vo. 11. 16s.

Vacation Evenings, or Conversations between a Governess and her Pupils. 10s. 6d.

Thé Lost Child. A Christmas Tale. 3s.

L'Histoire des Romains, par demandes et par reponses. Par Mad. Regnault de la Combe. 5s.

The Penman's Repository, containing seventy correct Alphabets. By the late Wm. Milns, folio. 11. 1s.

Modern French Conversations, containing Elementary Phrases, and new Easy Dialogues in French and English. By W. A. Beltenger. 2s.

LAW.

The Solicitor's Assistant in the Court of Chancery. By Wm. Hands, gent. 8vo. 9s.

Syphax's Letters on the Trial by Jury, illustrated in the Case of Alexander Davison, esq. 2s. 6d.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, ANATOMY.

A System of Operative Surgery, founded on the Basis of Anatomy. By Charles Bell, 2 vols. royal 8vo. 11. 14s.

A Genuine Guide to Health. By T. F. Churchill, M.D. 12mo. 4s.

Observations and Experiments on the Digestive

jective Powers of the Bile. By Eaglesfield Smith, esq. 7s.

A Letter on the Study of Medicine, and on the Medical Character, addressed to a Student. By Peter Reid, M.D.

An Essay on the History, Practice, and Theory, of Electricity. By John Bywater. MILITARY.

The Journal of a Regimental Officer, during the recent Campaign in Portugal and Spain, under Lord Viscount Wellington. 4s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Account of the several Life Assurance Companies, established in London, with a comparative View of their respective Merits and Advantages. By Francis Bailey. 1s.

The East India Register and Directory for 1810. By John Mathison and Alexander Way Mason. 7s. 6d.

The Housekeeper's Domestic Library, or New Universal Family Instructor in Practical Economy. By Charles Millington. 8vo. 9s.

An Examination and Complete Refutation of the Observations contained in Colonel Wardle's Letter to Lord Ellenborough, on his Charge to the Jury, in the case of Wardle against Mrs. Clarke and the Wrights. 2s.

The Complete Confectioner and Family Cook. By John Caird. 7s.

A Scourge for the Adulterers, Duellists, Gamesters, and Self-Murderers. 2s.

The Hindu Pantheon. By Edward Moor, F.R.S. Illustrated with one hundred and five Plates, royal 4to. 5l. 5s.

The unpublished Correspondence of Madame du Deffand. Translated by Mrs. Mecke. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

The New School, being an Attempt to illustrate its Principles, Detail and Advantages. By Thomas Bernard, esq. 2s. 6d.

The New Family Receipt Book, a Collection of nearly eight hundred Receipts, (omitting those in Medicine and Cookery) in various branches of Domestic Economy. Foolsc. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Seven Charges given to Grand Juries at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace. 2s. 6d.

The High Price of Bullion, a Proof of the Depreciation of Bank-notes. By David Ricardo. 2s.

MUSIC.

A General Collection of the Ancient Music of Ireland, arranged for the Piano-forte. Vol. I. 1l. 6s. large paper 1l. 11s. 6d.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Arcana, or Museum of Nature, containing Delineations of the most recent Discoveries on the Subject of Natural History, with Descriptive Explanations. No. I. (to be continued monthly) 2s. 6d.

NOVELS.

The Italian Marauders. By Anna Matilda. 4 vols. 1l.

The Bravo's Son, or the Chief of St. Maldo. 2 vols. 7s.

The Priory of St. Mary. By Bridget St. Hilaire. 4 vols. 12mo. 1l.

The Convent of Grey Penitents. 2 vols. 9s.

Euphronia, or the Captive. By Mrs. Norris. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s.

Celebs in search of a Mistress. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s.

Faulenstein Forest. Post 8vo. 6s. 6d.

The Assassin of St. Glenroy, or the Axis of Life, 4 vols. By Anthony Frederick Holstein.

Romance Readers and Romance Writers. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s.

The Refusal. By Mrs. West, 3 vols. 12mo.

POETRY.

Philemon, or the Progress of Virtue. By William Laurence Brown, D.D. principal of Marischall College, Aberdeen. 2 vols. foolscap 8vo. 14s.

Il Pastor Fido, or the Faithful Shepherd, a Pastoral Tragi-comedy, attempted in English blank verse, from the Italian of Giovanni Battista Guarini. 12mo. 7s.

POLITICS.

Radical Reform; its Effects on the Abolition of Sinecures and Pensions. 2s.

Better Late than Never, or Considerations on the War, and the Necessity of Peace. 3s. 6d.

RELIGION.

A Sermon preached before his Grace the Archbishop of York, and the Clergy of Malton, at the Visitation, August, 1809. By the Rev. Sydney Smith, rector of Foston, Yorkshire. 2s.

The History of the Church of Christ, Vol. IV. By the Rev. Isaac Milner, D.D. F.R.S. 8vo. 16s.

An Enquiry into the Moral Tendency of Methodism, and Evangelical Preaching, including some Remarks on the Hints of a Barrister. By William Burns. 4s.

Lectures on our Lord's Sermon on the Mount. By James Brewster, minister at Craig. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Exposition of the Creed. By John Pearson, D.D. Bishop of Chester, abridged by the Rev. C. Burney, of Greenwich. 8s.

Jesus of Nazareth the Son of Joseph. A Sermon preached at the Unitarian Chapel, Belper, Derbyshire. By the Rev. D. Davies. 8vo. 1s.

Letters on the Miraculous Conception: a Vindication of the doctrine maintained in a Sermon preached at Belper, in Derbyshire; in Answer to the Rev. D. Taylor, and the Rev. R. Alliot. By the Rev. D. Davies. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

An Oration delivered on Monday, October 16, 1809, on Laying the First Stone of the New Gravel-Pit Meeting-House. By Robert Aspland. 1s.

Campden

Candour and Consistency United, or Considerations on some Important Duties, connected with the Belief of Evangelical Truth. 12mo. 3s.

A Vindication of the Jews, by way of Reply to the Letter addressed by Perseverans, to the English Israelite. By Thomas Witherby. 7s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Topography of London, by John Lockie, Inspector of buildings to the Phoenix Fire Office. 8vo. 8s.

A View of the Ancient and Present State of the Zetland Islands, including their civil, political, and natural History, Antiquities, and an Account of their Agriculture, Fisheries, Commerce, and the State of Society and Manners. By Arthur Edmonston, M.D. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.

A Description of the Feroë Islands, translated from the Danish. By the Rev. G. Landt. 8vo. 12s.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

** * * Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

DR. SCOTT, late oriental professor at the Royal East-India College, has in the press, an edition of the Arabian Nights Entertainments, to be embellished with engravings from designs by Smirke. The last edition in four vols. duodecimo, of the translation from Galland's French version, received considerable additions from the pen of Mr. Gough, of Enfield. This edition Dr. SCOTT adopts as his basis, carefully revising and occasionally correcting it from the Arabic original. To this he has added a new volume, comprising thirty-five Tales, now first translated from an Arabic copy of the One Thousand and One Nights, brought into Europe by Edward Wortley Montagu, and deposited in the Bodleian Library; and also an Introduction and Notes illustrative of the Religion, Manners, Customs, and domestic Habits, &c. of the Mahummedans.

A new and enlarged edition is in the press, of Mr. CUMMINGS's Observations on the Properties of Cylindrical and Conical Wheels, accompanied by a Supplement elucidatory of the national advantages to be expected from the investigations of the select Committees of the House of Commons.

Mrs. WEST's new novel, entitled the Refusal, will be published in a few days.

Mr. COOKE, of Brentford, has in the press; a practical treatise on Tinea Capitis Contagiosa; together with enquiries into the nature and cure of Fungus, Hematodes, and Navi Materni.

Mr. JACKSON's Lectures on Philosophical and Experimental Chemistry will commence on Friday evening, February 9th, at eight o'clock, in the King's Arms Hall, Change Alley, Cornhill, and

will continue at the same hour on each Friday and Saturday evening.

An interesting volume is in the press by the Rev. Dr. WHITAKER, formed principally from Letters of Sir George Radcliffe.

Mr. HUTTON, of Birmingham, is printing an account of his Trip to Coatham, a watering-place on the Yorkshire coast.

The Rev. Mr. PHELPS has nearly completed his Botanical Calendar.

A new edition is printing of Mr. CUMBERLAND's Poem on the Death of Christ.

The dried specimens which accompany Mr. AMOS's Treatise on Grasses, may now be had without difficulty.

Mr. THOMAS HAYNES, an experienced propagator of trees, shrubs, and plants, is about to publish early in the spring, New and interesting Discoveries in Horticulture, as an improved system of propagating fruit-trees, hardy American and other evergreens, and deciduous ornamental trees and shrubs.

The Spring Course of Lectures at St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals, commence the beginning of February; viz.

At St. Thomas's, Anatomy and the Operations of Surgery, by Mr. CLINE and Mr. COOPER.—Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. COOPER.

At Guy's Hospital, Practice of Medicine, by Dr. BABINGTON and Dr. CURRY.—Chemistry, by Dr. BABINGTON, Dr. MARCET, and Mr. ALLEN.—Experimental Philosophy, by Mr. ALLEN.—Theory of Medicine, and Materia Medica, by Dr. CURRY and Dr. CHOLMELEY.—Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. HAIGHTON.—Physiology, or Laws of the Animal Economy, by Dr. HAIGHTON.—Structure and

and Diseases of the Teeth, by Mr. Fox.

Early in the month of February, will be ready for publication, a new edition, being the thirty-third, of the *Pantheon*, by the Rev. Andrew Tooke. For this impression, a series of beautiful and highly-finished plates in outline, are engraving from original drawings, from antique statues, &c.

A Letter to Sir JOHN NICHOLL, on his late decision against a clergyman for refusing to bury the child of a dissenter; with a preface addressed to the Archbishops and Bishops of the church of England, by a Clergyman, is in the press.

The Rev. THOMAS COMBER is compiling from unpublished manuscripts, and other authentic sources, the History of the Parisian Massacre of St. Bartholomew, wherein all the minute circumstances of that sanguinary event are faithfully portrayed.

ROBERT STEELE, Esq. of the Royal Marines, is preparing for the press, a Tour through the Atlantic, or Recollections from Madeira, the Azores, and Newfoundland, including the period of discovery, produce, manners, and customs of each, with Memorandums from the convents visited in 1809, in his Majesty's ship *Vestal*.

The Rev. D. DAVIES, of Milford, Derbyshire, is engaged in writing a new Historical and Descriptive View of the Town and County of Derby, in one large volume, octavo: he invites communications respecting the antiquities, natural history, or recent improvements.

Mr. MUDFORD has completed his Translation of Bausset's Life of Fenelon.

MISS RUNDALL, of Percy House, Bath, has just completed a Grammar of Sacred History, including the Old and New Testament, with Maps, &c.

Mr. JENNINGS's amusing Poems, consisting of Retrospective Wanderings, the Mysteries of Mendip, the Magic Ball, Sonnets, and other Pieces, are in the press.

In the ensuing month will be published, a History of the Mahrattas, prefaced by an historical sketch of the Decan; containing a short account of the rise and fall of the Moslim sovereignties, prior to the era of Mahratta independence, by EDWARD SCOTT WARING, Esq.

Lieut. Colonel MARK WILKS will publish early next month, in quarto, with maps, the first volume of his Historical Sketches of the South of India, in an Attempt to trace the History of Mysoor,

from the Origin of the Hindoo Government of that State, to the Extinction of the Mohammedan Dynasty in 1799.

Mr. WILLIAM WILKINS, author of the *Antiquities of Magna Græcia*, proposes to publish in the ensuing spring in an imperial quarto volume, a Translation of the *Civil Architecture of Vitruvius*, illustrated by numerous engravings executed by LOWRY.

Dr. AIKIN has in the press, in two octavo volumes, *Memoirs of the Life of Peter Daniel Huet, Bishop of Avranches*, translated from the original, by Huet himself, with the addition of copious notes, critical and biographical.

Major SAMUEL DALES has nearly ready for publication, an Essay on the Study of the History of England, in one octavo volume.

The Rev. Mr. HODGSON is preparing a collective edition of the works of his venerable relation the late Bishop of London; to which will be prefixed a Life of the author, founded on authentic materials.

Dr. LAWRENCE is preparing for the press, from the papers of his late brother, a volume of Critical Observations on the New Testament, particularly on the Prophecies of the Revelations.

Sir RICHARD COLT HOARE has in the press, the History of Ancient Wiltshire; and the first part, illustrated by several plates, will appear early in the spring.

The first volume of the Transactions of the Wernerian Natural History Society of Edinburgh, will speedily make its appearance.

Dr. CHARLES ANDERSON, of Leith, the translator of Werner's classical work on Veins, has in the press a Translation of the celebrated Von Buch's Mineralogical Description of the county of Landen, in Silesia.

DAUBUISSON, a distinguished pupil of Werner, some time ago published an excellent Description of the Floetz-trap formation in Bohemia. A translation of this work by a member of the Wernerian Society, will appear early this spring.

The Map of Devonshire, by Colonel MUDGE, is completed, and in another month, will be given to the public. Expectation has been much raised by this work, from the high character of the author, whose affections have gone with his labours, in anxiety to exhibit his native county in the most perfect style; and we are induced to think, from the representation of those who have seen it

in its progress, that the most enthusiastic admirer of this interesting country will not be disappointed.

Mr. PRATT is in great forwardness with his Poem called the Lower World, occasioned by the Speech of Lord Erskine in the House of Peers on the reading of the Bill for preventing wanton and malicious Cruelty to Animals.

The same gentleman announces his intention also of giving the public the long-promised specimen of the Poetry of JOSEPH BLACKET, a self-educated genius of great power and richness; with a portrait, that offers a very striking resemblance of that extraordinary young man.

HENRY HINDE PELLY, Esq. of Upton, Essex, a gentleman advanced in years, and who used to be laid up annually for three or four months with a violent fit of the gout, having read in some old book that a loadstone worn next the skin was a sure preservative against that excruciating disease, and knowing that some of the finest and most powerful magnets are found in Golconda, employed an agent in India to procure him one from that province. This stone chipped into a convenient shape, he constantly wears sewed in a little flannel case, suspended from a black ribbon round his neck next his skin. It is about two inches long, an inch and a half broad, and two-tenths of an inch thick, and its magnetic virtue is very great. It much resembles a piece of slate, such as school-boys learn to cypher on. Mr. Pelly says that he now and then has some slight twitches, which only serve to remind him of the terrible paroxysms to which he once was subject. He happened one day to omit hanging this amulet about his neck; another and another day passed, and as several years had elapsed without a fit, he began to think that the magnet had altered his system, and rendered him intangible by gout. One night however he awoke in torment; he called for his safeguard and threw it about his neck; he escaped with a slight attack, and has never since been without his piece of loadstone, which he wears night and day, and enjoys perfect freedom from all the pains inflicted by his old enemy.

The first meeting of the Wernerian Natural History Society, this season, was held on the 4th of November in the College Museum at Edinburgh. On this occasion were read, a learned botanical paper, by Mr. R. Brown, of London, proposing a subdivision of the apocynæ

of Jussieu, to be called *asclepiadææ*; the first part of an essay on meteoric stones, by Mr. G. J. Hamilton; and the concluding part of an account of fishes found in the Frith of Forth, by Mr. Neill. At the next meeting of the society on the 9th of December, Professor Jameson read an account of a considerable number of animals of the class *vermes*, which he had observed on the shores of the Frith of Forth, and the coasts of the Orkney and Shetland Islands; and also a series of observations on the different precious stones found in Scotland, particularly the topaz, of which he exhibited a series of interesting specimens from Aberdeenshire; and among these was a crystal weighing nearly eight ounces, which is probably the largest crystallized specimen hitherto discovered in any country. The secretary laid before the meeting, a communication from the Rev. Mr. Fleming, of Bressay, describing several rare *vermes* lately discovered by him in Shetland, and a catalogue of rare plants, to be found within a day's excursion from Edinburgh, by Mr. Robert Maughan, sen.

RUSSIA.

The skeleton of the Mammoth found in the ice, at the mouth of the river Lena, in Siberia, which has been for some time publicly exhibited at Moscow, is said to be intended for the Museum of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, at Petersburg. Professor Tilesius has made forty drawings of the skeleton, and its various parts, which he means to publish in folio, with observations. On some points he differs from Cuvier.

The greatest cold of last winter observed at Moscow, was in the night of the 11th of January. Mercury exposed to the open air, in a cup, by Dr. Rehmair, was frozen so hard, that it might be cut with sheers, and even filed. Count Bourtoulin found the mercury in three thermometers withdrawn entirely into the ball and frozen; but in another it was seen by himself and four other persons, from six o'clock till half after, at 35° R. (46½ F.). Mr. Rogers, of Troitsk, is said to have seen it at 34° (44½ F.) before it froze and withdrew into the ball.

GERMANY.

The last October book fair at Leipsic, although it boasted of as numerous a collection of literary novelties as usual, was by no means so well attended by purchasers as on former occasions.

The names of 178 booksellers appear in the official catalogue, published during

ing the fair, as contributing new publications on this occasion: of these the total number was 777. Seven hundred and fifteen were German productions, and sixty-two were written in the other European languages. Of the German works 115 were new editions, seventy-nine were almanacks, and other periodical works. The rest chiefly consisted of compilations and elementary works, for the use of schools. Indeed, books of this last description, were more numerous than at any former fair.

Of the works which were chiefly called for, we have to notice the History of the French Revolution, by M. Backzo, of Königsberg; a History of Poetry and Eloquence, by M. Bouterwerk; a Journey from Holstein into Franconia and Bavaria, by M. Eggers; M. Eichhorn of Göttingen's History of Literature; Fernow's Life of Ariosto; Lectures on Natural Philosophy by M. Lichtenberg; Travels by M. Neminich, of Hamburg; Private Letters from Vienna, by M. Reichard, the author of Private Letters from Paris; Sermons by M. Reinhard, of Dresden; M. Schreiber on the Belles Lettres; Travels in Upper Austria, by M. Schultz; Vater on the Population of America; Weinbrenner on Theatrical Architecture: to which may be added several excellent works on philology, bearing the well-known names of Schutz, Hager, Zimmermann, Schæfer, Lenness, Heindorf, &c.

Fifty-seven novels or romances have been produced during the year. The most popular of these, *Die Wahlverwandtschaften*, is from the fertile and pathetic pen of M. Goethe. The names of Lafontaine, Wagner, and Voss, also appear in the Leipsic catalogue as the authors of several works of this description; and M. Kotzebue has favoured his admirers with a new volume of Tales. Under the head of Novels and Romances, we find a volume with the title of *Schilliana*;—the adventures of the unfortunate Schill and his followers, form the subject of these *ana*.

Twenty-two new dramatic pieces have been introduced to the notice of the German public during the preceding year, but they are not from the pens of any writers of eminence.

FRANCE.

The use of copper-vessels in cookery is justly dreaded, and various articles are, nevertheless, dressed in such vessels, without acquiring any injurious qualities. M. Proust determined to discover, if

possible, the cause of these contradictory effects. He boiled for above an hour, in a copper vessel, a quantity of strong vinegar, which completely filled the vessel. The most active re-agents, such as sulphurated hydrogen, did not discover the smallest effect produced on the liquor by the copper. He found, however, that the copper becomes oxidized, or rusted, only when the vessel is not full; in which case, a portion of its surface is exposed to the action of the atmosphere, the oxygen of which combines with it. This theory he verified by many experiments. The heat produced during the time of boiling, by greatly dilating the air which comes into contact with the copper, prevents this combination. The accidents then which sometimes follow the use of copper vessels, are occasioned by suffering liquids to cool in them, during which time the air has access to the surface of the copper. This theory certainly explains by what means it may happen, that one person shall use with safety, and consider as not unwholesome, the same vessel which another person finds extremely deleterious. Hence also our housewives will perceive the reason, why cleanliness is their security, when their culinary vessels become partly untinned by continued use.

A chemist at Paris has lately made several curious experiments on tobacco, which, if found to be correct, will occasion a great innovation in the trade and manufacture of that vegetable. His results were, that the acrid principle of tobacco differs from that of all other vegetables whose properties are known; that it can by an easy process be separated from the plant, either green or dried, and in a liquid state; and that the juice thus extracted, may be combined with the dried leaves of any tree, and thus form tobacco. The remains of the plant, after the acrid principle, is thus separated, have neither smell nor taste.

M. Vauquelin has analysed a meteoric stone, which fell on the 22d of May, 1803, at Stannern, in Moravia, and found in one hundred parts of it the following substances:

Silex	-	-	-	50
Lime	-	-	-	12
Alumine	-	-	-	9
Oxide of iron	-	-	-	28
Oxide of Manganese	-	-	-	1
Oxide of Nickel, a slight trace,	scarcely to be estimated at 001 }			
Sulphur, an atom				

This *œrolite* must therefore be of a different species from those that have hitherto been analysed, since it contains neither magnesia nor chrome, substances constantly found in other stones of this description; and in containing a considerable quantity of alumine, traces only of which have been discovered in others.

The primitive form of the diamond, is known to be a regular octaëdron. Most frequently it presents itself in spheroidal crystals, or with curvilinear facets. It has been found cubical, plano-convex, cylindroid; but it was not suspected to be susceptible of that variety of form, which Romé de l'Isle termed *macle*, and Haüy has named *hemitrope*, that is, where half of the crystal is turned back, so as to form re-entering angles, as is seen in some varieties of the ruby, feldspar, &c. Among the rough diamonds, however, given by M. d'Arcet, to Messrs. Guyton Morveau, Hachette, and Clement, for a series of experiments on their combustion; there was one which those chemists thought proper to set aside as presenting the first example of such a structure. It weighs nearly eleven grains. The specific gravity is 3,512. It is formed of two demi-spheroids, the deflected position of which, imperfectly terminated at one of the extremities, exhibits at the other the very decided re-entering angles that characterise the *hemitrope*.

The aqueducts constructing at Paris, have enabled M. Biot to make experiments on the propagation of sound, through solid bodies, on a larger scale than had hitherto been done. The total length of the pipes was, 3113 feet. A blow with the hammer at one end, was heard at the other producing two distinct sounds; the interval of which measured in more than 200 trials was 2,5". The temperature was 11° (51,8 F.) According to the experiments of the Academy, the time of the propagation of sound to this distance, through the air, should be 2,79", at this temperature; from which, if we deduct 2,5", the interval observed, we have 0,29" for the time the sound was in being propagated through the solid substance. This result was confirmed in another way. Two persons were stationed at the opposite extremities of the pipe, each provided with a half-second watch, carefully compared, and each struck alternately with a hammer at intervals, of 0,15, 30, and 45 seconds. The time of the arrival of the two sounds was noted, and the sum of the numbers

indicated by the watches, gave double the time of the propagation by the solid substance, independent of the difference there might be between them. Thus the time of the transmission by the solid, was found by repeated observations to be 0,26", and of that by the air 2,76". The first result differs from that given by the intervals of the sounds only 0,03"; and the second differs from the time deduced from the observations of the academy just as much; an agreement that appears to confirm the results. M. Biot likewise observed that, at this distance, the lowest voice might be heard perfectly well from one end to the other, and with sufficient distinctness to keep up a conversation.

M. LESCHEVIN, chief commissary of gun-powder and saltpetre, has sent from Dijon, to the Council of Mines, a collection of specimens of rocks, interesting on account of the green particles which they contain. Several pieces of this stone, and a siliceous breccia, improperly called *chalcedony* of Creuzot, containing the same substance, had been found in abundance on the road, and Messrs. Guyton and Le Lievre, had ascertained that the green colour was not owing to copper: but it was not known whence they came. After much search, M. Leschevin discovered these green rocks, in three contiguous mountains, and found that they were colored by oxide of chrome, combined in greater or less quantity with silex, alumine, &c. On one of those mountains he met with the graphic granite, which several authors have mentioned as accompanying the emerald; and he intends to search for that stone also, which M. Vauquelin has discovered to be sometimes coloured with chrome. Since M. Drepplier has shown, that chrome united with lead, makes the most beautiful of yellows, this discovery may prove of considerable advantage.

EAST INDIES.

A shark of extraordinary dimensions some months since made its appearance in the upper parts of the river Hoogley, where the Hindoos are accustomed to perform their ablutions. Many attempts were made to destroy it but in vain. Three bramins with several of their followers were among its victims, and the greatest consternation prevailed among the bathers, who rather than forego a practice consecrated by their religion, were content to enjoy it at the risk of their lives.

AMERICA.

A cluster of islands has been recently discovered in the South-seas, by Captain BRISTOW. They are situated in 50. 40. south latitude, and 166. 35. east longitude: are seven in number; and the largest contains a fine harbour, in which abundance of fish, fowl, wood, and water, can easily be procured. Captain Bristow named them "Lord Auckland's Group."

Captain DRACKLOW, of Kingston, Jamaica, on a voyage from thence to Baltimore, states, that on the 9th of September, at twelve o'clock at night, a remarkable occurrence took place:—He felt a sudden and severe shock, which astonished all hands, and for which they were at a loss to account. Some time having elapsed in various surmises, the mate discovered that a large sword-fish had struck the ship, which was unable to extricate itself, being fastened in the timbers—the vessel sprang a moderate leak immediately. The length of the fish 25 feet, and seven feet round by computation; it remained fastened to the vessel six or seven hours, when it broke off apparently dead—breeze seven knots—lat. 18. 30.

An American paper contains the following extraordinary instance of depletion, practised on Captain JAMES NIBLETT, a man thirty years of age, of a full and plethoric habit of body when in health, and accustomed to daily exercise on foot, of a bilious aspect. His complaint was an inflammatory affection of the lungs. From the 28th of May to the 28th of July, Captain Niblett lost, by admeasurement, 600 ounces of blood, and by weight 633 ounces 6 drachms; being, it is presumed, the largest quantity ever drawn from the veins of any human being in the same length of time, by medical advice, and for the person to bear it and do so well. He was bled fifty different times, and the blood every time was covered with a thick, strong, white coat, and lost from four to twenty ounces each time. He was cupped, and had leeches applied daily, for several weeks, exclusive of the bleedings at the arm, and the discharge from the seton.

The meteoric stones that fell at Weston, in Connecticut, on the 14th of October 1807, have been analyzed by Professor WOODHOUSE, who obtained from 100 parts, silice 50, iron 27, sulphur 7,

magnesia 10, nickel 1, leaving a loss of 5. Some specimens carried to France were examined by M. Gillet Laumont, who gives the following account of them:—

They contained rounded globules, ferruginous and brittle, of a blackish grey, and assuming a dull metallic aspect on being rubbed with a smooth file. They were not very abundant, and appeared to be slightly attracted by the magnet. Small portions of malleable iron were diffused very plentifully through the stones. They were of irregular shapes, and very unequal in size, and easily cut with a steel instrument like those contained in most *aërolites*. I separated a small flat triangular piece, about a quarter of an inch long, which I heated to different degrees, and afterwards plunged into cold water, but could not make it harder. One of the specimens contained imbedded in it a portion of a small body of the size of a pea, of a whitish grey colour, composed of smooth shining lamellar facets, forming angles too small to be measured. It resembled a piece of broken feldspar. On endeavouring to detach a piece for the purpose of assaying it, the small mass immediately separated, leaving a cavity which showed that it was rounded before it was moulded in the stone. A particle of a very similar substance still exists in the stone, and there are some yellowish particles in the cavity from which this lamellar substance was taken. This substance scratched German sheet glass. It did not effervesce with nitric acid. Heated before the blow-pipe, it was immediately covered with a black enamel, which transuded in small globules; but the mass did not melt. The *aërolite* of Weston therefore contained a substance which was neither carbonate of lime nor feldspar; and I believe it is the first time that a lamellar substance, having the true elements of crystallization, has been mentioned as discovered in a stone fallen from the atmosphere."

A large body of warriors, hunters, &c. all well armed and equipped, took their departure a few months ago from Louisville, in the United States, on a three years' expedition, to join the Missouri Company, who design to establish themselves, not only on the river Columbia, but to enlarge the sphere of their commerce to the East-Indies.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A Selection of Welch Melodies, with appropriate English Words. Adapted for the Voice, with Symphonies and Accompaniments for the Piano-forte, or Harp, by John Parry. 1s.

MR. PARRY, by a laudable assiduity, has here collected, and by the exertion of his talents arranged for the voice and piano-forte, a considerable number of scarce and valuable Welch melodies. Considering the labour and difficulty of the task, the having to assemble so many scarce and widely-scattered materials; to procure the national words; to translate and adapt those words to melodies, many of which are destitute of measure and rhyme; and to arrange and accompany the whole, without disfiguring the original music; weighing these obstructions to success, we cannot but give Mr. Parry much credit for the style in which he has acquitted himself.

The work comes forward with every adventitious aid. The airs, besides being arranged, as described above, are separately adapted for the flageolet and flute. The inquisitive reader is furnished with observations, at once useful and entertaining, on the present state of music and poetry in Wales: a specimen is given of the old notation of ancient British music; and the volume is ornamented with a handsome frontispiece, representing king Cadwalader presiding at a congress of rival bards in the seventh century, and rewarding with a medal the successful candidate for the prize.

Number I. of a Series of analyzed Fugues, with double Counterpoints, composed for two Performers on one Piano-forte, or Organ, by A. F. C. Kollmann, Organist of His Majesty's German Chapel, St. James's. 5s.

The contents of the pages before us allow us to augur well of Mr. Kollmann's proposed work. The fugues are constructed in a masterly manner, and the analyses are perspicuous and satisfactory. The whole is to consist of three Numbers, each containing four fugues. The principal object of the publication is, to elucidate, *practically*, the principles of the fugue, and of double counterpoint, as taught in this author's theoretical works. This they are well calculated to effect; and

will be found highly useful by those who are engaged in studying the abstrusities of musical theory.

"Viva Enrico," Chorus in the Opera of La Cuccia di Enrico IV. Composed by Signor Pucilla. 3s. 6d.

We find a liveliness of conception, and a spirit of expression in this chorus, which bespeak considerable powers in operetrical composition. If we do not discover any prominent features of science or learned contrivance, neither do we feel disappointed at their absence; it is long since opera chorusses exhibited any *traits* of that description. The part for the piano-forte, with which "Viva Enrico" is accompanied, is busy and ingenious, and will serve as a powerful recommendation with practitioners on that instrument.

Canzonet for Two Sopranos, "Mark'd you her more than mortal Grace," composed by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. 1s.

This Canzonet is written with ease and taste, and the expression is just and impressive. The first movement is happily introductory to the second; and many pleasing and well-assimilated passages offer new proofs of Dr. Clarke's masterly conception and cultivated judgment.

Serenade for the Piano-forte, in which is introduced the favourite Scotch Air, "The Banks of Doon?" Composed and dedicated to His Excellency the Persian Ambassador, by L. Jansen. 2s. 6d.

The chief merit of this Serenade, (and which will not fail to greatly recommend it) is its *variety*. The several movements are, besides being pleasing, so well diversified, as to produce a very engaging effect: and piano-forte performers will, we are confident, practise it with pleasure.

A Duett for the Organ or Grand Piano-forte. Composed and inscribed to W. Hamser, Esq. by W. Howgill, of Whitehaven. 3s.

This Duett offers proofs of ingenuity, and a tolerably intimate acquaintance with the character and power of the instrument for which it is written. It consists of two movements; the first in triple, the second in common time. They are pleasingly imagined and well contrasted,

contrasted, and the general effect is honorable to Mr. Howgill's talents and science.

"*L'Encouragement*;" a Military Air and Allemande for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Russell, by J. Davies. 2s. 6d.

"*L'Encouragement*" is not devoid of fancy, but we cannot compliment the composer on his science or judgment. The passages are sometimes false in their construction, and frequently unconnected. These, however, are not defects of nature: Mr. Davies possesses imagination; and future studies may effect much.

"*The Dying Swan*;" a Glee for Three Voices. Composed by M. P. King. 2s. 6d.

Talents and science are in this little production happily combined. The passages are fanciful, if not original; the combination, generally speaking, is remarkably good; and where imitation has been the composer's object, he has effected it successfully, and with much apparent ease. Viewed in the aggregate, "*the Dying Swan*" merits our honorable report.

"*Morgiana in Ireland*;" a favourite Dance, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by M. Holst. 1s. 6d.

"*Morgiana in Ireland*" is not ill adapted to the purpose to which it is here turned. It is lively in its cast,

and the passages are pleasant and familiar. Mr. Holst, by converting it into a piano-forte rondo, has made the most of it, and will, we doubt not, be, by its general sale, well repaid for his ingenuity.

"*Tell me how to bid Adieu, Love*;" a Favourite Rondo, written by J. K. Anderson, Esq. composed by Sir John Stevenson, Mus. Doc. 1s. 6d.

Sir John Stevenson has in the present rondo exhibited much of his well-known taste and powers in melodical expression. The ideas are not only elegant in themselves, but highly embellished; and the piano-forte accompaniment is judiciously adjusted.

"*Alone for You*;" a Ballad. The Words by Mr. J. Swart: the Music composed and dedicated to Miss Fenton, by J. Major. 1s. 6d.

This air, to which Mr. Major has given a piano-forte accompaniment, is easy, agreeable, and connected in its passages; and in its general effect, ranks above the ordinary ballads of the day.

"*The Days that are gone*;" a Ballad, composed by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. 1s. 6d.

This ballad is natural and agreeable in its melody, and the piano-forte part, with which it is accompanied, is ingeniously arranged. Dr. Clarke has not failed to consult the sentiment of the words, nor to exhibit his usual powers in enforcing its impression.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the Care of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of December, to the 20th of January, 1810.

IF the Reporter may be allowed to judge from his own professional experience, there has rarely occurred a more sickly period than the last month. Several cynanchial affections have fallen under his notice and care, attended with a very considerable degree of fever of the typhoid character. Typhus itself, unaccompanied with any particular local complaint, has likewise presented itself in its most distinctly marked and alarming form. The cases wonderfully coincided with the description of Dr. Huxham. The symptoms, which, with more or less regularity, and in greater or less number, appear in the low typhoid fever, are traced with such fidelity and minuteness by that respectable practitioner, that it may not be uninteresting to extract part of the history which he gives of this disease.

"The patient at first grows somewhat listless, and feels slight chills and shudders, with uncertain sudden flashes of heat, and a kind of weariness all over like what is felt after great fatigue. This is always attended with a sort of heaviness and dejection of spirits, and more or less of a load, pain, or giddiness of the head; a nausea and disrelish of every thing soon follows, without any considerable thirst, with frequent urging to vomit, though little but insipid phlegm is brought up. Though a kind of lucid interval for several hours sometimes supervenes, yet the symptoms return with aggravations, especially towards night: the head grows more giddy, the heat greater, the pulse quicker but weak, with an oppressive kind of breathing. A great torpor, or obtuse pain and coldness, affect the hinder parts of the head frequently; and

and oftentimes a heavy pain is felt on the top all along the coronary of the suture. This, and that of the back part of the head, generally attend these kinds of fever, and are commonly succeeded by some degree of delirium. In this condition the patient often continues for five or six days, with a heavy pale sunk countenance, seemingly not very sick, yet far from being well; restless, anxious, and quite void of sleep, though sometimes very drowsy and heavy: but though he appears to those about him actually to sleep, he is utterly insensible of it, and denies that he does so. Frequently profuse sweats pour forth all at once about the ninth, tenth, or twelfth day; commonly coldish or clammy on the extremities. Now nature sinks apace: the extremities grow cold; the nails pale or livid; the pulse may be said to tremble and flutter rather than to beat, the vibrations being so weak and quick that they can scarce be distinguished; though sometimes they creep on surprisingly slow, and very frequently intermittent. The sick become quite insensible and stupid, scarce affected with the loudest noise or strongest light, though at the beginning strangely susceptible of either. The delirium now ends in a profound coma, and that soon in an eternal sleep. The tears, and other excretions, run off involuntarily, and denounce a speedy dissolution; as the vast twitchings of the tendons and nerves, are preludes to a general convulsion which at once snaps off the thread of life.*

Pleurisy has been more than usually frequent of late, attended with a considerable degree of fever. In several instances which have fallen under the more immediate observation of the writer of this article, the constitution was not in such a state as to admit of repeated venesection. A small quantity of blood taken away in the first instance, rendered any subsequent evacuation of that kind unnecessary and unadvisable. This disease, more perhaps than any other when it occurs in the athletic and plethoric, justifies, and even imperiously demands, the employment of the lancet. Blisters in this affection are unequivocally

and invariably allowable, and essentially conducive to the relief and eventual removal of the local inflammation, which, if it were allowed to proceed without restraint, would, in some instances, immediately menace the life of the patient, in others gradually degenerate into a phthisical and irreparable disorganization. Pleurisy or pneumonia in the constitutionally predisposed, is one of the most ordinary preludes to, or exciting causes of, a true consumption, on which account there is no attack, however slight, of the former, which ought not to excite the vigilance of fear, before the Rubicon is past. In one case of pulmonary complaint alluded to, it seemed obviously to originate from the business of the patient, which was that of a furrier. The atmosphere of the apartment to which his lungs were habitually exposed, was charged with extraneous mechanical ingredients, that could not fail to irritate and have a tendency, through the means of constant irritation, ultimately to ulcerate and destroy the structure of those delicate and susceptible organs. A case of a different kind, an hemiplegia, which was attended with fatuity and delirium, was likewise attributable, in a great measure at least, to the daily occupation of the subject of it, that of a herald painter. The effluvia of the paint in rooms artificially and intensely heated for the purpose of drying it, could not fail to have a deleterious effect upon the nervous system, which might gradually approximate towards, and at length assume the decided character of palsy. In this instance, however, there was at the same time a constitutional tendency to the disorder; both the father and the mother of the patient having previously fallen victims to a paralytic paroxysm. It is worthy of remark, that in cases of palsy, insanity, and other maladies; the circumstance of there being an inherited proclivity to them, affords a very unfavourable omen with regard to the probability of their cure.

Jan. 26, 1810.

J. REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

Errata in the last Report.—P. 627, column 2nd, line 5th from the top: for "mislead" read "mislead." Line 6th from the bottom: for "fever" read "fear."—P. 628, line 1st: for "computed" read "amputated."—For the quotation from Dr. Johnson at the conclusion of the Report, read: "Of the uncertainties of our present state, the most dreadful and alarming is the uncertain continuance of reason."

* Had it not been for the long extract in the text, the Reporter would have wished to have quoted from his friend, Dr. Uwins, of Aylesbury, who has recently published a small but highly-valuable Treatise on the subject of Fever, occasioned by a late epidemic disorder in that town and neighbourhood.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JANUARY.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

FRANCE.

Report of the Prince Arch-Chancellor to the Conservative Senate.

IN the year 1809, and on the 15th day of December, at nine o'clock in the evening, We, Jean Jaques Regis Cambaceres, Prince Arch-chancellor of the empire, Duke of Parma, exercising the functions prescribed to us by title the 2nd of the 14th article of the statute of the Imperial family, and in consequence of orders addressed to us by his Majesty the Emperor and King, in his private letter, dated that day, of the following tenor:

Paris, December 15, 1809.

“My Cousin—Our desire is, that you repair this day, at nine o'clock in the evening, to our grand cabinet of the palace of the Thuilleries, attended by the Civil Secretary of State of our Imperial family, to receive from us and from the Empress, our dear consort, a communication of great importance. For this purpose, we have ordered this present private letter should be sent to you. We pray God to have you, my cousin, in his holy and blessed keeping.”

On the back is written:—“To our Cousin the Prince Arch-Chancellor, Duke of Parma.”

We accordingly proceeded to the hall of the throne of the palace of the Thuilleries, attended by Michel Louis Etienne Regnault (de St. Jean d'Angely), Count of the empire, Minister of State, and Secretary of State to the Imperial family. A quarter of an hour afterwards, we were introduced to the grand cabinet of the Emperor; where we found his Majesty the Emperor and King, with her Majesty the Empress, attended by their Majesties the Kings of Holland, Westphalia, and Naples, his Imperial Highness the Prince Viceroy, the Queens of Holland, Westphalia, Naples, and Spain, Madame, and her Imperial Highness the Princess Paulina: His Majesty the Emperor and King condescended to address us in these terms:

“My Cousin, Prince Arch-Chancellor—I dispatched to you a private letter, dated this day, to direct you to repair to my cabinet, for the purpose of communicating to you the resolution which I and the Empress, my dearest consort, have taken. It gives me pleasure that the kings, queens, and princesses, my brothers and sisters, my brothers and sisters-in-law, my daughter-in-law, and my son-in-law become my adopted son, as well as my mother, should witness what I am going to communicate to you.

“The policy of my monarchy, the interest and the wants of my people, which have constantly guided all my actions, require, that after me, I should leave to children, inheritors of my love for my people, that throne on which Providence has placed me; notwith-

standing, for several years past, I have lost the hope of having children by my marriage with my well beloved consort, the Empress Josephine. This it is which induces me to sacrifice the sweetest affections of my heart, to attend to nothing but the good of the state, and to wish the dissolution of my marriage.

“Arrived at the age of forty years, I may indulge the hope of living long enough to educate in my views and sentiments the children which it may please Providence to give me. God knows how much such a resolution has cost my heart; but there is no sacrifice beyond my courage, when it is proved to me to be necessary for the welfare of France. I should add, that far from having reason to complain, on the contrary, I have had reason only to be satisfied with the attachment and the affection of my well-beloved consort: she has adorned fifteen years of my life, the remembrance of which will ever remain engraven on my heart: she was crowned by my hand. I wish she should preserve the rank and title of Empress, but above all, that she should never doubt my sentiments, and that she should ever regard me as her best and dearest friend.”

His Majesty the Emperor and King having ended, her Majesty the Empress and Queen spoke as follows:

“By the permission of our dear and august consort, I ought to declare, that not preserving any hope of having children, which may fulfil the wants of his policy and the interest of France, I am pleased to give him the greatest proof of attachment and devotion, which has ever been given on earth. I possess all from his bounty: it was his hand which crowned me; and, from the height of the throne, I have received nothing but proofs of affection and love from the French people. I think I prove myself grateful, in consenting to the dissolution of a marriage, which heretofore was an obstacle to the welfare of France; which deprived it of the happiness of being one day governed by the descendants of a great man, evidently raised up by Providence, to efface the evils of a terrible revolution, and to re-establish the altar, the throne, and social order. But the dissolution of my marriage will in no degree change the sentiments of my heart. The Emperor will ever have in me his best friend. I know how much this act, demanded by policy and by interests so great, has chilled his heart; but both of us exit in the sacrifice which we make for the good of the country.”

After which, their Imperial Majesties having demanded an act of their respective declarations, as well as of the mutual consent contained in them, and which their Majesties gave to the dissolution of their marriage, as

also of the power which their Majesties conferred on us, to follow up, as need shall require, the effect of their will.—We, Prince Arch-Chancellor of the empire, in obedience to the orders and requisitions of their Majesties, have given the aforesaid acts, and have, in consequence executed the present *proces verbal*, to serve and avail according to law; to which *proces verbal* their Majesties have affixed their signatures, and which, after having been signed by the kings, queens, princes, and princesses, present, has been signed by us, and countersigned by the Secretary of State of the Imperial family, who wrote it with his own hand.

Done at the palace of the Thuilleries, the day, hour, and the year aforesaid.

(Signed, &c.)

Having seen the *projet* of the *Senatus Consultum*, drawn up in the form prescribed by the 57th article of the Act of the Constitution, of the 4th of August, 1802—After having heard the motives of the said *projet*, the orators of the council of state, and the report of the special committee appointed on the sitting of this day—the adoption having been discussed by the number of members prescribed by the 56th article of the Act of the Constitution, of the 4th of August, 1802, the Senate decrees that:

I. The marriage contracted between the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Josephine, is dissolved;

II. The Empress Josephine shall preserve the title and rank of Empress Queen crowned;

III. Her dowry is fixed at an annual income of two millions of francs, on the revenue of the state;

IV. All the assignments which may be made by the Emperor, in favour of the Empress Josephine, on the funds of the civil list, shall be obligatory on his successors;

V. The present *Senatus Consultum* shall be transmitted by a message to his Imperial and Royal Majesty.

At the sitting of the Legislative Body, December 12, Count Montalvet delivered in the Emperor's name, an exposé of the situation of France, up to the 1st of that month. After having introduced his important narrative, by observing the signal victories, generous pacification, the results of the most profound political combinations, and the maintenance of order in the interior, form the prominent features of the history of the year which has just elapsed,—he enumerated, under the different heads of public labours, in particular in Paris, charitable establishments, public institutions, sciences, letters and arts, agriculture, manufactures and industry, mines, commerce and trade, finances, religious worship, war and politics—the progress made, advantages obtained, and changes effected, in the course of the said year. Under the head of commerce and trade, he expressed himself in the following manner: "Commerce in general applies itself to draw

the greatest possible advantage from the products of agriculture and industry. Our trade undoubtedly suffers from the present extraordinary state of affairs, which form, as it were, two masters—one of the European continent; the other of the seas, and of countries from which these leave no communication with France. Our relations with the United States of America are also for the present suspended; but, as they are founded on mutual wants, they will speedily resume their former course."

Under the head of religious worship, after having declared, that "in France all religions are not only tolerated, but honoured and encouraged," he makes the following observations: "No well-informed person is ignorant of the mischief which the temporal sovereignty of the Pope has done to religion. But for this mischief, one moiety of Europe would not be severed from the Catholic church. There was but one way to free it for ever from such great dangers, and to reconcile the interests of the state with those of religion: it was necessary the successor of St. Peter should again become, undisturbed by worldly concerns, merely a pastor, like St. Peter."

Under the article of war, a description is given of the advantages obtained in Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Spain; which is terminated by the following remarks:

"By the peace of Vienna, France and her allies, have obtained considerable advantages; and the Continent of Europe has regained tranquillity and peace. Let us hope that this peace will be more permanent than that of Presburg; and that the men who deluded the cabinet of Vienna, after the peace of Presburg, will not succeed in deceiving it again, after that of Vienna. They would pronounce the doom of their master; for France, ever great, powerful, and strong, will always know how to destroy and counteract the combinations and intrigues of her enemies. In the mean time, England, seeing that our armies were employed in Germany, and being always ill-informed, notwithstanding the immense treasures she wastes in paying spies, fancied that our veteran troops had left Spain, and the weakened French army would not be able to withstand their efforts. Forty thousand men were disembarked in Portugal, where they joined the insurgents, and flattered themselves they should be able to march to Madrid. They gathered nothing but disgrace from their enterprise. They were met by armies in all places, where they fancied to find only divisions. Forty thousand men landed at the same time in Walcheren, and without having commenced the siege, by means of a short bombardment, they rendered themselves in a fortnight masters of Flushing, which was cowardly defended. His Majesty ordered a report to be made to him on the subject. The Emperor generously rewards those, who, animated with his sentiments, and sensible of what they

owe to the honour of France, are faithful to glory and their country; but he severely punishes those who calculate the danger when victory alone should occupy their mind, and prefer a disgraceful flight to a glorious death. In the mean time, all the departments were in arms: 150,000 men of the national guard put themselves in motion, while at the same time 25,000 troops drawn from the depôts assembled in Flanders, and the *gens d'armes*, formed a corps of 8000 choice cavalry. The English commander in chief, as a wise and prudent man, would not expose his army to dangers more destructive than the plague: he returned to England. All the departments gave striking proofs of their attachment to the Government and Emperor; some districts only in the department of the Sarthe showed a contrary disposition. Commissioners have been appointed to inquire into their conduct. He commands that private individuals, who have misconducted themselves, shall be deprived, during the space of twenty-five years, of the rights of citizens, and subjected to a double contribution. Over their doors shall be written the words: "This is not a French citizen."

Under the head of general policy, the changes are enumerated which were the result of the peace of Vienna; and the Emperor's views are developed with regard to future important arrangements. "It would have been an easy task for the Emperor to unite all Galicia with the duchy of Warsaw; but he would not do any thing which should excite the least uneasiness in the mind of his ally, the Emperor of Russia. His Majesty never entertained the idea of restoring the kingdom of Poland. What he has done for New Galicia was prescribed to him by sound policy and honour: he could not surrender to the vengeance of an implacable prince, people who had displayed such fervent zeal for the cause of France." He then proceeds: "The Hanse towns shall preserve their independence; they shall serve as a medium of the reprisal of war with regard to England. Peace shall immediately be concluded with Sweden. Nothing shall be changed in the political relations of the Confederation of the Rhine and the Helvetic Confederacy.—Holland is, in fact, only a part of France. A definition of that country may be given, by saying that it is a continuation of the Rhine, the Meuse, and the Scheldt—that is to say, of the great arteries of the French empire. The absolute inactivity of her custom-house, the disposition of her agents, and the sentiments of its inhabitants, which tend incessantly to a fraudulent trade with England, has rendered it necessary to exclude them from all commercial intercourse with the Rhine; and thus, placed in a state of morbid compression between France and England, Holland is deprived both of the advantages which clash with our general system, and which she must relinquish, and of those

which she might enjoy. It is time that all this should be set right.—The Illyrian provinces cover Italy, give her a direct communication with Dalmatia, and procure us a point of immediate contact with the empire of Constantinople, which it must be the wish and intention of France, for many reasons, to support and protect.—Spain and Portugal are the seat of a ferocious revolution. The numerous agents of England keep up the conflagration which they have raised. The force, the power, the calm moderation of the Emperor, will restore to them peaceful days.—Should Spain free her colonies, it would be through her own fault. The Emperor will never oppose the independence of the continental nations of America. That independence is in the natural order of events: it is just; it agrees with the true interest of all European powers. Should the people of Mexico and Peru wish to raise themselves to the elevation of a noble independence, France will never oppose them, provided they enter into no connexion with England. France is not under the necessity of vexing her neighbours, or imposing upon them tyrannic laws, to secure her prosperity and trade.—We have lost the colony of Martinique, and that of Cayenne. They were both badly defended. The circumstances which led to their loss form the object of a strict enquiry; although it is not of any weight in the general balance of affairs, since they will be restored to us, in a more flourishing condition, at the general peace."

AMERICA.

The disputes between Great Britain and the United States of America, have been exasperated by some late correspondence between the American Secretary of State and Jackson, the new British minister. The consequence has been that Mr. Jackson has been forced to take a hasty departure from the United States; and great apprehensions have been entertained of a rupture taking place between the two countries.

CIRCULAR FROM MR. JACKSON.

"Washington, Nov. 13, 1809.

"SIR.—I have to inform you, with much regret, that the facts which it has been my duty to state in my official correspondence with Mr. Smith, have been deemed by the President of the United States, to afford a sufficient motive for breaking off an important negotiation, and for putting an end to all communication whatever with me, as the minister charged with that negotiation, so interesting to both nations, and on one most material point of which an answer has not been returned to an official and written overture.*

"One of the facts alluded to has been ad-

* This overture is on the affair of the Chesapeake.

mitted by the Secretary of State himself, in his letter of the 19th of October, viz. that the three conditions forming the substance of Mr. Erskine's original instructions were submitted to him by that gentleman. The other, viz. that the instruction is the only one in which the conditions were prescribed to Mr. Erskine, for the conclusion of an arrangement on the matter to which it related, is known to me by the instructions which I have myself received.

"In stating these facts, and in adhering to them, which my duty imperiously enjoined me to do, in order to repel the frequent charges of ill faith which have been made against his Majesty's government, I could not imagine that offence would be taken at it by the American government, as most certainly none could be intended on my part; and this view of the subject has been made known to Mr. Smith.

"But as I am informed by him, that no farther communication will be received from me, I conceive that I have no alternative left, which is consistent with the King's dignity, but to withdraw altogether from this city, and to await elsewhere the arrival of his Majesty's commands, upon the unlooked-for turn which has been given to his affairs in this country.

"I mean, in the interval, to make New York the place of my residence, where you will henceforward please direct your communications to me, as I shall be accompanied by every member of his Majesty's mission.

"I am, with great truth and respect, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"F. JACKSON."

GREAT BRITAIN.

"The Imperial Parliament of Great Britain commenced its Session on the 23d of January, with the following Speech from the Throne, read by the Lord Chancellor, owing to his Majesty's continued blindness.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty commands us to express to you his deep regret that the exertions of the Emperor of Austria against the ambition and violence of France have proved unavailing, and that his Imperial Majesty has been compelled to abandon the contest, and to conclude a disadvantageous peace. Although the war was undertaken by that monarch without encouragement on the part of his Majesty, every effort was made for the assistance of Austria which his Majesty deemed consistent with the due support of his allies, and with the welfare and interest of his own dominions.

"An attack upon the naval armaments and establishments in the Scheldt afforded at once the prospect of destroying a growing force, which was daily becoming more formidable to the security of this country, and of diverting the exertions of France from the impor-

tant objects of reinforcing her armies on the Danube, and of controuling the spirit of resistance in the north of Germany. These considerations determined his Majesty to employ his forces in an expedition to the Scheldt.

"Although the principal ends of this expedition have not been attained, his Majesty confidently hopes that advantages, materially affecting the security of his Majesty's dominions in the further prosecution of the war, will be found to result from the demolition of the docks and arsenals at Flushing. This important object his Majesty was enabled to accomplish, in consequence of the reduction of the Island of Walcheren, by the valour of his fleets and armies.

"His Majesty has given directions that such documents and papers should be laid before you, as he trusts will afford satisfactory information upon the subject of this expedition.

"We have it in command to state to you that his Majesty had uniformly notified to Sweden his Majesty's decided wish, that in determining upon the question of peace or war with France, and other Continental Powers, she should be guided by considerations resulting from her own situation and interests; while his Majesty therefore laments that Sweden should have found it necessary to purchase peace by considerable sacrifices, his Majesty cannot complain that she has concluded it without his Majesty's participation. It is his Majesty's earnest wish that no event may occur to occasion the interruption of those relations of amity which it is the desire of his Majesty, and the interests of both countries, to preserve.

"We have it further in command to communicate to you, that the efforts of his Majesty for the protection of Portugal have been powerfully aided by the confidence which the Prince Regent has reposed in his Majesty, and by the co-operation of the local Government, and of the people, of that country. The expulsion of the French from Portugal, by his Majesty's forces under Lieut. General Lord Viscount Wellington, and the glorious victory obtained by him at Talavera, contributed to check the progress of the French arms in the Peninsula during the late campaign.

"His Majesty directs us to state that the Spanish Government, in the name and by the authority of King Ferdinand the Seventh, has determined to assemble the general and extraordinary cortes of the nation. His Majesty trusts that this measure will give fresh animation and vigour to the councils and the arms of Spain, and successfully direct the energies and spirit of the Spanish people to the maintenances of their legitimate monarchy, and to the ultimate deliverance of their country.

"The most important considerations of policy

policy and of good faith require, that as long as this great cause can be maintained with a prospect of success, it should be supported, according to the nature and circumstances of the contest, by the strenuous and continued assistance of the power and resources of his Majesty's dominions; and his Majesty relies on the aid of his Parliament in his anxious endeavours to frustrate the attempts of France against the independence of Spain and Portugal, and against the happiness and freedom of those loyal and resolute nations.

"His Majesty commands us to acquaint you, that the intercourse between his Majesty's Minister to America and the Government of the United States has been suddenly and unexpectedly interrupted. His Majesty sincerely regrets this event: he has, however, received the strongest assurances from the American Minister resident at this Court, that the United States are desirous of maintaining friendly relations between the two countries. This desire will be met by a corresponding disposition on the part of his Majesty.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"His Majesty has directed us to inform you, that he has ordered the estimates for the current year to be laid before you: his Majesty has directed them to be formed with all the attention to economy which the support of his allies and the security of his dominions will permit. And his Majesty relies upon your zeal and loyalty to afford him such supplies as may be necessary for these essential objects.

"He commands us to express how deeply he regrets the pressure upon his subjects, which the protracted continuance of the war renders inevitable.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by his Majesty to express his hope that you will resume the consideration of the state of the inferior clergy, and adopt such further measures upon this interesting subject, as may appear to you to be proper.

"We have it further in command to state to you, that the accounts which will be laid before you of the trade and revenue of the country, will be found highly satisfactory.

"Whatever temporary and partial inconvenience may have resulted from the measures which were directed by France against those great sources of our prosperity and strength, those measures have wholly failed of producing any permanent or general effect.

"The inveterate hostility of our enemy continues to be directed against this country, with unabated animosity and violence. To guard the security of his Majesty's dominions, and to defeat the designs which are meditated against us and our allies, will require the utmost efforts of vigilance, fortitude, and perseverance.

"In every difficulty and danger his Majesty confidently trusts that he shall derive the

most effectual support, under the continued blessing of Divine Providence, from the wisdom of his Parliament, the valour of his forces, and the spirit and determination of his people."

In the Lords an amendment of the Address was moved by Lord Grenville, and on a division there appeared, for it 92; against it 144.

In the House of Commons an amendment was moved by Lord Gower, and there divided for it 167, and for the Address 268.

In the present alarming state of the country, the City of London has done great honour to itself by its spirited proceedings. The following is a copy of the late Resolutions and Petition of the Livery in Common Hall.

SMITH, MAYOR.

In a Meeting or Assembly of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Liverymen, of the several Companies of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled, at the Guildhall of the said City, on Tuesday, the 9th of January, 1810.

Resolved unanimously,

1. That it is the undoubted right of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, of the City of London, to present their Petitions to the King sitting upon his Throne; that out of personal feelings towards their Sovereign they did at the last Common Hall wave the exercise of this right.

2. Resolved unanimously, That it appears, that the Secretary of State informed the Sheriffs, that the Petition of the Livery could be received only through his Office, that they have been denied not only the usual access to his Majesty, by a personal audience, but the undoubted right of presenting the same when they had actual access to his Majesty at the Levee, where they attended to present, and did present, a Petition from the Court or Common Council.

3. Resolved unanimously, That such denial is not only subversive of the Rights of the Livery, but a flagrant violation of the Right of Petitioning, claimed, demanded, and insisted upon, and confirmed to them by the Bill of Rights.

4. Resolved unanimously, That all complaints of the misconduct and incapacity of his Majesty's Servants are most likely to be nugatory, if such complaints must pass through the hands of those very servants, and the People can have no security that their complaints are heard.

5. Resolved, That whoever advised his Majesty not to receive the Petition of the Livery in the accustomed and established mode, have committed a scandalous breach of their duty, violated one of the first principles of the Constitution, and abused the confidence of their Sovereign.

6. Resolved unanimously, That this Com-

mon Hall, disregarding all attempts and designs of interested and corrupt hirelings, who derive emoluments from the national burthens, to impute, unworthy and disloyal motives to those who resist unprincipled and dangerous encroachments upon their established rights, are determined, to the utmost of their power, to maintain them against those evil Counsellors, who have thus raised a barrier between the King and the People, and thereby prevented their just complaints from reaching the Royal ear.

7. Resolved, That the following instructions be given to our Representatives in Parliament:—Gentlemen, You are hereby instructed to move in the House of Commons (or support such motion if moved) for an humble Address to his Majesty, praying for an immediate and rigid inquiry into the course of the unexampled failures and disasters which have attended our late Expeditions to Spain, Portugal, and Holland, whereby the blood and treasure of the country have been shamefully sacrificed, without rendering any effectual assistance to our allies, checking the progress of the enemy, or tending to the glory or security of his Majesty's crown and dominions. You are also instructed to support all motions which have for their object inquiry into the violation of the right of petitioning—into the wasteful expenditure of the public money

—the correction of public abuses—the abolition of all unnecessary places and pensions—the shortening of the duration of Parliaments, and restoring them to their constitutional purity and independence, as the only means of retrieving our public affairs, and enabling this country successfully to contend against surrounding nations.

8. Resolved unanimously, That the Sheriffs, attended by Mr. Remembrancer, do forthwith wait upon his Majesty, and deliver into his Majesty's hand, in the name of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of London, a fair copy of the foregoing Resolutions, signed by the Town Clerk.

9. Resolved unanimously, That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for his independent behaviour upon all occasions, and particularly for his conduct this day.

10. Resolved unanimously, That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to Sheriff Wood, for his general conduct, and for his having requested an audience of his Majesty, agreeable to the instructions of this Hall.

Resolved unanimously, That the Resolutions of this day, together with the Petition agreed upon on the 14th day of December last, be signed by the Town Clerk, and published in the Morning papers.

WOODTHORPE.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of December, and the 20th of January, extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitor's Names are between Parenthesis.)

ALNER George Perkins, Weymouth, factor. (Spencer, Dorchester, and Peacock and Son, Temple.
 AUBIN R. Uxbridge, innkeeper. (Riches, Uxbridge, and Gale, Bedford-street, Bedford-row
 AULD Edward and James Cooper, late of Bermondsey, but now prisoners in the King's Bench, merchants. (Hassman, Wine-office court
 ATKINSON William, Newgate-street, boot and shoemaker. (John Crabb tree, Soho
 BAILY J. Hull, merchant. (Edmonds and Son, Lincoln's inn, and Haite, hall
 BAKER J. Sunderland, Durham, grocer. (Donkin, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Tidgell and Son, Hatton Garden
 BARNOW James, Newport, Isle of Wight, mawcer. (Clarke and Sewell, Newport
 BELL John Browne, and John de Camp, Catherine street, Strand, printers. (Swain, Brown, and Maples, Old Jewry
 BENNETT Charles, Jan, Colchester street, Crutched Friars, city filter. (Dixon, Allen, and Beis, Paternoster-row
 BENSON John William, Belbeach, Lincoln, surgeon. (Belges, Cochet, and Fisher, Gray's Inn, and James, Whitechapel
 BIGGS T. Bishopgate street, straw-hat manufacturer. (Gordon, City Road
 BISH William, Bristol, coal merchant. (Cox, Bristol, and James, Gray's Inn Square
 BLAND John, Meulton, Leicestershire, blacksmith. (Rushworth, Belbeach, and Woodforde and Addison, Staples Inn
 BLOWER William, Chatham, iron manufacturer. (Mowbray, Bankside, southwark
 BROWN William, Keeper Mill, Durham, miller. (Ward, Durham, and Jonty, Cable street, Woburn
 CAPRELL Thomas, Bishop Stortford, money-friever. (James, Downgate-hill
 CHANDLER Thomas, Beckenham Green, green-moiler. (Woodward-Hellington, M. Guleck, and Gilman, Bunhill row
 CLAYTON Horace Saltbury, Cuckney, Sussex, schoolmaster. (Bulkeley, Newmarket street, Oxford-road

CRICHELEY, Edmund Richard, Millington, lint manufacturer. (Toone, Clifford's inn
 CURTIS William, Bayly street, dealer and chapman. (Bower, Clifford's inn
 DARLEY Ann, Holborn, victualler. (Whitton, Great James street, Bedford row
 DAVIS Henry, Walkworth, cap maker. (Elliott, Wury street, St. Mary Axe
 DAWSON Samuel, Fiddichford, Dorset. (Score, Sherborne, Dorset
 DIBSFALLE James, Bedford street, Bedford row, shoemaker. (Kernot, Thavies inn
 DIDIER Peter and William Hebbett, St. James's street, book-sellers. (Wilkinson and Young, Cavendish square
 DYER R. Dudley Worcester, grocer. (Robinson, Dudley, and Anstice and Cox, Temple
 FISHER Maximilian, Leeds, merchant. (Upton, Nicholson, and Hemingway, Leeds, and Lambert, Hatfield garden
 FULLER William, Brandon, Suffolk, money-friever. (Brembridge, Temple
 GILKES Thomas, Manchester, coach maker. (Partington, Manchester, and Pankes and Longdell, Gray's inn
 GROVES Robert, the wife Greaves Dylon, Kefemary lane, victualler. (Whitton, Great James street, Bedford row
 HUMMER James, New road, Ratcliffe highway. (Whitton, Great James street, Bedford row
 HARBURY Cane, Seething lane, corn factor. (Vandergron and Conry, South lane
 HARRINGTON Thomas, Crown street, Soho, trunk maker. (Brookes St. A. Ban street
 HEDS N. J. Bristol, merchant. (Strickland, Bristol, and Price and Wilkins, St. John's inn
 HEWITT Thomas, Great St. Helen's, Bishopgate street, Eulen Fore street
 HITCHCOX Broughton, Oxford, miller. (Aplin, Bankbury
 JOHNSON J. Liverpool, tallow chandler. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Griffin and Hinde, Liverpool
 JONES William, Warrington, Liverpool, flour dealer. (Clements, Liverpool, and Blacklock, London
 JOWLEY William, Jun. Northallerton, York, grocer. (Fireman, Yarm, York, and Eickney, Chancery lane, London

JOYNSON

- Jenson Joseph, Stourport, Worcester, hop merchant.
 Clarke and Pardo, Bewdley
 Kenworthy William, Poulton-st., Lancashire, joiner. (Hew-
 ility, Manchester and Hurd, Temple
 Kimpton Richard, Maccles. York, horse dealer. (Picard
 and Broadley, Hull; and Farlow and Roberts, Gray's
 inn
 Lee Andrew William, Sunderland, Durham, grocer.
 (Makinson Symonds's inn, and Shaftes Sunderland.
 Lindsay John, Newcastle upon Tyne, cheesemonger. (Bell
 and Broadrick, Bow lane, Chancery, and Seymour,
 Newcastle
 Little Robert and William, Cranford, Wythe and Ashford,
 Kent, linen dropper. (Mud, Thurgarton street
 Loubridge Robert and George, Trimple, Fawcett, Durham,
 colliery-undertakers. (Jaeil and Rodrick, Bow lane,
 and John on, Newcastle upon Tyne
 Marriott Richard, Northampton, banker. (Abbey and
 Marham, Northampton, and Billyard and King, Cop-
 thall court
 Morris Rachel, Rayleigh, Essex, linen draper. (Bigg,
 Hutton garden, and Garhart, Rochford
 Nelson John, Bradford, Wilkes, linen draper. (Shep-
 hard and Adlington, Bedford row, and Sheppard,
 Bath
 Morris William, Birmingham, timber merchant. (Egerton,
 Gray's inn square, and Spurling and Inceby,
 Birmingham
 Munklow James, Whitecross street, butcher. (Venner,
 Warren street, Fitzroy square
 Parker Thomas and John Judge, token church, Oxford,
 timber dealers. (Paton, Woburn
 Parker Wilmore, Gray's inn, money scrivener. (Palmers,
 Warrington court
 Plimm John Richard and William Francis P. Mark lane,
 cornfactors. (Backitt, Chancery lane
 Porter William, Hammermith, brewer. (Willis, Great
 Ryd street
 Prime James and Jeremiah Smith, Birmingham, dealers
 in lace, and Skinner street, London, hosiery. (Davies,
 Lambury
 Railey Thomas, and James Hunt, Hull, brewers. (Frost,
 Hull, and Kofler, Bartlett's buildings
 Rich William, Charlotte street, Whitechapel, tallow-
 chandler. (Willson, Temple
 Roper Robert, Houndditch timber merchant. (Leigh and
 Mason, New Bridge street, Backstairs
 Rowley James, Bow lane, Chesepide, warehouseman.
 (Pullen, Fore street
 Sevil Joseph, Green lane, Sadleworth, York, cotton
 manufacturer. (Cardwell, Manchester
 Short William and John Hopper, Clapham, carpenters.
 (Ware, Southwark
 Simpson George, Manchester, victualler. (Ellis, Chan-
 cery lane, and Milne, Manchester
 Singleton J. A. Manchester, watchmaker. (Edge, Man-
 chester
 Slocombe Joseph, Bristol, hatter. (Sheppard, Bath
 Lemay, Bristol, and Sheppard and Adlington, Bedford
 row
 Smallwood George, Beech street, Barbican, brass founder.
 (Harris and Son, Cattle street, Houndditch
 Spencer Abraham, Haddinghall street, woollen draper. (Old-
 ham, St. Swin's lane
 Swallow Richard, Selby, York, money scrivener. (Sykes
 and Knowles, New inn
 Tanner Joel John and Joel, Ebley, Gloucester, black-
 smiths. (Constable, Symon's inn, and Newman
 and Clarke, Stroud
 Taylor Thomas, Edgeware road, carpenter. (Hamilton,
 Newark street, Soho
 Thornton William and John, New Malton, York, coal
 merchants. (Lambert, Gray's inn square, and Walker,
 New Malton
 Troubeck William Henry, Miro lies. (Hall and Drake,
 Saiters' Hall, Cannon street
 Upwell Peter, Cattle street, Leicester square, builder.
 (Isaunders, Charlotte street, Rathbone place
 Vallance William, Bermondsey, builder. (Wabrough,
 Warrford court
 Vernon Thomas, Towcester, Northampton, grocer. (Lo-
 vell, Towcester, and Foulkes and Longdell, Gray's inn
 Wallis James, Fleet street, jeweller. (Jones and Keynel,
 Royal Exchange
 Wardman Thomas, Horton, York, calico manufacturer.
 (Caron and Brumch, Aldersgate street, and Deaface,
 Keighley
 Ware Benjamin, Finch lane, broker. (Richards, Ely
 place
 Watton C. Manchester, grocer. (Cooper and Lowe,
 Southampton buildings, and Jepson, Manchester
 Weightman William, Birmingham, draper. (Green-
 way, Attleborough hall, Warwickshire, and Barker,
 Temple
 Wood Emerson, Bury, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer.
 (Woodcock Bury, and Blakecock and Makinson, Elm
 court, Temple
 Wright Robert, William Malcom, and Charles Wright,
 Watling street, warehousemen. (Harrison, Craven
 street
 Wright William, Stockport, Chester, hair dresser. (Edgar,
 Temple, and Harrop, Stockport
 Yofke Henry, Carey lane, Foster lane, Canapide, silk
 dealer. (Bastie, Chancery lane

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

- Anderson Alexander and David Robertson, Coleman
 street, merchants, March 4
 Armitage John, Leeds, cloth merchant, Feb. 5
 Ayas James, Stratford, coal merchant Feb. 17
 Bacon William, Sheffield, grocer, Feb. 15
 Bacon John, St. Mary at Hill, London, merchant, Feb. 10

- Bailey Thomas, Birmingham, victualler Jan. 16
 Baker George, City road, coach maker, Jan. 27
 Banks Richard, Eltham, Kent victualler, March 24
 Barber Miles, Louthbury, merchant, Feb. 3
 Barnes Barnard, Lynn, Norfolk, haberdasher, Jan. 27
 Beck William, Fish-pigge street, dealer and chapman,
 Jan. 30
 Bell Joseph, Fleur de lis street, Spitalfields, soap-manu-
 facturer, Jan. 30
 Bennet John, Guildford street, Whitechapel, builder,
 Feb. 3
 Berry Christopher, sen. and Robert Rochester, Norwich,
 booksellers, Jan. 26
 Bish Samuel, Cheltenham, haberdasher, Jan. 20
 Blundell James, Lloyd's coffee-house, insurance brokers,
 Feb. 3
 Bowles Anthony Thomas, and Thomas Williams, Kent
 street, Southwark, grocers Feb. 10
 Bradshaw William, Sheffield, grocer, Jan. 26
 Branch Joseph Haines, Birmingham, factor, Jan. 18
 Briggs Richard, Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 5
 Broomhead Robert, High Holborn, haberdasher, Jan. 24
 Brown Isaac, Maryport, Cumberland, brewer, Feb. 8
 Brown James, Jun. Strep, Han. 5, Edmonbury, Feb. 8
 Bryner James, King street, Soho tailor, Feb. 13
 Campbell James, Shakespeare tavern, Covent Garden, vint-
 ner, Feb. 3
 Charlton Cornelius, Esq. Fairleigh, Kent, yeoman, Feb. 20
 Cheetham James, Failsworth, Lancashire, manufacturer,
 Jan. 27
 Chippindall Thomas, St. Martin's lane, upholsterer,
 March 12
 Closs William, Leeds, dyer, Jan. 27
 Closs William and Matthew, Leeds, Jan. 27
 Colkin William, Jun. John, Coventry, grocers, Feb. 2
 Corlett Thomas, Friday street, warehouseman, Feb. 3
 Cotton Lawrence, Fenchurch street, merchant, Jan. 30
 Cowpar Robert, Cateaton street, warehouseman Jan. 30
 Crane Thomas, Preston, Lancashire, ironmonger Jan. 30
 Crane Edward, Margaret street, Cavendish square, car-
 pentary, March 4
 Crisp William, Cockspur street, perfumer, Jan. 30
 Cripps Samuel Thomas, Bishopgate street, Glover, Feb. 4
 Dand William, Whitehaven, muslin manufacturer, Feb. 28
 Davidson Edward Atkins, Newcastle upon Tyne, grocer,
 Jan. 24
 Davies David, Carmarthen, ironmonger, Jan. 19
 Davies Samuel and Peter, Drayton in Wales, Salop, bank-
 ers, Jan. 16
 Davy S. Peter, Manchester, liquor merchant, Feb. 5
 Draklin John, Manchester, manufacturer, Feb. 30
 Dean William, Kenton street, Russell square, shopkeeper,
 Jan. 2
 Dewhirst John, Halifax, grocer, Feb. 7
 Dods Joseph, Aldersgate street, goldsmith, Jan. 27
 Drewry William, Jun. Falkingham, Lincoln, carpenter,
 Feb. 19
 Dudley Charles Stokes, Gracechurch street, merchant,
 Jan. 6
 Eadon George, Bermondsey street, leather dresser, Feb. 3
 Ellis Charles Robert, Middle New street, jeweller,
 Feb. 3
 Ellis John, Horbling, Lincoln, grocer, Feb. 8
 Epitom Edward, Bowling street, Westminster, victualler,
 Feb. 10
 Eschke Christian Augustus, Sherborne lane, merchant,
 Jan. 23
 Evans John, Cardigan, linen draper Jan. 22
 Fetherstone Philip, and John Hodgson, Jun. Christchurch,
 Surrey, distillers, Jan. 27
 Filby Charles and Richard Crout, Ludgate street, haberdash-
 ers, Jan. 17
 Fuller John, Lewes, butcher, Jan. 29
 Galloway John, Brook street, Holborn, engineer, Jan. 30
 Gibbons Thomas, Driford, Warwick, grocer, Feb. 9
 Gibson Thomas, High street, Marylebone, ironmongers,
 Feb. 6
 Gore William, Aldgate, Manchester warehouseman, Feb. 3
 Goff Thomas, Hackney road, Middlesex, apothecary,
 Jan. 27
 Greenacre Christopher, Burleigh, Essex, shopkeeper,
 Jan. 27
 Hall William, Crosby square, merchant, Feb. 17
 Hand Joseph, Worinwood street, 2nd chauffeman, Feb. 13
 Handlip William, Shadbrook south, tanner, Feb. 6
 Harris Thomas, and John Price, Bilbif, merchant,
 Jan. 9
 Harvey John, Springfield, Essex, bricklayer, Jan. 17
 Hawk George, Strand, Gloucester, coppers, Feb. 12
 Hayes William, Kilburn, Middlesex, brickmaker, Jan. 23
 Hodgman Richard, Ffolkstone, Kent, engine maker, Jan. 20
 Houghton Joseph, Whitehaven, merchant Jan. 10
 Holmes Francis, Ashborn Derby, mercer, Jan. 22
 Holmes John Edward, Crosby square, merchant, Feb. 17
 Howard James and John, Burney, Lancaster, cotton spin-
 ners, Jan. 25
 Hunt Samuel John, Norwich, duffel manufacturer,
 Feb. 3
 Hurry Ives, Richard Powles, and James Hurry, Nag's
 Head court, Gracechurch street merchants, Feb. 17
 Ibbertson Samuel, Ludgate hill, silk mercer, Jan. 10
 Ireland Daniel, Portica, tallow chandler, Feb. 13
 Jackson Jan. Yarn, 24, Norfolk, chemist, Jan. 2
 Jackson John, Farnham, Surrey, surgeon, Jan. 30
 Jackson Henry, Mincing lane, merchant, March 2
 Jackson Peter, Manchester, small-ware manufacturer,
 Jan. 31
 James William, Swanley, shopkeeper, Feb. 2
 Jepson George, Preston, Lancashire, grocer, Jan. 16
 Jones Abraham, Portica, flowereller, Jan. 27
 Keale Henry, Liverpool, merchant Feb. 4
 Kent William, Upper Russell street, Bermondsey, tanner,
 Jan. 10

- Knight George, Malloway, Ilington, builder, Jan. 13.
 Lanes John, Thomas Fraier, and Thomas Roylton, Nicholas lane, merchants Feb. 3.
 Lawre ce John Stainground, Huntingdon, tanner, Jan. 30.
 Layten Michael, Kennington, stone mason, Feb. 3.
 Leach William, Horton, York, wooldapler, Feb. 7.
 Lewis Lewis, and Frances, Newcastle upon Tyne, milliners, Jan. 22.
 Lifer Paul, Heptonstall, William Lifer, Morton; and John Longbottom, Steeton, York, cotton spinners, Feb. 5.
 Livermore Thomas, fen, Chelmsford, grocer, Feb. 13.
 Lloyd Thomas Hughes, Poultry, and Walworth Common, flat merchant, Jan. 6.
 Loat Richard, Long Acre, ironmonger, Jan. 27.
 Lucas William, Cheapside, warehouseman, Jan. 27.
 Luxton John, Exeter, linen draper, Feb. 13.
 Maine Edward, St. Swithin's lane, merchant, Feb. 6.
 Marriott James, Buxby, Lancaster, cotton spinner, Feb. 9.
 Matthews William, Brown's lane, Spitalheles, carpenter, Jan. 27.
 McLeod William, Upper Crown street, Westminster, army agent, Jan. 30.
 Merrick John, Mark lane, merchant, Feb. 3.
 Merrick John and Samuel Hopkins, Mark lane, merchants, Feb. 3.
 Middleton Thomas, Maiden lane, Battle bridge, blue manufacturer, Jan. 20.
 Middleton Thomas, Liverpool, cotton manufacturer, Jan. 27.
 Miles Charles, Bermondsey street, Southwark, fellmonger, Jan. 25.
 Mills James, Wood within Saddleworth, York, clothier, Feb. 7.
 Mitchell Thomas, Hatton court, Threadneedle street, merchant, Jan. 27.
 Moratt Thomas, and John Brown, Goswell street, Feb. 17.
 Morse Thomas, Wood street, Cheapside, factor, Jan. 27.
 Mould Beny, Winchester, coiger maker, Feb. 10.
 Munns Henry, Knightsbridge, paper bainer, Jan. 27.
 Newcomb Oliver, Holles street, Cavendish square, upholsterer, Jan. 10.
 Nightingale Thomas, Dewsbury, York, mercer, Jan. 11.
 Ogden John, Clithams, Lancashire, hatter, Jan. 10.
 Ogley William, Jun. and John Chaimers, Jeffry's square, merchants, Feb. 3.
 Palke Richard, Little Hemphion, Devon, coal merchapt, Feb. 15.
 Parfons John, fen. and jun. Ludgate hill bookfellers, Feb. 3.
 Parfons John, fen. Ludgate hill, bookfeller Feb. 3.
 Pearson John, Puffey, York, clothier, Feb. 3.
 Pilkington William Gee, Zawry, York, innholder, Feb. 10.
 Plunbe Thomas, Ormskirk, Lancaster, manufacturer, Jan. 17.
 Plunbe Thomas and John Woods, Ormskirk, manufacturers, Jan. 17.
 Polack Benjamin, Sheffield, watchmaker, Jan. 31.
 Potter John and William Monkman, Silver street, Wood street, warehousemen, March 3.
 Potts James, White Bear yard, Backhill, Middlesex, looking-glass frame maker, Jan. 13.
 Price John, Finsbury square, merchant, March 3.
 Reiffenbeck John, Gosley Henry, Sherborne lane, merchant, Jan. 23.
 Richards Abel, Oxford street, linen-draper, Jan. 13.
 Riddlethorpe George Adolphus, Whitechapel, haberdasher, Jan. 2.
 Rofs William, Kennington, brewer, Feb. 10.
 Rofs Daniel Alcock, Gracechurch street, hofer, Jan. 22.
 Shaw John, Newgate street, linen draper, Jan. 6.
 Sherratt William, Birmingham, carrier, Jan. 24.
 Sly George, Wandlead, Effex, stock broker, Jan. 30.
 Taylor John, Brown's lane, Spitalheles, baker, Jan. 30.
 Thompson William, Woodford, Effex, apothecary, Jan. 13.
 Toylmin Oliver, Effex street, Strand, navy agent, Jan. 13.
 Tyrrell John, Maidstone, ironmonger, March 10.
 Waller William, Exeter, ironmonger, Jan. 7.
 Ward Thomas, Oxford market, tallow chandler, Jan. 13.
 Warner Edward, jun., Little New street, Shoe lane, lamp manufacturer, Feb. 3.
 Wighton John, Cateaton street, woollen draper, Feb. 10.
 Wizzell Thomas, Jewry street, wine merchant, Feb. 3.
 Wilds James, Manchester, common brewer, Jan. 13.
 Wilkinson Thomas, Cateaton street, woollen draper, Feb. 10.
 Wilks Charles, Birmingham, stationer, Jan. 17.
 Willson John, Beak street, Golden square, men's mercer, Jan. 27.
 Woodroffe Edmund, Woolston, Gloucester, iron manufacturer, Feb. 19.
 Young Alexander, St. Mary at Hill, London, merchant, Feb. 10.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON: With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE following is a general bill of all the christenings and burials in London, from Dec. 13, 1808, to Dec. 12, 1809:

Christened	{ Males . . . 9981 Females . . . 9631 }	19,612
Buried	{ Males . . . 8636 Females . . . 8044 }	16,680

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	4937
Between two and five	1916
Five and ten	754
Ten and twenty	566
Twenty and thirty	1145
Thirty and forty	1472
Forty and fifty	1748
Fifty and sixty	1419
Sixty and seventy	1233
Seventy and eighty	1053
Eighty and ninety	369
Ninety and a hundred	54
A hundred	2

Decreased in the burials this year, 5274.

There have been executed in the city of London and county of Surry, 16; of which number six only have been reported to be buried (as such) within the bills of mortality.

Within a few years the bed of the River Thames has altered so much at Woolwich, that where a line-of-battle ship formerly floated, with many of her stores on board, a frigate, with nothing in her, will now ground; and, notwithstanding 120,000 tons

of mud and soil have been taken out of that part of the river, within the last ten months, no relief has been afforded to the ships at the moorings.

The following is a statement of the strong beer brewed by the twelve first houses, from July 5, 1809, to January 5, 1810:—

No.	Barrels.
1. *Meux, Reids, and Co. . .	100,222
2. Barclay, Perkins, and Co. .	86,547
3. Hanbury and Co.	56,033
4. Whitbread and Co.	47,669
5. Henry Meux and Co.	42,395
6. Brown and Parry	39,573
7. Felix Calvert and Co. . . .	36,745
8. Combe and Co.	34,173
9. Goodwyn and Co.	28,330
10. Elliott and Co.	21,555
11. Taylor and Co.	20,923
12. Clowes and Co.	16,295

The number of fires, exclusive of chimneys, in London, from January 1, to December 31, 1809, is as follows:—

In quarter ending March 31 . . .	73
June 30	77
Sept. 30	58
Dec. 31	85

293

The new renters of Drury-lane Theatre

* This is the greatest quantity ever brewed within the above period in any one brewery have

have agreed to the reduction of their annuities one-half on the rebuilding of the theatre, and have also come to the resolution of making a deposit of 10,000*l.* in addition to the insurance-money, in order to set the work in motion. It is said, that the proprietors, with the concurrence of the trustees and new renters, have resolved, that the new theatre shall not be built upon too large a scale; but that the size shall be between that of the old theatre, and that which was built by Mr. Holland. It is in fact intended, that it shall hold no more than 500*l.* and consequently the expense of conducting it, as well as the erection, will be proportionally light.

On the 1st of January, about eleven o'clock at night, a dreadful fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Pocock, a coal and timber merchant, at Whitefriars Wharf, between Blackfriars-bridge and the Temple. Those extensive premises were soon completely in flames, and continued burning until the whole of their valuable contents, consisting of immense piles of coals and timber, were entirely consumed. The extensive range of stabling, belonging to Mr. Pocock, and several valuable horses also, shared the same fate. The greatest apprehensions were entertained for the houses which surround the timber-yard; but they escaped destruction, though not without considerable damage. The great heat which this immense body of fire threw out, prevented the engines from approaching near enough to produce any effect. Some apprehensions were entertained for the Grand Junction Canal Store-house, and, even in the Inner Temple several engines were brought down to the bottom of King's Bench Walk, under the idea that the fire might possibly extend to that quarter. The fire consumed near 30,000*l.* worth of timber, 7000*l.* of which had been landed but a few days before, and was not insured. Of eighteen horses, only seven were saved.

A large elegant building has lately been completed near the west gate of the Tower, for excise-officers, for the better accommodation of the mercantile interest, as being contiguous to the Custom house. The new Mint, to the east of the Tower, is nearly completed; from which a grand opening is to be made, to afford a view of Trinity-square.

MARRIED.

At Mary-le-bone, John Goodford, esq. of Yeovil, Somerset, to Charlotte, fourth daughter of the late Sir Montague Cholmeley, bart.—Joseph Minet, esq. to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late John Brissault, esq. of Southampton.—George Hannam, esq. of Bromston House, Isle of Thanet, to Charlotte Louisa, youngest daughter of the late John Bristow, esq. of Calcutta.—W. J. Eldridge, esq. captain in the Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss Tadman, eldest daughter of the late Lance Tadman, esq. of New House, in Northfleet.

Robert Smyth, esq. of Upper Guilford-

street, to Miss Julia Pemberton, of Gough House, Chelsea.

Robert Mercalf, esq. to Jane, youngest daughter of Samuel Wharton, esq. of Scarborough.

Stephen Oliver, esq. of Keisby, Lincolnshire, to Miss Roberts, of Leatherhead, Surry.

At Cripplegate church, Mr. James Goolden, to Miss Jeffreys, only daughter of the late Zachary J. esq. of Kingsdown House, Wilts.

At Lambeth, E. Briggs, esq. to Miss Sarah Stow, of Ripley, Surry.

At Newington Butts, Mr. Theakston, of Christ-church, solicitor, to Miss Holdsworth, only daughter of Thomas H. esq. of Walworth.—Olinthus Gilbert Gregory, L.L.D. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, to Miss Beddome, eldest daughter of Brandon Beddome, esq. of Walworth.

At Chiswick, Lord Granville Leveson Gower, brother of the Marquis of Stafford, to Lady Harriet Cavendish, daughter of the Duke of Devonshire.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles Sherriff, esq. to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. William Brown, of Green-street, Grosvenor-square.—Thomas Darly Coventry, esq. to Miss Esten, of Half-moon-street.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Henry H. Ayshford, esq. to Miss Carr, of Thavies' Inn.

At St. John's, Clerkenwell, Charles Thomas Macklin, esq. of Huntingford, Herts, to Charlotte Susanna, eldest daughter of Mr. John Moore, of St. John's-square.

At Hackney, Mr. William Kenmish, printer, of the Borough, to Miss Rhodes, of Shacklewell Lodge.

William Payne Georges, esq. of Foley Place, to Julia Ann, daughter of the late Captain Tupper.

At Stepney, Mr. T. H. Bennett, of Watling-street, to Charlotte, daughter of Wm. Tyler, esq. of Mile-end.

At Greenwich, Joseph Pitt, esq. of Plymouth, to Miss Eliza Ann Symons, of Newington.

Rev. John Hooper, M.A. to Sophia, second daughter of the Rev. Robert Simpson, M. A. of the College, Hoxton.

DIED.

In the City Road, where she was on a visit, Mrs. Gates, wife of Mr. John G. of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's inn-fields. She has left four young children to deplore her loss.

In Gower-street, Mrs. Wombwell, widow of John W. esq.

At Clapham, Miss Bacon, eldest daughter of the late John B. esq. R. A.

At Kennington, Mr. James Redfern, of the Bank of England, 40.

At Maryland Point, Stratford, Mrs. Sophia George, wife of Mr. Edward G. of the Bank of England.

George Swaffield, esq. 87, late cashier of the Victualling department of the Navy Office, the duties of which situation he most faithfully performed more than 60 years.

In Stanhope-street, *Vice-Admiral Dacres.*

At Stanmore, *Richard Corbet, esq.*

Mrs. Young, relict of William Y. esq. of Chancery-lane.

In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, *Sir Henry Strachey, master of the King's Household.*

In Abingdon-street, *Mrs. Asbley, relict of the late, and mother of the present, manager of the oratorios.*

Mrs. Barlow, relict of Francis B. esq. of the Crown Office, 79.

In Mansion House-street, *Henry Jones, esq.*

In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, *Mrs. Wainwright, 74.*

In Montague-street, Russell-square, *Wm. Norris, esq.*

In Lombard-street, *John Reeves, esq. banker.*

In Charles-street, Spitalfields, *John Newman, esq.*

In Charterhouse-square, *Mrs. Bridges.*

In Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, *Caven Delane, esq.*

At Ealing Barrs, *Charles Roberts, esq. 20.*

At Walthamstow, *John Allen, esq. 69.*

In St. Paul's Church-yard, *Mrs. Baker, wife of John B. esq.*

At Lambeth, *Mrs. Northcote, relict of Henry N. esq.*

In Newman-street, *J. D. Engleheart, esq.*

In Bell's Buildings, Salisbury-square, *John Barton, esq. jun. solicitor, 38.*

In John-street, Bedford-row, in his 68th year, *Nathaniel Newtonham, esq. Alderman of the city of London, and Colonel of the West London Militia.* His abilities, integrity, and manly firmness of character, early brought him into public life, and raised him to situations of the highest trust and dignity in the city. In 1774, he was chosen alderman of the Vintry Ward; in 1776 he served the office of sheriff; in 1780, he was returned one of the members for the city; in 1783, he was chosen Lord Mayor; in 1784, he was again returned for the city of London; and in the next Parliament he sat for Ludgershal, in Wiltshire. He afterwards withdrew entirely from parliamentary business, and divided his attention between his regiment and the extensive concerns of his banking-house. He was likewise president of St. Thomas's Hospital, and at the time of his death was serving, for the second time, as master to the Mercers' Company. How greatly he was respected in his public capacity; the above facts of themselves declare; in every relation of domestic life he was endeared by his sweetness of disposition, his generosity, his benevolence, and the warmth and steadiness of his attachments. Few men ever lived more beloved, or died more regretted.

At Ham Common, *Mary, Countess of Courtown, wife to the Earl of Courtown, and daughter and co-heiress of Richard Powys, esq. of Hintlesham Hall, in Suffolk, by Lady*

Mary Brundenell, sister of the late Duke of Montague. She has left issue, Viscount Stopford, Comptroller of the King's Household, and three other sons.

Mr. Lévi, a diamond and pearl merchant, of Haydon-square. He threw himself from the top of the Monument, and was dashed to pieces. It appears that he went to the person who has the charge of the Monument, and said he expected to meet three ladies there; after waiting some time, he paid his money, and said he would go up, and requested he would send the ladies to him. In a few minutes the keeper found he had thrown himself from the top. Mr. Lévi had been on 'Change about eleven o'clock, perfectly well, and had made appointments with several gentlemen to meet them in the afternoon. He walked several times round the outside of the iron railing before he sprang off, and in falling, the body turned over and over before it reached the ground. When near the bottom, it came in contact with one of the griffins which ornament the lower part of the building. He alighted at last on his head, in Monument-yard, and expired without a groan. A convulsive motion of the shoulders was all the appearance of life the body exhibited, when approached immediately after the fall. His head was terribly shattered, and the brain protruded at different parts. The face was so much disfigured, that he was with difficulty recognised. The immediate cause of the act is supposed to have been a failure in a commercial speculation. His age was about 45, and his character very respectable.

Mrs. Catharine Arnold, of the Commercial Road, relict of Mr. William A. late of St. George's in the East. She was exemplary as a wife, widow, and friend; and remarkable for strength of mind, power of memory, and acuteness in discriminating characters.

At the house of Messrs. M^r Andrews and Co. in Thames-street, *Mr. William Shirley, of Crosby-row, Walworth.* Mr. Shirley left home in the morning in his usual state of health: having business to transact at the house of Messrs. M^r Andrews and Co. he was there seized with a violent complaint in the stomach, and had scarcely reached the dining room when he suddenly expired. It is not possible, in the small space allotted to this notice, to do justice to the excellent character of the individual whose death it records. His memory will be perpetuated in the hearts of his relatives and friends. Integrity of mind, and amiableness of manners, were never more strikingly displayed than in the life of Mr. Shirley.

In Wells-street, Oxford-street, *Tiberius Cavallo, esq. F.R.S.* This gentleman was the son of an eminent physician of Naples, where he was born in the year 1749. His original destination was to be initiated at London into a mercantile profession; and he came to England with that view in the year 1771. But

the study of nature displaying superior attractions, he was seduced from the accounting-house, to embrace the leisure of a philosophical retreat; and acquired a well-merited reputation as a digester and elucidator of philosophical discoveries. In the year 1779, he was admitted a member of the Neapolitan Academy of Sciences, as well as of the Royal Society of London. The publications of Mr. Cavallo have been as follows:—A Complete Treatise of Electricity in Theory and Practice, with Original Experiments; one volume, octavo, 1777, (enlarged to three volumes in 1795.)—An Essay on the Theory and Practice of Medical Electricity; one volume, octavo, 1780.—A Treatise on the Nature and Properties of Air, and other Permanently Elastic Fluids, (with an Introduction to Chemistry;) one volume, quarto, 1781.—The History and Practice of Aërostatics; one volume, octavo, 1785.—Mineralogical Tables; folio, (accompanied with an octavo explanatory pamphlet,) 1785.—A Treatise on Magnetism, in Theory and Practice, with Original Experiments; one volume, octavo, 1787.—Description and Use of the Telescopicall Mother-of-Pearl Micrometer, invented by T. C. a pamphlet, octavo, 1793.—An Essay on the Medicinal Properties of Factitious Airs, with an Appendix on the Nature of Blood; one volume, octavo, 1798.—For the progress and diffusion of science, we are indebted not more to the happy efforts of original genius, than to the judicious industry of those authors, who from time to time, employ their talents in digesting and elucidating successive discoveries. The distinguished rank which Mr. Cavallo held in this useful class of philosophic labourers, is sufficiently known. His treatises on popular and interesting branches of physics, may be justly esteemed the best elementary works which are extant in our language. They possess every requisite of such performances, perspicuity of style, proper selection of materials, and clear arrangement. The merit of Mr. Cavallo is not, however, the merit of a merely judicious compiler. He never aspires indeed to form new and comprehensive views; yet he generally improves, in some degree, the stock of valuable facts, by his own occasional experiments. More than thirty years have elapsed since the Treatise of Electricity was first presented to the public. During the interval it has passed through repeated impressions, and the recent discoveries in electricity affording large additions of curious and useful matter, the work was successively augmented from one volume to three. It is unquestionably the neatest, the clearest, and the most sensible, elementary treatise to be found on this popular science; and it is excellently adapted to furnish the mind with those brilliant images and facts, which provoke inquisitive genius to closer and more profound researches. The principal intention of the Essay on the Theory and Practice of

Medical Electricity, was to announce the improvements then lately made in the administration of this new and singular medicine. The Treatise on Air is a very useful performance, especially when considered in reference to the state of this interesting branch of philosophy at the time of its publication. The great number and variety, as well as the importance, of the discoveries then lately made by Dr. Priestley, and other philosophers here and on the Continent, upon this subject, and in various other branches of experimental philosophy connected with it, rendered a collection of the most important facts and observations, methodically arranged under distinct heads, peculiarly useful to those wishing to cultivate this extensive and interesting part of experimental knowledge. A somewhat similar, but smaller compilation, had been before executed by the ingenious author of the Treatise on Gases; as likewise by M. Macquer, in the last edition of his Dictionary of Chemistry; but Mr. Cavallo performed the task in a much more comprehensive and particular manner, his object having been to instruct those possessed of little or no previous knowledge of the subject. The judicious and entertaining volume on Aërostatics is divided into two parts; one containing the history, and the other the practice, of the art. The first experiments on this subject appear to have been made by Mr. Cavallo himself, early in the year 1782; and an account of them was read to the Royal Society on the 20th of June, in that year. They were not indeed successful, because they were made on too small a scale; and it is well known that the Montgolfiers succeeded in France, by happily making the trial in large, on a principle by them misunderstood. His publication, however, laid the public under considerable obligations to Mr. Cavallo, as no one in this country had yet written scientifically upon this new and philosophic art. In the mineralogical tables the excellent system, sketched by Cronstedt, corrected and improved by Bergman, and farther enlarged by Kirwan, is disposed in two very useful tables, each filling one side of a large sheet. One of them contains the four classes of minerals, divided into orders and genera, with the principal properties of each: the other, all the particular species and varieties, ranged under the respective divisions; those which are compounded of two or more ingredients, being placed in that class or order to which their principal ingredient belongs. The treatise on magnetism exhibits a comprehensive view of our knowledge on that subject. The ingenious author has collected from former writers whatever was useful or curious, and added many new observations. He has disposed the various particulars in that order, which naturally leads the reader from the simplest to the most intricate part of the subject, by the paths which are plainest and shortest. It is not quite forty years

since the artificial aërial fluids began to be administered as remedies to the human body. The uncertainty, and the errors of the early applications, rendered the progress of the practice slow and doubtful; nor has the experience, or the success, of recent and more numerous practitioners, been sufficient to determine the precise power of the aërial fluids, or to dissipate the doubts which are still entertained concerning their use. A desire of extricating the subject from the conflicts of contrary opinions, established prejudices, and opposite interests, induced Mr. Cavallo to his last publication; and his principal aim in its compilation has been, to exhibit a concise view of ascertained facts, to separate them from suppositions and hypotheses, and to point out the ways of investigating the farther uses of factitious airs. Mr. Cavallo was also the author of several papers, published at different times in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London*.

In St. Martin's-street, Leicester-fields, *Mr. Jones*, but who had for some time resumed her maiden-name of *Miss Paris*. She was the daughter of *Monsieur Paris*, a French emigrant of rank, who, together with his wife and child, was protected by the benevolence and liberality of *Mr. Pearce*, member for Northallerton. Her father has been dead some years: her mother died lately. *Miss Paris* was placed by this gentleman in a respectable school, near Brunswick-square, and one evening at the Foundling Hospital formed an acquaintance with a gentleman of the name of *Jones*, a very respectable young man, serving in the navy. Having found out his lodgings, without invitation on his part, she eloped to him in the dead of night.—He received her, but respecting her situation, and with a tenderness which is creditable to him, restored her to her governess. Shortly afterwards he visited in the family, made proposals of marriage; was accepted by *Mr. Pearce*, and, in his presence, and by his consent as her guardian, he was married to *Miss Paris*. Some trifling settlement, not exceeding sixty pounds per annum, was made by *Mr. Pearce* upon this young lady, and we believe that *Mr. Jones* received scarcely any pecuniary advantage by the marriage. He was in the navy, and the son of a wealthy and respectable tradesman, we believe an army clothier. He took his wife to his father's house; who received her with parental attention, and offered to contribute every thing to her happiness. But such was the perverseness and unhappy indiscretion of this young woman, that she soon quarrelled with her husband's family, and obliged him to remove her to lodgings, either in Camden Town, or Edgeware road. They lived here about a month, when, having reason to be dissatisfied with her extravagance and conduct, he procured her to be watched, one evening, out of the house; and she was traced, in company with

a young officer, whose arm she appears to have seized casually in the street, to a notorious brothel. In these circumstances, *Mr. Jones* proceeded with remarkable tenderness; but, upon taxing his wife with her infidelity, she made no justification, acknowledged it without reserve or hesitation; protested her insuperable hatred and contempt of her husband; slighted his proffered conditional forgiveness; eloped from his house, and immediately went upon the town. Her prostitution was undisguised and promiscuous; she became, with respect to personal virtue, wholly abandoned; and the consequence was, that she was compelled, very lately, to take refuge in a hospital—the asylum of criminal disease, and indigent indiscretion. Upon being restored to health, she disdained all invitation to repentance, which the kindness of her friends induced them to make. She again broke out into her profligate courses; and it is to be feared, that mortification and violence of passion, concurring with intemperance, upon a mind wholly vacant and unimpressed with moral and religious principles, induced her to shorten her course, and terminate her career of profligacy by poison. It is, however, but charitable to conclude that her mind was disordered. Her person was extremely beautiful, her age seventeen; her figure light and delicate, and her manners truly prepossessing. She sung, and understood music well, and possessed many of the customary accomplishments of females; but of real solid education, of mental improvement, of moral, and Christian knowledge, she had not the faintest vestige—never was *Savage* in this respect more unenlightened. This statement is made, from personal knowledge, in justice to those who survive her. With respect to her death, the circumstances are truly dreadful. She had prepared three phials of opium, two of which she swallowed; and she is said to have died with a spirit of dreadful—we should almost say, diabolical perverseness; for no persuasion nor force could make her, when seized with the nausea of the poison, to take any antidote to the draughts. She would not suffer the medical men to approach her; and though after stupefaction came on, they administered every known medicine, they all failed of effect. From the concurrent testimony of several witnesses, at the coroner's inquest, held to inquire into the circumstances of her death, the jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of insanity.

In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, *Captain Donald Stewart*, of the Lord Nelson Harwich packet.

In Cleveland-row, Westminster, after a long illness, the *Rev. C. De Guiffardiere*, rector of Newington Butts, Middlesex, and of Great Berkhamstead, Herts, one of the French preachers at the chapel at St. James's, and a prebendary in the Cathedral Church of Sarum, 69.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

* * *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MARRIED.] At Newcastle, Mr. Thomas Chapman, of the Ordnance Office, Tynemouth, to Miss Jessy Martineau — James Dixon, esq. lieutenant in the third West York militia, to Miss Dale, late of Doncaster.

At Stamfordham, Mr. Riddal Dodd, of Killingworth White House, to Miss Eliz. Charlton, of East Matfeh.

At Lamberton Toll-bar, Mr. Alexander Moor, of Berwick, to Miss Laing.

The Rev. Mr. Hayton, curate of Sunderland, to Miss Eliz. Mason.

Died.] At Durham, Mr. Matthew Young, 49.

At Berwick, Mrs. Nicholson, 39.—Roderic McKullock, an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, 80.

At Wedderburne House, Berwick, General Home, of Wedderburne, 85.

At Holy Island, Mrs. Lewins, 83.

At Langley Ford, Mr. King, 80.

At Birtley, Mrs. Oliver.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Wilkinson, 67.—Mrs. Nicholson.—Mrs. Dickinson, of the Crown inn, 46.

At Bolam, Robert Horsley, esq.

At Kirkharle, Sir William Loraine, Bart. 60.

At Elford, Mary, relict of Mr. Edward Prior, of Killingworth, 85.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Hood.—Isabella, wife of Mr. George Montgomery.—Miss Crofton, 62.—Miss Jane Paxton.—Mr. William Angus.—Mr. Samuel Arthur, 79.

At Nunland's House, near Berwick, Mrs. Wood, relict of James W. esq. surgeon, and mother of Dr. W. of Newcastle, 79.

At Dukesfield, near Hexham, Mr. Westgarth, agent to T. R. Beaumont, esq.

At Morpeth, Mrs. Midford, wife of George M. esq. 66.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Robert Smart, 62.—Mrs. Ness.—Mrs. Marshall.—Mr. William Coxon, 84.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

On the 4th of December, a school was opened at Rally-green, in the county of Cumberland, solely instituted and supported by the Rev. Mr. Myers, of Shipley-hall, rector of Edenham, in Lincolnshire, for the instruc-

tion of twenty girls, in succession for ever, in all the necessary and useful branches of female education, whose parents (sober and industrious labourers) belong to the united parishes of Millom and Thwaites.

About a year ago, a few individuals in Kendal established a society, under the name of the Kendal Female Society, for visiting and relieving the sick poor; and by the report of the committee, just published, it appears that the society has distributed, in provisions and clothes, to 145 persons, the value of 67l. 5s. 6½d. exclusive of three casks of wine, which cost 6l. 1s. 6d. and that the general supply of clothing in use, and resumable, consists of blankets, sheets, bolsters, shirts, flannel bed-gowns, &c.

The number of christenings, marriages, and deaths, during the year 1809, in the two parishes in Carlisle, independent of christenings at the several dissenting places of public worship, is as follows:

ST. MARY'S.	ST. CUTHBERT'S.
Christenings..... 238	Christenings..... 176
Marriages..... 55	Marriages..... 36
Deaths..... 207	Deaths..... 161

Total—414 christenings, 91 marriages, 368 deaths: being an excess of 46 births above the deaths, in the year 1809. And, since 1808, an increase of 68 births; a decrease in the marriages of 44; and an increase in burials of 53.

The school established in Carlisle on the plan of Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster, opens a prospect of the most extensive utility. Lord Lonsdale, some time ago, very liberally granted for the use of the school, a part of his premises in Fisher-street; where the committee have visited, and expressed themselves highly gratified with the rapid progress made by the children. As, however, the institution was in some respect rather deficient as to plan, a master of abilities has been engaged, and Mr. Curwen, who may justly be denominated the father of the establishment, has, with great liberality, sent the master of his own school from Workington, to put it upon a still more respectable footing. It must give the philanthropic mind the sincerest pleasure to observe, that in every place the spirit of illiberality which would deny the great bulk of the people the blessings of education, is nearly,

if not altogether, extinguished; and that the universal opinion is, that before the poorer classes can practise the duties of Christianity, and become good members of society, it is necessary they should know the precepts of the one, and the obligations which bind them to the other.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. Isaac Hudson, solicitor, to Miss Lowthian.

At Penrith, Mr. Matthew Soulby, bookseller, to Miss Wharton, of Eamont Bridge.

At Dacres, Mr. Thomas Dawson, of Stainton, to Miss Garnett.

At Whitehaven, Captain J. T. Hodgson, to Miss Harrison.

Died.] At Kendal, Mrs. Atkinson, 84.—Mrs. Harling, 24.—Miss Ann Cornthwaite, daughter of Mr. C. of the Globe, 16.—Mrs. Alice Rooke, wife of Mr. R. of the Nelson tavern.

At Cocker mouth, Mr. John Johnstone, 65.

At Corby Castle, Philip Howard, esq. 79.

At Winton, Thomas Munkhouse, esq. 79.

At Douglas, in the Isle of Man, aged 54, William Hough, esq. This gentleman was a captain upon half-pay, and owed his commission to the favour of their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge, to whom Mr. Hough was recommended by the innoxious hilarity and amusing mirthfulness of his manners. In his early days Mr. Hough made a considerable figure in the circles of fashion. He was co-temporary at the Charter-house, and at Cambridge, with the present Primate of England, and with the Chancellor of Ireland; and in such of his school-mates and companions in more advanced life, as happen to survive him, the mention of his name can hardly fail to excite many interesting recollections. The entanglement, in a twenty-years Chancery litigation, of a large fortune which Mr. Hough inherited from a father, far more thrifty than his son, disarranged the whole system of his domestic life; whilst in the management of what escaped the protection of the law and the benevolence of the money-lender, it would certainly be more easy to praise the good-nature than the discretion of Mr. Hough himself. A few refractory creditors, together with the total destitution of all sympathy, in quarters where the sentiment had been most natural, exiled Mr. Hough from his country for many years.

At Carlisle, Mr. James Richardson, 82. He had been 36 years parish-clerk at St. Cuthbert's.—Mary, wife of Mr. McMullin, 63.

At Croglin, Mr. John Muncaster.

At Hallees, Mr. James Murray, 91.

At Penrith, Mrs. Hodgson.

At Stainton, Mrs. Mary Cragg, 81.—Mr. E. Bowman.

At Wigton, Miss Ann Saul, daughter of Mr. Isaac S. 16.

At Workington, Mr. Henry Beeby, 77.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Jane Holmes.—Mrs. Bridget Hinde, 26.

At Maryport, Mrs. Betty Scott.

At Byersteads, Mrs. Mary Caddy.

YORKSHIRE.

At Doncaster, the baptisms, marriages, and burials, in 1809, are as follow:

Baptisms.....	215—decrease	12
Marriages	64—increase	10
Burials	160—increase	21

At the late quarterly meeting of the Hol-derneess Agricultural Society, the question discussed was, "The value of straw for sale, or for manure, and the effect of stubble before and after ploughing being estimated—Is it the best husbandry, to mow, or to shear white corn?" As to the general question, whether it is the best husbandry to mow or to shear white corn, the members present differed in opinion; but the majority of them were in favour of shearing. Some important communications were made by Thomas Grimston, of Grimston Garth, esq. for which, and his active and useful zeal upon many former occasions, to promote the agricultural interest of the country, the society felt themselves highly obliged, and voted him their cordial and unanimous thanks.

As some workmen were cutting down an elm belonging to Mr. Jepson, of Conisbrough, they discovered, in the heart of the tree, a horse-shoe, with a nail in it, in excellent preservation. It is supposed that it must have lain in the tree for fifty years. The elm is five feet in circumference. Mr. Green, of High-street, Sheffield, has the shoe in his possession.

An appropriate and classically-elegant monument, by Westmacot, is just erected in York Cathedral, to the revered memory of the late Dr. Burgh. It is placed in the chapel behind the choir, and exhibits a full-length emblematical figure of Religion, sustaining with her right hand a cross, and having her left placed on a book, entitled, "On the Holy Trinity." Adjoining, is an altar, with the name BURGH on the upper part, and in the centre, a glory, diverging from the letters J. H. S. On the base or pedestal of the monument, is a brief Latin memorial of the dates and places of Dr. Burgh's nativity and death; and beneath is the following poetic inscription, written by John Bacon Sawrey Morritt, esq.

Lost in a jarring world's tumultuous cries,
Unmark'd around us sink the good and wise;
Here BURGH is laid; a venerable name,
To virtue sacred, not unknown to fame;
Let those he lov'd, let those who lov'd him,
tell

How dear he liv'd, and how lamented fell;
Tell of the void his social spirit left,
Of comforts long enjoyed, for ever rest,
Of wit that gilded many a sprightlier hour,
Of kindness when the scene of joy was o'er,
Of truth's ethereal beam, by learning giv'n,
To guide his virtues to their native heav'n;
Nor shall their sorrowing voice be heard un-
mov'd

While gratitude is left, or goodness lov'd,
But

But list'ning crowds this honour'd tomb attend,
And children's children bless their father's friend.

Married.] At Skelbrook, the Rev. W. Snowden, of Doncaster, to Miss England.

At Hull, Mr. John Featherstone, to Mary, grand-daughter of Thomas Brook, esq.

At Burythorp, near Malton, William Preston, esq. to Miss Johnson, daughter of Mr. John J. of Welton.

At York, Mr. Mather, surgeon, to Miss Clough, daughter of the late John C. esq.

At Accomb, John Pearson, esq. of Leeds, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late T. D. Garencieres, esq. of York.

At Hedon, the Rev. Joseph Thompson, of Riplingham, to Miss Burstall, daughter of the late John B. esq.

At Leeds, Charles Weddall, esq. of Selby, to Miss Motley, daughter of James M. esq. of Osmondthorp House.

Died.] At York, Mr. Thomas Surr, 52.

At Hull, Mrs. Sarah Stephenson.—Major-general Hewgill, commander of the troops in the garrison at this place, 49.—Mrs. Kemplay, 81.—Mr. Thomas Williamson, 58.—Mrs. Benson, wife of Mr. Joseph B. methodist preacher.

At Bridlington, Lieutenant J. S. Harrison, of the 1st West York militia, 30.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Mann, 37.

At Whitby, Mr. George Sanderson, 70.

At West Hill, near Sheffield, Mr. J. Williamson, 97.

At Holbeck, Mrs. Hague, relict of the Rev. Joseph H. 91.

At Cottingham, Mrs. Moxon, mother of William M. esq. of that place, 77.

At Drypool, Mrs. Langley, relict of Ensign L.

At Boroughbridge, Mat. Glenton, esq. 79.

At Bedale, Mrs. Caroline Raper, a maiden lady, last surviving child of Thomas R. esq.

At Leeds, Maria, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Bolland.—Mrs. Northern.—Mrs. Westwood.—Mrs. Trant, wife of Mr. William Thomas T. of that place, druggist, 74. She was much respected by all who knew her.

At Badsworth, Mr. William Milton.

At Sheffield, Mr. J. Barlow.

At Wetherby, Mr. Thomas Walker, 69.

At Great Driffield, Mr. George Conyers, solicitor.

At Rotherham, within a few hours of each other, Mr. and Mrs. Carnelly, of the Pack-horse inn.

At Carlton, in Coverdale, Mr. William Walker. His death is not more lamented by the neighbourhood where he resided, than by his numerous acquaintance in Skipton, where he formerly lived as a respectable druggist. He was author of "Juvenile Poems," and received a present from the celebrated poet, Mason, on their publication.

At Wormersley Hall, near Ferrybridge, Joseph Thompson, esq.

Near Cottingham, aged 60, George Knowsley, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the East-riding. If widely diffused benevolence, an invariable propriety of conduct, and uniform uprightness, deserve the esteem of survivors, his worth will be had in lasting remembrance.

At Howroyde, in the 86th year of his age, Mr. William Hirst, who had been a faithful servant for more than fifty years to the late Joshua Horton, esq. and to his son. He had attended York races (from pure attachment to the sport) regularly for upwards of forty years, with the exception of the last, and had the honour to be known, and, from the great propriety of his manners, noticed, by many of the distinguished personages who have patronized those meetings during the above period, particularly by such as were of his own standing.

LANCASHIRE.

As two sawyers were employed in cutting up an oak tree, about thirteen inches in diameter, for the use of the Earl of Derby's colliery, in Rainford, in this county, the man in the pit perceived something move, which, on examination, proved to be a full-grown toad. The animal was quite alive when taken up, notwithstanding one of its legs had been cut off by the saw. The cavity in which it was found, was exactly in the centre of the tree, just large enough to contain the body. In the tree, not the least crack or aperture could be discovered that had a communication with the atmosphere. That part of the oak which contained the toad is now in the possession of Mr. John Foster, of Rainford.

Married.] At Walton, John, second son of John Hosken, esq. of Carines, Cornwall, to Miss Harper, daughter of William H. esq. of Everton.

At Liverpool, Captain Youd, to Miss Eliz. Kemp.—R. Pickering, esq. to Miss Ann Downward, daughter of Thomas D. esq.

At Birkenhead Priory, Captain Bashford, R. N. to Miss Sophia Lake, daughter of William Charles L. esq.

Died.] At Poulton in the Filde, Mr. Robert Hull.

At Oak House, West Derby, Mrs. Whiteside, wife of Mr. Thomas W. 56.

At Bootle, Mr. Robert Coulburn, 84.

At Rochdale, Mr. John Leech, upwards of thirty years an indefatigable preacher among the methodists, 73.

At Manchester, Mrs. Dalton.—Miss Eliz. Cooper.—Mr. James Marshall.—Nancy, daughter of Mr. Foxcroft, Agent to the Commissioners of the Police, 21.

At Lancaster, Miss Shaw.

At Kirkdale, Mr. Thomas Frodsham, 69.

At Wavertree, Mary, second daughter of John Myers, esq.

At Broad Green, near Wavertree, Mrs. Hickson.

At Rainford, Mr. William Fleetwood, 82.

At Liverpool, Mr. Benjamin Devaynes — Mrs. Freeland, 26.—Mr. Peter Peill, 27.—Mr. Samuel Hope, jun. 28 —Mrs. Deane.—Mrs. Thompson.—Robert, son of Mr. Thomas Joynton, 44.—Mr. John Waterson, 59.—Mr. Richard Roberts.—Mrs. Perrin, wife of Captain P.—Mr. George Smith.—Mrs. Sarah Danson.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Cotgreave, to Miss Baptiste.—Mr. Ralph Law, to Miss Mary Griffiths.—Mr. William Simmons, of Liverpool, to Miss Monk.

At Roston, Mr. William Sunderland, of Northwich, to Miss Ann Newton, daughter of Mr. Philip N. of High Leigh.

At Bevington, Mr. William Jones, of Woodside, to Miss Pennington, of Tranmere.

At Boden, Mr. William Slader, of Manchester, to Miss Martha Warburton, one of the co-heiresses of the late T. Warburton, esq. of Altricham.

Died.] At Chester, R. Birks, esq.—Mr. George Currel.

At Gayton Hall, Salisbury, the fifth son of John Townsend, esq.

At Thornycroft, Mrs. Thornycroft, wife of E. T. esq.

At Malpas, Miss Williams, 23.

At Boughton, Mr. Richard Edwards.

At Chrisleton, Miss Harriet Hodson.

DERBYSHIRE.

The following account of a heifer, bred and fed by the Earl of Chesterfield, on Bradby Hall Farm, has been given by Mr. Francis Blaikie, bailiff to his lordship.

The heifer was bred out of an Alderney cow, by a Devonshire bull; was calved in May, 1805, and slaughtered on the 18th of December, 1809.

She was kept in store order until April 1808, when, not proving a breeder, she was put to grazing. During the following winter, she was kept on hay and turnips, and in the summer and autumn of 1809, she was fed on clover, hay, turnips, grains, and ground buck-wheat.

Dead Weights, as follows:

Carcase	Fore quarter, 245lbs.	972lbs. or
	Ditto 245	12 score
	Hind quarter 245	3lbs. per
	Ditto, 237	quarter.

Tallow cake—Rough fat, 150lbs. or 10 stone, 10lbs. H. de, 69lbs.

Bone { Girth below knee, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
Ditto, below hock, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

When alive, the symmetry was admirable; when dead, the carcase was perfect, and the grain of the meat beautiful.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Charles Eaton, to Miss Shelmardine.

At Hope, Mr. Brammill, of Eyam, to Miss Ann Cooper.

At Tideswell, the Rev. E. Glossop, of Chinley, to Miss Saywell, daughter of James S. esq. of Macclesfield.

Died.] At Quarndon, Mr. Nathaniel Duesbury, 17.

At Derby, Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Pitman, 19.—Mrs. Barber.—Mrs. Smith, relict of William Leaper S. esq.

At Summerley, Mrs. Lawrance, 83.

At Mellor, Mr. John Ferns, 72.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The following is an abstract of Baptisms, Burials, &c. within the town of Nottingham, from the 1st of January, 1809, to the 1st of January, 1810:

Parish of St. Mary.

Baptisms....Males, 501—Females, 464—Total, 965.

Burials....Males, 321—Females, 341—Total 662.

Decreased in baptisms, 13.—Increased in burials, 179.

The small-pox in the early part of the year committed great ravages, no less than 93 having died of that disease; and the measles, we understand, were not less fatal.

Parish of St. Nicholas.

Baptisms....Males, 47—Females, 53—Total, 100.

Burials....Males, 51—Females, 56—Total, 107.—Marriages, 50.

Decreased in baptisms, 19.—Increased in burials, 17.—Decreased in marriages, 7.

Parish of St. Peter.

Baptisms. . . Males, 44—Females, 33—Total, 77.

Burials....Males, 42—Females, 44—Total, 86.

Decreased in baptisms, 5—Increased in burials, 22.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Payne, solicitor, to Mrs. Whitehead —Mr. Thomas Bowler, to Miss Ann Williamson.—Mr. Walter Ballock, of Pinchbeck, Lincoln, to Miss Hannah Ranby.

At Mansfield, Mr. W. Fletcher, to Miss Turner.

Died.] At Beeston, John Ball Mason, esq. 57.

At Nottingham, Mr. Robert Smedley, conveyancer, 47.

At Butwell, Mr. Samuel Ball, 34.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The spirit with which improvements are carrying on at Stamford, and the animation given to trade there since the late contested election, is astonishing: Mr. Oddy has added to the number of his houses; and a gentleman, well known as a glass-manufacturer in the city (though not a native of this county, who supports a contrary interest), has built a few likewise, by the name of Schwarzenburgh row, and the projected navigations first suggested by Mr. Oddy, and followed by others, from Stamford to Boston, Lynn, Wisbeach, Northampton, Harborough, Oakham, Melton, Shardlow, &c. will be connected with the Grand Junction, Grand Union, and Grand Trunk Canals, with a view

view to restore to the borough of Stamford its ancient splendour and opulence. Science, literature, and political liberty are likely to be very extensively benefited by the recent addition of two Weekly Papers, to which, it is said, a third will be added to the solitary one formerly published, although those already published are conducted with all the vigour of feelings strongly excited by attachments to opposite political opinions. The extensive and well-digested Navigation plans, brought forward by Mr. Oddy, are so much approved, that subscriptions already exceed the first estimate, and application will be made early in the ensuing Session of Parliament, for acts to carry the projects into immediate execution.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. A. Stark, printer of the Lincoln Chronicle, to Miss Jane Trotter.

At Fotherby, Mr. Matthew Shaw, aged 26, to Mrs. Ostler, aged 67.

At Coningsley, Mr. E. Francis, to Ann, second daughter of J. Coupland, esq.

At Stallinborough, Mr. Beck, aged 70, to Miss Mears, 25.

Died.] At Withern, near Louth, Miss Holland, eldest daughter of John H. esq.

At Brocklesby, Mrs. Mary Tyler, 76.

At Bigby, Mr. John Foster, jun. of Caistor.

At Saucethorp, Mr. John Boyers, 73.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Otter.

At the Deanery-house, aged 72, the very Rev. Sir Richard Kaye, Bart. L.L.D. Dean of Lincoln, Rector of Mary-le-bone, Middlesex, and of Clayworth, Nottinghamshire; a Prebendary of the collegiate church of Southwell, Archdeacon of Nottingham, a Governor of Christ's Hospital, London, and member of other charitable corporations. The family of Sir Richard Kaye is of very high antiquity, being descended from Sir J. Kaye, one of the Knights of the warlike table of King Arthur. Sir John, in the reign of William the Conqueror, married the daughter and heiress of Sir John Woodesham, of Woodesham, Knt. an ancient Briton: from him, the 27th in lineal descent, was Sir John, the first Baronet, a Colonel of a regiment of horse in the service of Charles I. in the civil wars, in which he suffered much both in person and estate. Sir Richard, the sixth and last Baronet, succeeded his half-brother, Sir John, on the 27th of December, 1789. Prior to his promotion to the Deanery of Lincoln, he held the honourable place of Sub-Almoner to the King. In the year 1783, by the influence of his great patron, the late Duke of Portland, he succeeded Dean Cust, at Lincoln. Sir Richard had been confined to his room during the last four years, under the afflicting effect of a paralytic stroke. In the year 1791 he married the relict of Thomas Mainwaring, esq. in the county of Lincoln; but leaving no issue, the title is extinct.

At Alford, Mr. John Searle, 56.—Mr. Robert Hewer, surgeon, 67.

At Bourn, Mr. Robert Smith, 61.—Mrs. Pearson, 59.—Mr. Andrew Michell, 56.—Mr. Osborn, 79.

At Wooton, Master Uppleby, eldest son of John U. esq. 14.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Market Harborough, Mr. George Russel, of Northampton, to Miss M. Smith.

At Sheepshead, Mr. H. Mansfield, of Leicester, to Miss Hewitt.

At Belton, Mr. R. Eddowes, a lieutenant in the Loughborough Local Militia, to Miss Goodwin.

Died.] At Sproxton, Mrs. Hawley, 66.

At Loughborough, Mr. John Farrow, one of Mr. Bakewell's followers in the improvement of the breed of sheep, 68.—Mr. Barnsdall.

At Leir, Mrs. Higginson.

At Leicester, Mr. M. Smith.—Sophia, second daughter of Mr. J. Bankart, 16.—Mrs. Ball, 78.

At Ouston, Susannah, eldest daughter of John Haycock, esq. 18.

At Cossington, Mr. John Goude, 21.

At Woodhouse, Mr. John Patchett, 84.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Tamworth, Henry Alford, esq. fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, and of the Inner Temple, London, to Miss S. Eliza Paget, third daughter of T. B. Paget, esq.

At Pattingham, Mr. Yeomans, of Hill Top, Westbromwich, to Miss Plymley, of Rudge.

At Burton-upon-Trent, Mr. Moss, of Caldwell, Derbyshire, to Miss Jordan.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. H. Whiting, fifth son of the late Mr. R. Whiting, Cubley Lodge, Derbyshire, to Miss Margaret Bowring, third daughter of Mr. J. B.

At Walsall, Mr. J. Woollart, to Miss R. Mole, of Birmingham.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Heap, to Miss Fernyhough.

Died.] At Thorpe Constantine, Mr. Moore, an eminent breeder, grazier, and agriculturist, 70.

At West Bromwich Hall, Thomas Jervoise Clarke, esq.

At Willenhall, Mr. John Sneyd.

At Stone, Mrs. Tharme, wife of Mr. John T. jun.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Broomhall.

At Dimsdale, Mrs. Eaton, 69.

At Statford, Mrs. Smith, 66.—Mrs. Deakin, of the Royal Oak Inn, 29.

At Penn, Mrs. M. Green, wife of the Rev. Mr. G.

At Hanley, Mr. James Greatbatch, 57.

At Seegley, Mr. Shaw, surgeon.

At Saredon, aged 62, Mr. T. Smallwood, many years an engineer to the Staffordshire and

and Worcestershire Canal Company, in which situation his probity and experience recommended him to the confidence and esteem of his employers. His amiable manners and goodness of heart will live long in the remembrance of his relatives and friends.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Leamington was last year honoured with the presence of many of the nobility, and other families of the first character and distinction in the kingdom. The arrivals were very numerous, it having been ascertained that not less than fifteen hundred persons visited the place for the benefit of the waters during the season, exclusive of servants and children. Notwithstanding the accommodations increase very rapidly, they are not yet equal to the demand of the company; but that inconvenience will be shortly obviated by the extensive and commodious houses now erecting there by the Leamington Building Society, and other spirited individuals. Many poor invalids, who sought the benefit of the waters in distressed circumstances, were liberally relieved from a fund established there for that laudable purpose; and returned, restored to health, sincerely grateful for the assistance they had obtained from that beneficent institution.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Warwick was lately held at the Court House, to take into consideration the propriety of new paving that borough; the company present were generally of opinion that the plan was a most desirable one, and that the foot-paths should be laid with flag-stones to the extent of five feet in width. A subscription was immediately entered into, when upwards of one thousand pounds was raised by twenty gentlemen present, but as the total expense is calculated at six or seven thousand pounds, it is expected that an application will be made to Parliament for an act to enable them to accomplish the plan.

Married.] At Henley in Arden, William Lees, esq. of Stone, to Miss Edkins.

At Birmingham, Mark Sanders, esq. to Mrs. Bingley.

Died.] At Birmingham, in his fifty-second year, James Belcher, printer and bookseller, a man who, to use the language of a very eminent scholar concerning him, "had diligence, integrity, and the true spirit of a Christian." With so much personal merit, it was his least honour to be descended from worthy ancestors. His paternal grandfather was, for many years, minister of a dissenting congregation at Henly in Arden; and, judging from some of his manuscripts which are in the hands of the family, he appears to have been a man of considerable knowledge and observation. Mr. Belcher served his apprenticeship at Coventry, and, at the expiration of this service, went to Lichfield, to assist and superintend in the office of a gentleman, whom, from that period, he ranked

among his friends. With the view of improving himself in his art, he visited London, and, during his residence there, worked in but one office: it had been the celebrated Richardson's, of whom its master was formerly the apprentice, and its overseer the servant. Mr. B. quitted the metropolis in consequence of a contested election at Coventry, of which city he was a freeman; and here he very soon afterwards formed a matrimonial connection that added greatly to his happiness. His next and last removal was to Birmingham, his native town, where he entered into the employment of the late Mr. Pearson. About the year 1790, he began business for himself, and printed Dr. Priestley's Sermon, occasioned by the death of Mr. Robinson. An Authentic Account of the Riots in Birmingham, on the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th days of July, 1791, &c. &c. was the production of his own pen. This pamphlet, which contains the only succinct and faithful narrative of the scenes, &c. that it professes to describe, reached a second edition, and is a very favourable specimen of the compiler's temper and abilities. In 1792 he took a house in a more public part of the town, and, during the following year, was selected for prosecution, in consequence of his selling Paine's works at a time when they were sold by all the booksellers in Birmingham. The sentence, though comparatively light, was of serious importance to a man who had not been long in trade, and the support of whose family depended chiefly on his own exertions. However, the prosecution, and his conduct under it, strengthened the attachment of those who knew him; and he was in the highest degree gratified by their friendly efforts and spontaneous aid. His release from confinement was followed, naturally enough, by a serious illness. For many years before his death his health was weak; and, having for the last two months of his life, experienced an affection of his lungs, he sunk tranquilly under the pressure of disease. He was a man of thought and reading: his feelings were remarkably kind, his manners gentle and unassuming. As a tradesman, he was skilful, assiduous, upright; and his pure and independent mind, revolted at every thing like selfishness and mere worldly wisdom. Hence, as well as for his general character, he obtained the esteem of the very learned and able person whose testimony to his worth has already been adduced: hence he is unaffectedly regretted by all who knew him, whether intimately or otherwise; and, thus distinguished by habits of religious virtue, he has left to his family and friends

"A fair example how to live and die."

At Birmingham, Mrs. Crowder.—Mrs. Piercy.—Mr. Samuel Osbourne.—Mr. James Roberts, 65.—Mrs. Marrear.—In consequence of her clothes taking fire, Miss Pemberton.—Mrs. Martin, 76.—Mrs. Horton, relict of Mr. H. an eminent gun-maker, 80.

At Sutton Coldfield, Miss Nicholson.
At Mosely, Mr. Henry Morris, of Birmingham.

At Warwick, Mrs. D. A. Russell, wife of Mr. William R. banker.

At Coventry, Mr. John Lilly, sen.—Mrs. Smith, 73.—Mrs. Farmer.—Mrs. Hannah Griffin, 66.—Mrs. Dodson, relict of the Rev. Charles D. vicar of Cubbington.

At Foleshill, Miss Brown.

At Cubbington, Mr. John Bodington, 51.

At Meriden, Mr. William Harper, 75.

At Atherstone, Mr. Beamish.—Mr. John Clark.

At Solihill, Mr. Thomas Cheshire, 28.—Mr. Jones, 51.

At Walkerslow, Mr. John Mattox, 67.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Jeurwine, second master of the free grammar school, to Miss Anne Wynne.

At Penentbury, Edward Plimmer, esq. to Ann, daughter of Thomas Bennet, esq. of Brookhall.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Cole.—Miss Maria Jones.—Mr. Samuel Davies.—Mr. Hughes.

At Oswestry, Mrs. Price.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Evesham, — Robins, jun. esq. of Stourbridge, to Miss Kliptch.

At Ombersley, Mr. Burrow, to Miss Sarah Parkes.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Benjamin Newcombe, to Miss Southan.

At Worcester, Mr. Thomas Lakin, of Derby, to Miss Harriet Brown, second daughter of Mr. Robert B.

Died.] At Dudley, Mrs. Hill.

At Hallow, Mr. Tomkins, of Worcester.

At Upton, Mr. Joseph Glover.

At Worcester, Mr. Whitaker, of the George and Dragon.—Mr. Long.—Charles, youngest son of the Rev. Digby Smith, rector of St. Martin's.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Madley, Mr. J. Jones, of Breinton, to Miss Sarah Pye, of Brampton.

Died.] At Loggaston, Mr. Smyth.

At Hereford, Mr. Parry, 37.—Mr. W. Lane, 39.—Mrs. Mary Bryan, 65.

At Barr's Court, near Hereford, Mrs. Jones.

At Wigmore Hall, the infant son of Edward Rogers, esq.

GLoucestershire.

Married.] At Hawkesbury, William John Denby, esq. of the War Office, to Mary Ann Cater, second daughter of the late Beckford C. esq. of Church Hall, in Essex, and Yate, in Gloucestershire.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. Gregory Boraston, of Claines, near Worcester, to Miss Ann Hinde.

At Down Hatherly, Captain Wilson, of the 19th light dragoons, to Jane, third daughter of John Turner, esq. of Hatherly House.

Died.] At Charlton, near Cheltenham,

John Nettleship, esq. of Basinghall-street, London.

At Gloucester, Mrs. White, 86.—Mrs. Fisher.—Mr. John Lewis.

At Cirencester, Mrs. Wood, 42.

At Temple Guiting, the Rev. Francis Pryce, perpetual curate of that place, 64.

At Prestbury, Mrs. Rooke, 69.

At Winchcomb, Mr. Richard Fisher, son of Mr. F. banker.

At Huntley, in his 100th year, Mr. James Dobbs.

At Upton, on his birth-day, Mr. Joseph Glover, 50.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Lord Grenville has intimated his intention of adding a third prize to the two which were before given by the Chancellor of the University of Oxford. This prize, we understand, will be for the best composition in Latin prose.

Married.] At Charlbury, Edgerton, eldest son of Edgerton Leigh, esq. of High Leigh and Twemlow, in Cheshire, to Wilhelmina-Sarah, only daughter of the late George Stratton, esq. of Great Tew Park.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. John Middleton, many years cook to Magdalen College.—Mrs. Barr, 68.—Mr. Thomas Fletcher.—Mr. Woolumes, 67.

At Tiddington, Mr. Thomas Radford, 51.

At Henley, William Augustus, second son of Thomas Willatts, esq.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Aylesbury, Mr. Charles Howe, of Kingston, to Miss Hannah Miles, youngest daughter of Richard M. gent.

At High Wycombe, the Rev. J. Snelgar, to Miss I. Treacher.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Cardington, John Johnstone, esq. M. D. to Miss Curtis, only daughter of George C. esq.

At Bedford, Mr. Garvey, to Miss Drew, eldest daughter of Mr. D.—At the same time, Mr. Sawbridge, of Northampton, to Miss Fanny Drew, sister to the preceding lady.

Died.] At Woburn, Mrs. Ann Rogers, 72.

At Bedford, Mrs. Cavit.—Alderman Campion, surgeon.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.] At Aldwinkle, Ann, second daughter of the Rev. John Eastwick, 17.

At Corton End, near Northampton, Mrs. Nicholson.

At West Haddon Lodge, Mr. William Walker, son of Mr. S. W. and a week afterwards, his mother, Mrs. W. 52.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Brampton, near Huntingdon, Mr. Hull, 21.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Died.] At Wisbeach, Mrs. Cross, relict of Thomas C. esq.

At Barnwell, Mr. Alderman Bullen, 79.

At Whittlesea, Henry Lawrence Maydew, esq. 60.

NORFOLK.

NORFOLK.

Died.] At Norwich, Mrs. Ann Dersley, 85.—Mrs. Beatly, 79.—Joseph Hammont, esq. 63.—Mrs. Beddingfield.

At Docking, Mr. Shaw, surgeon.

At Ditchingham Lodge, Mrs. Mary Seaman, last surviving daughter of T. S. esq. of Brooke Hall, 78.

At Blofield, Mrs. Tuck, 20.

At Barton Bendish, Mr. Thomas Elden, surgeon.

At Fundenhall, Elizabeth, wife of John Howard, gent.

At Blunderton, the Rev. Norton Nicholls, more than forty years rector of Lound and Bradwells, and a justice of peace for the county.

At Downham Market, Mr. Robert Tunrington.

At Long Stratton, Miss Elizabeth Fisher, 15.

At Brisley, Mrs. Garwood.

At Swaffham, Mr. Stephen Ling.

At Acle, Mr. George Baker, 62.

At Carlton, Mr. Sewell, 80.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] The Rev. Harrison Pickard, A.M. of Middleton, to Miss Leggett, of Sibton.

At Bury, Lieutenant Leeder, of the West Norfolk Militia, to Mrs. King.

Died.] At Ipswich, Richard Sharp, esq. formerly paymaster of the 21st Light Dragoons.

At Bury, Mrs. Green, relict of Mr. William G. printer and bookseller.—Mrs. Margaret Brome, a maiden lady, 97.—Mrs. Mothersole, 95.

At Higham, Edmund Brome, gent. formerly a linen-draper, of Norris Street, St. James's, and brother to the Rev. Mr. B. late of Ipswich, 70.

At Stowmarket, Mr. J. A. Webb, sen. 64.

At Norton, Mr. J. Fenton, jun. a member of the Walsham volunteer infantry.

At Great Barton, aged 75, Charles Brown, gent. many years steward to Sir Charles Bunbury, bart. from whose employ he had retired with the greatest credit. He was a man of the strictest integrity, and generally respected by a numerous circle of friends.

At Branderton Hall, John Kevett, esq.

At Botesdale, Mrs. Howes.

At Rickingham Superior, Mr. John Keeble.

At Ixworth, Hester, second daughter of George Boldero, esq.

At Clare, Mrs. M. Barker, daughter of the late Admiral B.

At Rendlesham House, Lady Rendlesham, relict of the late, and mother of the present, Lord R.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Maldon, Mr. Gibbs, of London, to Miss Wells.

At Woodford, Mr. J. Fairchild, of Chelmsford, to Miss Mossbury, of Billericay.

At Kelvedon, Mrs. Selina Muscut, widow of George M. esq. formerly of Grantham, Lincolnshire.

At Witham, Mrs. Kynaston, relict of Thomas K. esq.

At Hugbridge, near Maldon, Mr. Dedman.

At Maldon, Mr. Goodard.

At Toppesfield, Mr. Hardy.

At Chelmsford, Mrs. Clapham, 84.—Mr. Rance.—Mrs. Purnell, relict of Mr. P. who formerly kept the goal in this town.—Mr. Brookes, keeper of the House of Correction.

At Woodford, Mrs. Cooke, 87.

At Colchester, Mrs. Abigail Taylor, 84.—Mr. John Moore.—Mr. John Gosnall, 67.—John Kirby, gent. 66.—Miss Francis, eldest daughter of Mr. William F. 18.—Mr. Robert Young.

At Claydon Hall, Mrs. Theobald, wife of John T. esq.

KENT.

Married.] At Saltwood, Lieutenant T. R. Bell, of the 95th regiment, to Miss Susan Fuller, of Dover.

Samuel Shepherd, esq. of Feversham, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Richard Knight, esq. of the New Kent Road.

At St. Lawrence, Isle of Thanet, David Cooper, esq. of Pall Mall, to Miss Tomson, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Richard T. of Ramsgate.—Mr. P. Burgess, banker, of Ramsgate, to Miss Catherine Tomson, sister of the preceding lady.

Died.] At Canterbury, the Rev. Joshua Dix, sen.—Mrs. Longbridge.—Mrs. Mary Mapletost, relict of Richard M. gent. 75.—Mrs. Walker, 72.—Mrs. Hudson.

At Barn Jet, Barming, John Amhurst, esq. 71.

At Sutton, Charles Willes, esq.

At Folkstone, Mrs. Lannery, 96.—Mrs. Pepper, 65.

At Biddenden, Mr. Richard Pullen.

At Street Green, Margate, Mrs. Peall, 43.

At Greenwich, Mrs. Mailland, wife of Richard M. esq.

SUSSEX.

The Jubilee has given rise to a new, but praise-worthy species of benevolence, at Brighton. It is to be called the Accumulating Fund; and the unfortunate of the fishermen, at that place, who, at this season of the year, are so exposed to uncontrollable misfortunes, are to be the primary objects of relief.—It is intended, however, for general purposes of benevolence.

Married.] At Lewes, R. H. Falconer, esq. of Henfield, to Miss Buckoll, of Guilford.

At Bixhill, Mr. Eastwood, aged 68, to Miss Mary Hammond, 22.

At Chichester, Mr. Jennings, of Kingsclere, Hants, to Miss L. Legg, second daughter of Mr. L.

At Salhurst, the Rev. Thomas Ferris, eldest son of the late Dean of Battle, to Eliza

Eliza Dorothy, only daughter of Charles Lamb, esq. of Higham.

Died.] At Tarring, Mrs. Somers, wife of Edmund S. M.D. who is now with the army in Portugal.

At South Stoke, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, rector of that place.

At Midhurst, Mr. T. Rudwick.

At Brighton, Mrs. Byfield.—Mrs. Martin.

At Lewes, Mr. Thomas Harman.

At Chalvington, Mr. James Carpenter, 79.

At Alfriston, Mr. James Marchant, 75.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Ealing, the Rev. W. Boscawen, to Miss Leicester.

At Winchester, Mr. Richard Newlyn, attorney, to Miss Hedger.

At Ringwood, Mr. J. B. White, of Salisbury, to Miss Sarah Sophia Warne, of Hurn, near Ringwood.

Died.] At Newport, Mr. Shatford, manager of the Salisbury, Guernsey, Jersey, Newport, and Cowes company of performers.

At Woolley Green, near Romsey, Mrs. Wade, relict of Charles W. esq.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] William Robbins, esq. of Manningford Abbots, to Sarah, second daughter of James Hayward, esq. of Beachingstoke.

At Appleshaw, James Edwards, esq. of Horsebridge, to Miss Butcher, only daughter of the late John B. esq. of Appleshaw.

At Harnham, Mr. Edward Cooper, of Bradford, youngest son of the Rev. Edward C. of Yetminster, Dorset, to Miss M. Brodie, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. B. of Winterslow.

Died.] At Wilton, Mr. Kerley, of the Greyhound Inn.

At Devizes, Mr. John Young.

At Bradford, Thomas Bush, esq. a magistrate for the county, and who served the office of high sheriff in 1801.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Wallingford, Mr. Thomas Wells, to Miss Parker.

At Bisham, Fulwar Craven, esq. of Chilton, Wilts, to Laura, second daughter of George Vansittart, esq. M.P. for this county.

At Aldermaston, Mr. Benjamin Roberts, to Miss Elliott.

Died.] At White Waltham, Mr. Basset Lee.

At Englefield, Mr. John May.

At Bagnor paper-mill, Mrs. Elizabeth Wickwar, 82.

At Sprenhamland, Mr. John Hatton, 59.

At Abingdon, Miss Elizabeth Castle, 20.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bristol, James Bury, esq. of Pendle Hill, Lancashire, to Patience, eldest daughter of the late Martin Petrie, esq. Commissary of Accounts.—Rowland Williams, esq. of the Royal Carmarthen Fusiliers, to Miss Price, daughter of Mr. P. merchant.

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At Bath, the Rev. E. Sheppard, D.D. to Mrs. Smith.

Died.] At Bath, John Monck, esq. 74. He was a lineal descendant of Anthony Monck, the grandfather and common ancestor of General George Monck, who was the principal instrument of the restoration of King Charles II.—Mrs. Perry, relict of Henry P. late commissary of Prince Edward's Island.—Mrs. Parks, wife of Richard P. esq.

At Bristol, Mrs. Baker, relict of Jeremy B. esq.—Edward Bromley Wright, gent. 84.

At Clifton, Harriet, second daughter of Lieut.-Col. Bird, of Goytré, in the county of Monmouth, and late of the 51th regiment. Her uncommon suavity of manners, and truly amiable disposition, must ever render her memory most dear to all who had the happiness to know her.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Wareham, Giles Diston Barker, esq. to Miss Hill.

At Glanville's Wootton, J. B. Knight, esq. of Anderston, to Elinor, youngest daughter of the Rev. H. Evans.

Died.] At Dorchester, Mrs. Chaffer, sister to the Rev. Mr. C. of Canterbury.—Miss C. Lock.—Mr. Jacob Parsons.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, John Stevenson, esq. second son of Robert S. esq. of Binfield Place, Berks, to Eliza, youngest daughter of John Newcomb, esq. of Star Cross.

Died.] At Stoke, near Plymouth, Benjamin Cosway, esq. father of William Cosway, esq. secretary to Lord Collingwood. His death was most awfully sudden: he had been spending the evening in a circle of friends, and retired to rest about ten o'clock; shortly after which he rang the bell, and called for Mrs. Cosway, who immediately sent for medical assistance, but before its arrival he was a corpse.

WALES.

Married.] At Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire, John Humphrys Parry, esq. to Hannah, third daughter of John Thomas, esq.

Died.] At Carmarthen, Samuel Justice, esq. formerly an eminent Russia merchant in London.

At Llangattock Vionavel House, near Monmouth, Mrs. Philips, relict of Herbert P. esq.

DEATH ABROAD.

On board his Majesty's ship Undaunted, off Vera Cruz, Percy Watson, aged 17, acting lieutenant of the Haughty gun-brig, son of the Rev. Dr. Watson, of Shooter's-hill, Kent. He was seized with the fever of the climate on the 17th, the day on which his elder brother, George Watson, lieutenant of the Royal Engineers, died at Limerick, aged 20, of water in the chest, occasioned by a violent cold caught on the Shannon, in the discharge of his duty.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

EAST INDIES AND CHINA.—Since the publication of our last Report, three vessels are arrived from Bengal, on account of the East India Company. The names of the vessels are the Earl Spencer, Monarch, and Lord Keith. The following are the particulars of their cargoes. *Company's goods.* Salt-petre, 7,500 bags, 10,000 cwt. and Sugar 4,500 bags, 5,989 cwt.—*Privilege goods.* Indigo, 5,687 chests. Raw silk, 179 bales. Piece goods, 40 bales. Lac Lake, 49 cwt. Gum copal, 48 cwt. Safflower, 28 bales. Lack colour, 32 chests. Madeira wine, 6 pipes. Besides several other parcels of goods the particulars of which are not yet known. The news of some disturbances of an alarming nature having taken place in the territories of the Company, has had a very sensible effect upon India stock, but as we understand that the accounts of the commotion are somewhat exaggerated, we trust the alarm which has been spread among the holders of the Company's stock shares, will be of trifling duration. Teas sell at the following market prices, viz. Bohea, 1s. 7d. to 2s. Singlo and Twankay, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d. Congou, 3s. 1d. to 3s. 10d. Souchong, 3s. 9d. to 3s. Pekoe, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 8d. Hyson, 3s. 7d. to 6s. Campoi, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d. Sugar fetches from 3l. 15s. to 4l. 10s. per cwt. Cotton-wool, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Cochineal, from 6s. to 8s. per lb. Copper-indigo, from 4s. 6d. to 9s. Copper and purple ditto, from 6s. 6d. to 10s. Blue and purple ditto, from 11s. to 12s. 6d. per lb. It is to be observed, that the value of East India indigo has experienced a considerable increase since our last Report, and it will most probably be further enhanced in proportion as the article becomes known to British manufacturers. The prices of hemp vary from 70l. to 80l. per ton. Of ginger, from 3l. 15s. to 4l. 6s. per cwt. Of opium, from 1l. 6s. to 1l. 8s. Of Jambce pepper, from 10d. to 10½d. Of Billapatam ditto, from 10d. to 10½d. and of white ditto, from 2s. 4d. to 3s. Turmeric is a scarce article; it fetches from 5l. to 6l. 8s. per cwt.

WEST INDIES.—On the whole, West India produce has not experienced any considerable depression within the current month. The stock on hands of the leading articles is still heavy, and the buyers appear extremely backward. Sugars have been drooping. Antigua, Dominica, and Tortola, fetch from 3l. 14s. to 4l. 4s. Grenada, St. Lucia, and Trinidad, from 3l. 13s. to 4l. 4s. and Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitt's, and Tobago, from 3l. 15s. to 4l. 6s. Coffees are very flat, but cannot be called cheap. The prices of the fine, are from 5l. 15s. to 6l. 5s. of the good, from 5l. 5s. to 5l. 15s. of the middling, from 4l. 10s. to 5l. 5s. and of the ordinary, from 3l. 8s. to 4l. 10s. In the London and Liverpool markets, the prices of Jamaica rum are stationary, and the article is little enquired after. Common leewards are in demand, principally on account of the advertised navy-contract; but the holders are unwilling to sell freely at the present prices. Leeward Island rum may be quoted from 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d. per gallon. Cotton-wool is one of the most saleable articles that the islands furnish; it sells at prices from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. according to place of growth and quality.—The outward-bound fleet sailed from Portsmouth with convoy on the 9th ult.

NORTH AMERICA.—Our negotiations with this part of the world still hang in unpleasant suspense, and as it must naturally be supposed, most articles of American produce are either kept back by the holders, or transferred from hand to hand at high prices. New Orleans cotton fetches from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. and that of Georgia, from 1s. 8½d. to 3s. 6d. Potashes sell at prices from 2l. 8s. to 3l. 5s. and pearl-ashes, from 3l. to 3l. 13s. per cwt. Maryland tobacco brings from 7d. to 17d. and Virginia from 9d. to 15d. per lb. Wax, from 14l. 5s. to 15l. per cwt. Oak, from 10l. to 15l. 10s. Ditto plank, 11l. 10s. to 15l. Pine, from 8l. to 10l. 15s. Ditto plank from 11l. 10s. to 16l. per last. Tar, from 2l. 4s. to 2l. 6s. per barrel. Pitch, from 17s. to 18s. per cwt. Linseed, from 4l. 5s. to 4l. 10s. per quarter. Beaver, from 10s. to 28s. per lb. Black rosin, from 14s. to 16s. and yellow ditto, 15s. to 17s. 6d. New England castor, 1l. 13s. to 1l. 16s.

SOUTH AMERICA.—It is not in our power to make a very favourable report on the subject of South American commerce. The governments of this part of the world seem to regard, with a jealous eye, every attempt of the English to place the trade between the two countries on a firm basis; and indeed the inhabitants themselves have been so completely surfeited with our goods that they do not appear at all inclined to contravene the designs of their rulers in respect to us. Certain, however, it is, that when once the South Americans shall have had a sufficient opportunity to ascertain the superiority of British manufactures over those to which they have hitherto been accustomed, the scene will be changed; and, what is now rejected, will then be eagerly coveted. Experience alone can teach them to know the true value of our manufactured goods, such as ironmongery, woollens, &c. and this experience will doubtless be acquired before their present stock is consumed. The prices of the principal articles furnished to the English markets by this productive part of the earth, are as follow: Brazil cotton-wool, 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 6d. Pernambucca ditto, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. Maranhão ditto, 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d. Cochineal garbled, 1l. 14s. to 1l. 19s. Guatimala indigo, 5s. to 11s. 9d. Caracas ditto, 5s. 6d. to 11s. Brazil ditto, 2s. 6d. to 5s. per

per lb. Tallow of Buenos Ayres, 4l 3s. to 4l 4s. per cwt. Brazil tobacco, 6d. to 10d. per lb. and Jesuits' bark, 4s. 3d. to 11s. 9d. per lb.

AFRICA.—The island of Bourbon was taken possession of by the British troops in September last; but it has since been confidently reported that the place was after a short period abandoned by the captors. The island of Bourbon could, in a commercial point of view, prove of little importance to the British nation. It is true, that the cotton wool which Bourbon produces is admirable in its kind, and, that the coffee cultivated in the district of St. Paul, cedes only to the coffee of Mocha, in point of odour; yet, we ask, would it be politic, would it be generous, to introduce those dangerous rivals into the English market among the articles of a similar description furnished by the West Indies?—Our West India merchants find their stock heavy enough in all conscience, even as matters are now situated; but, what would be their situation if large quantities of colonial produce superior to their own, were submitted to the trade at such prices as they cannot pretend to sell at?—Guinea wax fetches from 9l. to 10l. per cwt. Elephants' teeth, from 24l. to 30l. 10s. and scrivelloes from 12l. 10s. to 20l. per cwt.

BALTIC.—By the treaty between France and Sweden, Pomerania is said to have been restored to the latter power. The permission to import colonial produce was indispensable to the Swedes, with whom sugar is as essential and universal an article of culinary use as salt.

It was necessary, moreover, that Russia and Prussia should be supplied with that and other articles of colonial produce, which they can receive only through Sweden. Our government will not, it is understood, protect the exportation of colonial produce from the Swedish to the other ports of the Baltic. Russia tallow sells at prices from 4l 1s. to 4l 5s. per cwt. Archangel tar, from 2l 8s. to 2l 10s. Stockholm ditto, from 2l 13s. to 2l 15s. per barrel. Swedish pitch, from 23s. to 24s. 6d. and Archangel ditto, from 19s. 6d. to 21s. per cwt. Dantzic fir, and Memel ditto, from 12l. to 14l. Stockholm deals, from 67l. to 70l. per last. Russia hemp, from 80l. to 84l. per ton.

GERMANY.—By the sketch of the new constitution of the Hanse Towns given in the Dutch papers, we find they are to be converted into what is termed *free imperial cities* under the protection of France; and nothing coming from America, either directly or indirectly, can be admitted without an express order from the Emperor Napoleon. By letters received from Hamburgh, we learn, that sugar, and other West India articles, are permitted to be sent into the interior, notwithstanding the rigour of the new custom-house regulations.

HOLLAND.—The political revolution in Holland has produced an alteration in the policy recently adopted by our Board of Trade. Licenses were, on the 3d ult. after a cessation of two months, granted to ships proceeding in ballast to France, and returning with grain, flour, and burr-stones. Licenses were also delivered for the use of such foreign vessels as had before brought these commodities, permitting them to load with British manufactures, and British or foreign colonial produce, and to depart with such cargoes to Holland and France.

FRANCE.—Several Decrees on the subject of External Commerce, have been published in France. The following, dated January 3, 1810, has reached our hands:

Decree.—"The ports of France, and all those under her controul, are open for all vessels furnished with proper licenses; that is to say, they must be new ones, of a date posterior to this decree.

Articles of Exportation.—Vinegar, paper, paste-board, silks, embroidered stuffs, verdigris, oils, honey, perfumery, corks cut and in piece, turpentine, licorice, pitch, rosin, juniper-berries, worsted, lamb and kid skins tanned and tawed, linen of Britany, cloths and woollen stuffs in general, velvets and cottons, hosiery of every kind, cutlery, trimmings, china, wrought leather, and skins. These articles are to constitute the fourth part of a cargo only, the remainder is to be composed of corn, wine, brandy, and fruit.

Importation.—Russian tallow, wax, mats, sail cloth, deals, sulphur, pot-ash, staves, row for fishing, Spanish dollars, black-lead, lead, pewter, litharge, logwood, pitch, tar, barilla, gumach, arsenic, fish-oil, hides, and lignum vitæ."

IRELAND.—Most of the linsens bought last year on speculation, still remain unsold in the warehouses of London. The linen trade was materially injured by this speculation. The prices of brown linsens advanced so rapidly, that the purchasers of white goods declined to buy on high terms, and a very considerable portion of the present year's stock, especially of the finer kind, remain unsold. An unexampled stagnation in the linen trade has been the consequence. The Irish growers entertain hopes that they may have a more adequate supply or reuse for next season, owing to the quantities of Riga seed lately imported by the London merchants, and from an expectation that some of the American article may find its way through neutral ports, as well as on account of the petty farmers in several parts of the country itself, having saved a considerable quantity of seed. Prices of provisions not very different from our last month's quotations.

Prices of Canal Dock, Fire Office, and Water Works Shares, &c. at the Office of Messrs. L. Wolfe and Co. No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill, January 22, 1810.—London Dock Stock, 136l. per cent.—West-India ditto, 181l. ditto.—East-India ditto, 135l. ditto.—Commercial ditto, 90l. per share, prem.—East-Country ditto, 85l. per share.—Grand Junction Canal Shares, 240l. per sh.w.—Grand Surrey ditto, 83l. ditto.—Grand Union ditto, subscription, 12l. per cent. prem.—Bath and Bristol ditto, ditto, 6l. 6s. ditto.—Thames and Medway ditto,

42l. per share, prem.—Kennet and Avon ditto, 48l. per share.—Globe Fire and Life Assurance Shares, 150l. ditto.—Albion ditto, 60l. ditto.—London Assurance Shipping, 25l. per share.—Rock Life Assurance, 5s. per share, prem.—London Institution, 84l. per shares.—Surrey ditto, par.—South London Water Works, 150l. per share.—East London ditto, 227l. West Middlesex ditto, 142l. ditto.—Kent Water ditto, 42l. per share, prem.—Colchester ditto, 55l. ditto.—Portsea and Tarlington ditto, 40l. ditto.—Portsea ditto, by Nicholson, 50l. ditto.—Wilts and Berks Canal, 53l. per share.—Huddersfield, ditto, 42l.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

1809.	Dec. 26	29th.	1810 Jan. 2	5th.	9th.	12th.	16th.	19th.	23d.
Amsterdam, 2 Us.	32	32	32	32	32	32	31 10	31 10	31 10
Ditto, Sight	31 5	31 5	31 5	31 5	31 5	31 5	31 3	31 3	31 3
Rotterdam,	9 18	9 18	9 18	9 18	9 18	9 18	9 17	9 17	9 17
Hamburgh,	29 6	29 6	29 2	29 0	28 9	28 9	28 9	28 9	28 9
Altona,	29 7	29 7	29 2	29 1	28 10	28 10	28 10	28 10	28 10
Paris, 1 day date..	19 16	19 16	19 16	19 16	19 16	19 16	19 16	19 16	19 16
Ditto, 2 Us.	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Bordeaux,	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Madrid,									
Ditto, effective ..	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cadiz,									
Ditto, effective ..	40½	40½	41	41	41	41	41	40	40½
Bilboa,	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Palermo,	110	110	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Leghorn,	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Genoa,	53	53	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
Venice,	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Naples,	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Lisbon,	64	64	64	64	64	64	65	65	65
Oporto,	65	65	64	64	64	64	65	65	65
Rio Janeiro,	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
Malta,	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Gibraltar,	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	38	38	38
Dublin,	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	10
Cork,	10	10	10	10	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½

WM. TURQUAND, Exchange and Stock Broker,

No. 9, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

DECEMBER.

Dead-winter Month.

When now, unsparring as the scourge of war,
Blasts follow blasts, and groves dismantled roar,
Around their home the storm-pinch'd cattle low.

HITHERTO, with the exception of three or four days in November, the weather has been much more mild than, for so late a season of the year, we have had any reason to expect. Christmas is now past, and on the sea-coast of Hampshire there has not, that I have heard, been yet any snow.

On the 1st, 2d, and 3d of December, the wind was north-west. On the 3d it changed to south-west, and again on the 4th to north-west. On the 7th and 8th it varied betwixt these two quarters; and from the 10th to the 13th it was directly west. On the 19th it was north north-east; but it afterwards, towards the end of the month, became westerly.

There were fresh gales on the 1st, 2d, 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 15th, 18th, and 19th, and strong gales on the 7th, 12th, and 17th. The weather has been very variable. On the 1st and 2d it was fair. There was some rain on the 3d, and the 6th was a dark, hazy day throughout. From the 6th to the 12th, there was more or less rain every day. In the night of the 11th we had a violent storm of wind, rain, hail, and thunder; and, on the two succeeding days, sudden and frequent storms of rain and hail, with violent gusts of wind. During the night of the 13th there was a strong frost. The night of the 14th was one of the most tremendous I ever heard for wind, rain, and hail. We had much rain on the 17th, and, about twelve o'clock at night, thunder and lightning. The 21st and 22d were extremely mild days; and on the 23d we had a heavy fog. We had little or no frost from the 14th to the end of the month.

December 8th. Lamperns (*petromyzon branchialis* of Linnæus), are now found about the gravelly bottoms of our rivers and streams. They are generally observed in the act of ad-
hering

hearing to the stones by their circular mouth; and are easily caught by school-boys and others, who wade into the water and seize them with their hands.

The common wagtails continue to fly about the shallow places of the rivers and ponds. Kingfishers are occasionally seen amongst the bushes, and about the banks of the rivers.

December 11th. Among some sprats which I this day saw, there was a single pilchard; but it is the only fish of the species that I have heard of, as having been caught here this year.

The flounders have now their ovaries distended with spawn; and are in season for the table; but on these coasts they are, at best, a tasteless and insipid fish.

Woodcocks are found in our copses and woods, but they are by no means plentiful.

December 14th. A very large individual of the long eared bat was brought to me this day. It appeared to be as full of animation, and was as active in flight as I ever saw a bat in the middle of summer.

A few florets of the woodbine are still left, in warm and sheltered places; and some of the autumnal garden plants are yet in flower.

December 22d. I this day saw two or three lambs; and am informed that several ewes have yeaned some days ago. I likewise saw a eweret of a second brood, which was scarcely half grown.

The berries of the holly and ivy are ripe.

December 31st. The weather is so unusually warm, that some of the house-flies, which, more than a month ago, had retired into their hiding-places for the winter, have revived, and are buzzing about my room.

Hampshire.

Erratum in the last month's Report: for "*rbamnus grangula*"; read "*rbamnus frangula*."

P. S. Your correspondent Philo Botanicus will, I have no doubt, be perfectly aware how difficult it is for a person who has not sufficient leisure, to be in the fields for a considerable length of time every day, to ascertain the precise periods at which a great variety of plants come into flower. As far however as my leisure and my knowledge permit, I will endeavour to supply the information which he is desirous to receive.

The following indigenous plants were observed near Warrington, in a state of inflorescence on the first of January, which is a striking proof of the unusual mildness of the present season.

γ *Callitriche aquatica*.

Poa annua.

Primula vulgaris.

β *Viola odorata*.

α — *tricolor*.

Vinca minor.

— *major*.

Arbutus unedo.

Scleranthus annuus.

— *perennis*.

Stellaria media.

α *Lychnis dioica*.

Euphorbia helioscopia.

Ranunculus acris.

Lamium album.

Lamium purpureum.

Antirrhinum Cymbalaria.

Thlaspi arvense.

Iberis amara.

Cheiranthus fruticosus.

Brassica napus.

Ulex europæus.

Leontodon taraxacum.

Senecio vulgaris.

— *jacobea*.

Bellis perennis.

Matricaria chamomilla.

Callendula officinalis.

Urtica urens.

I have been led to this observation, from having composed last year a *Calendar of Flora* for 1809; which will make its appearance in the course of this month.

Your's, &c.

G. CROSFIELD.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

BELONGING to No. 274 of the Botanical Magazine, reviewed in our last Report, we received, in the following number, the figure of *Nymphæa kalmiana*, a Canadian species, very nearly resembling the *Nymphæa lutea* of Europe, but much smaller in all its parts. We do not think that the circumstance mentioned by Dr. Sims, of the veins on the underside of the leaf being furrowed out, instead of being raised as in *lutea*, and perhaps in every other species, if constant, is so expressed by the draftsman; whose figure appears to us to represent the veins raised as usual.

No. 275 of the same work, contains a beautiful figure of *Trichonema pudicum*, introduced by Miss Symonds, sister to the late Lady Gwillim.

Eustrephus latifolius: a New Holland genus, the name and character of which are borrowed from the unpublished work on the plants of that country, by Mr. R. Brown. It has a near affinity with *Asparagus* and *Mediola*, and has been mistaken for the narrow-leaved species of the latter.

Lapeyrousia

Lapeyrousia fissifolia: the *Gladiolus fissifolius*, of Jacquin and Vahl, but very properly separated from that genus by Mr. Gawler; this article contains an enumeration of the species, in which Mr. G. no longer makes Lamarck's. *Ixia fastigiata*, distinct from *L. corymbosa*.

Moræa pavonia, Mr. Gawler had before shown that what Mr. Curtis called *Iris pavonia*, in a former part of the Magazine, was a variety of *Moræa triacuspis*. The present very rare and beautiful species, as well as the last, was figured from the collection of Lee and Kennedy. *Centaurea macrocephala*, of Count Mushin Pushkin, native of Caucasus, never before figured, communicated by Mr. Loddiges, of Hackney.

Erica aristata, a showy and rare species, from the collection of Mr. Williams, of Turnham Green.

Erica andromedaeflora. Another species, altogether deserving of the same epithets, from the collection of Mr. Knight, nursery-man, King's road, late gardener to Mr. Hibbert. The specific characters of both the above species of *Erica*, are taken from the unpublished edition of the *Hortus Kewensis*; and we are encouraged by this, in the belief that the excellent botanist Mr. Dryander, a pupil of Linnæus, is seriously engaged in the publication of that useful work.

Hedysarum capitatum. Another native of Mount Caucasus, from Loddiges's garden. The name seems to be hesitatingly adopted from Desfontanes. The peculiar shape of the raceme, from the lower flowers being close oppressed to the stalk, whilst those recently expanded are patent, suggested to Dr. Sims the English name of Sceptre-flowered; and should it hereafter turn out that it is different from the *capitatum* of the Flora atlantica, the name of *sceptrifolium* will probably be adopted.

In No. 276 of the Botanical Magazine, we have *Cyanella lutea*; a very rare species. Mr. Gawler has framed a new generic character.

(*Amaryllis Ornata* Var. *a*), or the Cape-coast Lily. Mr. Gawler at first considered the Cape-coast Lily, the Ceylon Lily, and the great White-flowered Lily from Sierra Leone, as the same species; he has since, at the suggestion of Mr. Dryander, separated the last, under the name of *A. gigantea*. He still considers the two former as mere varieties: in plants of so very natural an order, both the species and the genera are so very indistinctly marked, that it is extremely difficult to decide what are species and what are varieties, and to which genus many species belong. In this instance, we are inclined to side with the cultivators, who are best acquainted with the plants in every stage of their growth, and who, one and all, consider the Cape-coast Lily and the Ceylon Lily, as distinct species.

Hesperantha pilosa (B), a smooth variety. This genus was framed by Mr. Gawler, out of the large heterogeneous assemblage, under the name of *Ixia*, and contains a set of species which are night-flowering and very fragrant.

Geissorhiza setacea: another newly-established genus, from the same assemblage. Mr. Gawler has here united three of his former species, viz. *setacea*, *rochensis*, and *obtusata*, under one, considering them as mere varieties; we think cultivation must determine the question.

Impatiens coccinea, a new and showy species of Balsam, introduced from the East Indies by Dr. Roxburgh, and cultivated in the stove, at Mr. Salisbury's Botanic Garden.

Campanula peregrina; a species of Bell-flower, known for some years in our gardens; but of very doubtful origin. From its habit, it is, as Dr. Sims observes, very unlikely to be a production of the Cape; Siberia or Northern Asia may lay a much more probable claim.

Campanula barbata; an Alpine plant, native of Southern Europe.

Ibbetsonia genistoides. Mr. Salisbury, in the last volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society, has pointed out several distinct genera, which have been heretofore huddled together, under the name of *Sophora*; many of the species, of which had no other claim to be considered as belonging to the same genus than that of having papilionaceous flowers, with ten distinct stamens. He had not however given the characters, or affixed any names to some of these genera. Dr. Sims has here adopted one of Mr. Salisbury's genera, has supplied the generic characters, and applied the name of *Ibbetsonia*, in honour of Mrs. Agnes Ibbetson, who has shown herself to be a lady of superior talents, by several papers on vegetable physiology, published in Nicholson's Philosophical Journal. The species here figured, has been long known in collections of rare plants under the name of *Sophora genistoides*.

We have not received any number of the Botanist's Repository since our last Report.

Of English Botany, two numbers have been published, which contain together only seven phenogamic species.

Stachys arabigua. Supposed to be a new species from Scotland. To us it appears to approach in habit to a *Galeopsis*.

Lotus corniculatus and *Lotus major*. In the Flora Britannica, Dr. Smith has enumerated these plants as varieties; they are now considered by him as distinct species, of which we should think there can be little doubt, but cultivation would perhaps determine the question more satisfactorily.

Aira levigata; a supposed new species of grass from Scotland; it approaches *A. caespitosa*, and may perhaps be a viviparous Alpine variety of that species, notwithstanding the difference in the rachis. Dr. Smith has made a curious observation from this plant, that in the vivacious florets, the change of the glumes into leaves, is evinced by the awn remaining at the top of the leaf.

Charophyllum aureum; discovered in Scotland by Mr. George Don. Few botanists, Dr. Smith remarks, are at all acquainted with this species, nor is the *aureum* of the species *plan-tarum* the same as that in the Mantissa. The Scotch plant is the same as the former.

Rumex aquaticus. Too large a plant to be well figured on so small a plate.

Spergula saginoides; found by the late Mr. J. Mackay, on Ben Lawers in 1794, and previously by Mr. Don on Mal-ghyrdy. It has ten stamens, though Professor Swartz describes but five. Dr. Smith observes that this plant, whether it be the same with that of Swartz or not, is certainly the same as that of Linnæus.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE state of the season has changed considerably since our last; the greatest part of the month having been attended with frost, snow, and occasional thaws, which have, on the whole, been favourable to the young wheats, especially those of the more forward kind.

The work of ploughing up the leys and stubbles, have been greatly impeded through the month, by these causes; and but little of that necessary business has been able to be performed.

Turnips, cabbages, and other green cattle crops, though abundant on the ground, do not hold out well in being consumed, in many districts, in consequence of the injury which they have suffered by the previous continued wetness of the weather; nor do the animals thrive so well as usual upon them.

The same is the case with potatoes, for though the crops were in general very productive, they have not by any means kept so well, as is common with this valuable root; but more speedily run into decay and dissolution. The larger sorts are likewise found more hollow and bad within, than is generally the case.

The importations of grain from other countries, have fortunately kept down the advancing price of that essential article, so as to remain nearly as in our last. Wheat fetches from 65s. to 86s. per quarter; Barley, 42s. to 46s.; Oats, 22s. to 38s. Store cattle and sheep stock have hitherto been carried on with little inconvenience to the farmer; but the trying part of the season is yet to come. How the dry fodder and green crops, which are to support them, may hold out, cannot yet be well foreseen.

Fattening stock has been tolerably forced on in most cases, but perhaps with a little more trouble than usual. Beef fetches from 4s. 8d. to 6s. 4d. per stone of 8lb.; Mutton, 4s. 8d. to 6s. 0s.; Pork, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.

The state of the hay markets is much as in our last. Hay fetches from 5l. 10s. to 6l. 10s. per load; Clover, 6l. 10s. to 7l. 16s.; Straw, 2l. 10s. to 3l.

The making and repairing of the fences, have not been capable of being much attended to this month, the workman having been chiefly confined to barn-labour, from the state of the weather.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of December, 1809, to the 24th of January, 1810, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 30. Jan. 5 and 6. Wind S. W.
Lowest, 29. 22. Dec. 25. Wind N. W.

Thermometer.

Highest, 50°. Dec. 31. and Jan. 1. Wind W.
Lowest, 15°. Jan. 17. Wind W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 43 hundredths of an inch. } Between of the 28th and 29th ult. the mercury fell from 29.70 to 29.27.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 12°. }

On the 17th. inst. the thermometer in the morning was as low as 15°. and on the next day, at the same hour, it was as high 27°.

ALTHOUGH we have had rain and snow on several days during the month, yet the quantity collected in the rain gauge, is too small to be noticed till our next report. The average temperature has not varied materially from that of the last month: it being for December 36°. 5, and for January 35°. 71; we have, however, had some very severe weather, the thermometer being once at 15°. or 17°. below the freezing point; once at 16°. once at 19°. and on ten other days, it was as low, or lower, than the freezing point. Considering the small quantity of rain fallen, the mean height of the barometer must be regarded as very low, being only 29.661. The fogs have not been frequent nor very thick; but some very dark days have been noticed, in which, at this place, it was almost impossible to see to read or to write till late in the forenoon. The wind has blown chiefly from the westerly points, though on several of the latter days, it has come from the north-east.

Highgate.

PRICES

PRICES OF STOCKS, from the 26th of DECEMBER, 1800. to the 25th of JANUARY, 1810. both inclusive.

1800.	Bank.	3 per Cent. Reduc.	3 per Cent. Consols.	Navy 3 per Cent.	Long Ann.	Imper. 3 per Cent.	Imper. Ann.	5 per Cent.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Dea. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Excheg. Bills.	Omnium.	Consols for Acco.	Lottery Tickets.
Dec. 26.			Holiday.														
27.			ditto.														
28.																	
29.		69½			18½					24 P.				10 P.	2½ P.	70½	22 15 0
30.	277	69½		33½	18½					24 P.				10 P.		70½	22 15 0
1810.																	
Jan. 1.			Holiday														
2.		69½		33½	18½					24 P.				10 P.	2½ P.	70½	22 15 0
3.	274	69½		34½	18½	68½				25 P.				12 P.	2½ P.	70½	22 15 0
4.		69½		34½	18½					24 P.				11 P.		70½	22 15 0
5.		69½		34½	18½	68½				24 P.				10 P.		70½	22 15 0
6.																	
7.																	
8.		69½	Holiday		18½					26 P.	73½			11 P.		70½	22 15 0
9.		69½	68½ 9	84½	18½					28 P.				12 P.	3 P.	70½	22 15 0
10.		69½	69½ 1	84½	18½					29 P.				13 P.	3½ P.	70½	22 15 0
11.	277	69½	69½ 1	84½	18½					28 P.				14 P.	3 P.	70½	22 15 0
12.	278	69½	69½ 1	84½	18½	68½			186½	28 P.				14 P.	3 P.	70½	22 15 0
13.		69½	69½ 1	84½	18½									13 P.		70½	22 15 0
14.		69½	69½ 1	84½	18½									13 P.		70½	22 15 0
15.	278½	69½	69½ 1	84½	18½	68½			178½	8 P.				11 P.		70½	22 15 0
16.		69½	68½ 1	84½	18½				180	4 P.				10 P.		69½	22 15 0
17.	277½	69½	68½ 1	84½	18½												
18.			Holiday.														
19.	277	69½	68½ 1	84½	18½				186	8 P.				11 P.		69½	22 15 0
20.	277	69½	68½ 1	84½	18½				187	6 P.				11 P.		69½	22 15 0
21.		69½	68½ 1	84½	18½				187	7 P.				10 P.		69½	22 15 0
22.		69½	68½ 1	84½	18½				188	7 P.				10 P.		69½	22 15 0
23.		69½	68½ 1	84½	18½				187	7 P.				10 P.		69½	22 15 0
24.		69½	67½ 68½	84½	18½												
25.			Holiday.														

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Prices are given; in the other Stocks, the highest only.
Wm. TURQUAND, Stock and Exchange Broker No. 9, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the HERRING FISHERY at WICK; by SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, BART.

FOR some years past, a herring-fishery has been carried on along the eastern coast of Caithness, more especially in the neighbourhood of Wick, Staxigo, Clyth, Lybster, Dunbeath, &c. which is likely to become a very great national object. It is of considerable importance indeed, even in its present state, as will appear from the following general view of it; but that is nothing to the extent to which it will probably be brought, when the harbour of Wick is completed, (which will be effected in the course of next year); when the other creeks along that coast are better fitted for the accommodation of boats and vessels; and when the fishery is extended to Thurso, and the northern coast of Caithness, which there is every reason to hope will be the case in the course of the ensuing summer.

Present and general State of the Wick Fishery.

1. Number of vessels, averaging 50 tons each, employed in bringing to Wick, &c. the raw materials of the fishery, as salt, casks, staves, &c. 150.

2. Number of hands employed on board these vessels, 750.

3. Number of boats and other vessels employed in the fishery itself, 550.

4. Number of hands employed on board these boats and vessels, 2750.

5. Number of hands employed in various other branches of the fishery, as coopers, net-makers, gutters, packers, &c. 2,200.

6. Total number of hands employed in the fishery, and the various branches therewith connected, 5,700.

7. Number of barrels of smoked and salted herrings, on the average of this and the preceding year, about 50,000.

8. Total number of herrings caught and cured, at the rate of 700 herrings per barrel, (besides great quantities consumed in a fresh state,) thirty-five millions.

9. Number of vessels employed in transporting the herrings from Wick, &c. to other ports, 150.

10. Number of hands employed therein, 750.

11. Number of acres which the nets, when spread out for drying, would cover, 368.

12. Number of miles the total length of the nets, one following the other, 114.

13. Value of the herrings exported from Wick, &c. at 32s. per barrel, 82,000*l*.

14. Price of each herring at that rate, 2 farthings, and about one-fifth of a farthing.

15. Value of each barrel of herrings, on the calculation that a barrel of herrings is equal to one of beef, 5*l*. 12s.

16. Annual value of the fishery on that calculation, 23,000*l*.

There can be no doubt that a barrel of herrings, properly cured, is equal to one of beef; and many have calculated the proportion at a still higher rate. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, to increase that branch of the fishery, more especially for the advantage of the poor, as salted herrings not only give a relish to the potatoes* and other vegetables they consume, but are also of the greatest benefit to the poor, from the nourishment they afford. The importance of the fishery as a nursery for seamen, need not be dwelt upon.

It may be proper to add, that this fishery is not carried on solely for the lo-

* The best mode of using salted herrings with potatoes, is as follows:—Let the potatoes be parboiled, and then the skins taken off; let the herrings and potatoes be then thoroughly boiled together, and put on a dish for consumption. Some take out the bones, and mash the herrings and the potatoes together, which makes a most excellent meal. If this mode were more generally practised, the internal consumption of herrings throughout the country would indeed be great. There is hardly a family in the kingdom that would not find it for their advantage to purchase from one to two barrels of salted herrings, and upwards, to be consumed in this manner. When to this is added foreign and colonial exportation, it is difficult to point out the limits to which the herring-fishery might be carried, under adequate encouragement.

cal advantage of any particular district; but that numbers of vessels, from various other parts of the kingdom, assemble there, during the fishing-season, and enjoy by far the greater share of the profit derived therefrom. Nothing indeed can be more pleasing than to see the stir and bustle which the fishery (even on the contracted scale on which it is now established) occasions, in the neighbourhood of Wick, in consequence of the number of strangers who flock to it from the southern counties, when the herrings make their appearance. But when, instead of 50,000, the fishery is increased to the extent of 500,000 barrels and upwards, (which there is every reason to hope, under the protection of the new fishery-board, will soon be the case,) it will then become an object of the most essential national importance, and well deserving of every possible attention and encouragement that can be bestowed upon it.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Smithfield Club, instituted in the year 1798, for the purpose of ascertaining, by an annual exhibition, what breeds of oxen, sheep, and pigs, will improve the most in weight of meat for the market, in a given time and with a given consumption of food, distributed their annual prizes in December last, on the award of Mr. John Tomalin, of Knightsthorpe, Leicestershire; Mr. Francis Whitfield, of East Stone, near Ashford, Kent; and Mr. Edward Augur, of Eastbourne, Sussex: the three judges appointed for examining the many fine animals exhibited, and the several certificates of their breeds, ages, food, &c. Below is a return of the particulars:*

* See a similar account last year, vol. xxvii. p. 7.

PRIZE OXEN.	Beef. lbs.	Loose Fat. lbs.	Hide & Horns. lbs.	Head lbs.	Feet. lbs.	Blood. lbs.
Mr. John Edmond's 6-year old light-brown Herefordshire ox, worked more than two years, and fed on grass and hay	1430	132	112	43	28	42
Mr. John Terrett's 6-year old red long-horned ox, worked two years, and fed on grass, hay, and oil-cakes	1359	117	156	61	31	66
Mr. William Webber's 6-year old white-legged Devonshire ox, worked three years, and fed on grass and hay	1074	144	96	40	26	52
Mr. John Terrett's 4-year old dark-red Herefordshire ox, not worked, fed on grass, hay, and Swede turnips	1416	138	119	54	32	69
Mr. Michael Buckley's 3-year old red Devonshire ox, not worked, fed on grass, hay, and turnips	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Edward Boddington's 4-year old black Scotch ox, fed on grass, hay, and turnips	765	102	91	35	18	41

PRIZE SHEEP.	No.	Mutton & Head. lbs.	Loose Fat. lbs.	Skins lbs.	Blood lbs.	Entrails &c. lbs.	Weight alive. lbs.
Mr. John Edmond's three 22-months old new Leicester wethers, fed on grass, hay, and turnips	1 2 3	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Mr. John Westcar's three 33-months old new Leicester wethers, fed on grass only	1 2 3	154 141½ 131½	16 14 13½	19 17 15	see next col.	36½ 34½ 32½	222½ 207½ 192½
Mr. Henry King, jun. three 20-months old South Down wethers, fed on grass only	1 2 3	79 76 79	13 11½ 11	10½ 10½ 14	5½ 4 6	13 13 13	121 115 123
Mr. William Harrison's three 32-months old South Down wethers, fed on grass, hay, and Swede turnips	1 2 3	114½ 111½ 100	15 17½ 14	15 13 14	12½ 13 14	9 10½ 10	166 170½ 152

PRIZE PIGS.	Pork & Head. lbs.	Loose Fat. lbs.	Feet lbs.	Blood lbs.	Entrails &c. lbs.	Weight alive. lbs.
Mr. John Road's 60-weeks old spotted Berkshire pig, fed on skimmed milk, and four bushels of barley-meal - - }	502	14	3	8½	25½	553
Mr. John Road's 40-weeks old spotted Berkshire sow-pig, fed on skimmed milk, and four bushels of barley-meal - - }	364	14	3	5	25½	411½

It having been represented to the Club, at their late meetings, that the reason why no oxen were shown in some of their classes, arose from the working of oxen being little or not at all practised in the districts most famed for some of the breeds alluded to, the Club resolved to exempt in future the long-horned and short-horned breeds of oxen from the condition of two years' work before they are put up to fatten, which is still an indispensable condition with large Hereford, Sussex, Kent, or Devonshire oxen. It having also been stated, that a premium offered for two-year-old fat wethers of the pure Merino breed, would encourage attention to improvement in the carcasses of these valuable animals by selection, without injury to the fineness of their fleece, such a premium was adopted in their new bill of conditions and forms of certificates for the next Show; which may be had, as usual, of Mr. Mitchell, Draper, No. 7, Cloth Fair, near Smithfield Market. After the next year, it is the intention of the Club to have the large worked oxen shown in pairs or yokes, at their annual show during the great or Christmas market for fat animals in Smithfield, (which is usually the Monday se'nnight before Christmas Day) instead of singly, as heretofore. The number of members is now 251.

Your's, &c.

Westminster, J. FAREY, Secretary.
February 19, 1810.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE in my book-press, "Noah's Flood, an opera, in five acts, by Edward Ecclestone, London, 1679."

Act 1st. The scene being opened, Hell is represented, with spirits in several postures of torments, hideous howlings and lamentations are heard, and several are flying across the stage. The scene, on a sudden, shifts, and represents Lucifer, Satan, Beelzebub, Asmoday, Moloch, and Belial, at which songs of joy and

triumph are heard; all advancing from a rolling lake of burning brimstone.

Act 2d. The scene represents a glorious sun, in its full meridian.—Enter the angel Gabriel and Noah, as in discourse.

Act 3d. Scene a pleasant garden, adorned with various walks and close bowers, and enamelled with purling rivulets; a shower of rain is seen to fall, the sky on a sudden clears up, and a glorious sun appears.—Enter Sem and Philothea, Japhet's wife.—As they are going out, Japhet enters.

Afterwards the scene opens, and represents several altars, with sacrifices on them, the sacrificers devoutly kneeling before them. A cloud of fire descends on the altars, and consumes the sacrifices, then ascends: a song is sung all the while the cloud rises, expressing the acceptance of their sacrifices; and then the scene changes to the garden.—Enter Noah.—Enter Lucifer in robes of light. A shower of fire falls down; a clap of thunder is heard; Noah returns affrighted; Gabriel flies down; and Lucifer sinks at the same time.

Act 4th. Scene the Deluge—only one hill and the ark seen above the waves. The scene changes—all overwhelmed with the waves. The scene changes again, and represents hell: Lucifer, Satan, Beelzebub, Asmoday, and Belial, sitting in Pandæmonium. The scene changes—all destroyed but the ark, which is swimming on the surface of the waters. All the devils appear again—they assault the ark; almost overturn it—several flaming chariots full of angels fly down, and thunder and lightning drive the devils into the deep. The scene changes, and represents Noah in the ark; to whom Sin and Death appear, and address themselves.

Thus far I give the description to assist J. B. (see a late number of your Magazine.) Glasgow, Post-office-court, Your's, &c.

December 7, 1809.

DAVID KAY.

P. S.—Can any of your correspondents point out to me the book in which I may find the

the most recent and fullest account of the potteries in Staffordshire? To obtain the information desired, I lately bought Pitt's Agricultural Survey of that county. A part of it professes to describe the manufactures there; but there is a shameful silence about the potteries. P. 235, speaking of the potteries, he says, "They have not been so flourishing since the war.—*Mr. Wedgewood.*" But no more does he say. That patriot surely did not expect Mr. Pitt to be silent about a manufacture in which so much ingenuity has been displayed.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO the introductory remarks of your generally judicious correspondent *Σ*, (No. 194, p. 8.) I give my unqualified assent. But I completely dissent from his opinion respecting an equivocal use of the relative, founded on the supposed propriety of employing one and the same word in two different cases. I have no hesitation to say, that "the things which I liked, and were agreeable, &c." is an improper phraseology; and it was not without surprise, that, in a communication, the intended object of which seemed to be the just condemnation of "pedantic exertions to mould the English grammar on the structure of the learned languages," I perceived an attempt made to give colour to such a construction, by a supposed parallel passage extracted from one of the learned languages. The simple and genuine principles of English grammar have already been too much distorted, by being forced into unnatural assimilations with other tongues. No applicable deduction can, with propriety, be formed from any classical rule or anomaly. By a reference to irregular, or figurative syntax, it will be seen, that the ancients were not backward to take liberties with their own regular or analogical syntax. It would, perhaps, be deemed a grammatical heresy, were I to assert, that they had as great an aptitude to trip in their syntax, as the moderns have. Indeed, upon abstract principles, the impropriety of using one and the same word, as two different cases, to represent the contrary relations of agent and patient, is sufficiently manifest. The enormity of the error would not, in my apprehension, be greater, even if there were a variation in the inflexion of the two cases thus confounded. The confounding two distinct relations in one and the same word, is just as improper as the

confounding two distinct differently inflected cases. But it is improper to have recourse either to analogy or to abstract principles, on a point respecting which reputable usage is not decided. For, as your correspondent truly observes, the phraseology for which he seems inclined to contend, is, at present, "a point of no dispute," either among grammarians, or correct writers.

In English, the relative is often, not improperly, understood, when it is the objective case; as "the person [whom] you mentioned, did not come." But, in strict propriety, it is never left to be supplied in the nominative case; unless when, in the same sentence, and under the same general construction, it has been previously expressed in that case thus: although we ought not to write, "the things which I liked, and were, &c." but "which were"; yet, we may write either, "the things which were liked by me, and equally agreeable to my friends, &c." or, "and which were equally agreeable." From such a practice, sanctioned as it is by general and reputable usage, no correct writer will ever deviate intentionally.—The preceding rules result from obvious principles. The objective case is often understood, in English, even when it has not been previously expressed; and as the accusative of the relative is known to involve its antecedent, it may on this account, and from the nature of the general construction, often be omitted, without any detriment to perspicuity. On the contrary, the nominative of the relative, although it also implies the antecedent, cannot be omitted, unless it has been previously expressed. Perspicuity demands its insertion. Thus, "the man you mentioned came," is sufficiently perspicuous. But, "the man is coming, spoke," is unintelligible. We must, according to the sense, write either, "the man who is coming, spoke," or "the man is coming, who spoke."

It may be worthy of observation, too, that variation in construction, such as a change from an active to a passive construction, and *vice versa*, or in persons and circumstances, seldom allows any great latitude to elliptical constructions.

It is needless to add that I object to Pope's

"Abuse on all he loved, or loved him, spread."

The same writer has another similar line, in which, however, with singular economy, one noun seems to occupy the place both

Both of a nominative and an accusative ;
 “ In him who is, and him who finds, a friend.”

A construction of the same description occurs in 1 Corinth. ii. 9. “ Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him.”

All the preceding instances however, I am inclined to think, should be referred to the use of the figure ellipsis, rather than attributed, on the principles of your correspondent, to the equivocal use of one word in two cases, as the real representative of two distinct relations. Indeed, it appears to me not a little preposterous to suppose, that a word can be so employed. Univocainess, it is well known, is the very life of perspicuity; and if the construction be allowed to be elliptical (and that it is I cannot doubt), the ellipsis of the noun is not likely to be so generally reprobated as that of the relative.

Your's, &c.

Crouch End,
 February 10, 1810.

J. GRANT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A WELL-meaning letter of some unknown friend, respecting me, in your Magazine for last month, occasions me to trouble your readers with this.

There was a report lately of my decease; and I was noticed as having departed from this world, in many of the daily prints.

My health had then suffered extremely, inasmuch that at one time, when travelling from Chard to Sherborne, I expected to expire in the chaise.

Nevertheless, here I am still: the malice of my enemies has not been able to send me to hell, nor has it been the good pleasure of my heavenly Father, as yet, to call me to heaven. But I wait for his summons in the shade of retirement.

Judging that neither the history, nor the opinions, of an obscure individual, can be at all interesting to the public, I shall neither supply deficiencies, nor rectify mistakes, in either; excepting it be with respect to one passage, where it is said that “ my views opened but by little and little, and therefore, I then thought Dr. Priestley went too wide.” On this I judge it right to observe, that on some few points I think so still. I was well acquainted with Dr. Priestley, and held him in very high esteem; but my theological creed never entirely agreed with his.

With very different portions of intellect allotted to us, we cannot see alike, nor is it needful that we should. The wisest of our race sees *now* but as through a glass, dimly or uncertainly.

Edmonton,

Your's, &c.

February 9, 1810.

J. B. PIKE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Number for April last there is an article on musical genius and composition, signed *Great Marlow*, A. R. E. which appears to be derived, in a very great degree, from my essay, entitled “ *Melody the Soul of Music*,” without referring to it in any manner. If this is intentional, it is certainly very unfair: if accidental, it is a literary curiosity, so striking are the coincidences. Sometimes A. R. E.'s dissertation seems grounded on the ideas of my essay, sometimes is a mere variation, then an amplification, and sometimes very nearly copied. On comparison, the truth of this will appear, in the passages which treat of the natural sounds, the derivation of music from them, ancient powers of music, simplicity, modern refinement, complication, &c.

Possibly A. R. E. may have intended to refer to the original source of his dissertation, and afterwards forgot it. It is the more likely, as he makes a direct allusion to the title of my essay by the phrase “ *Body of Music*,” which, however, he qualifies with the parenthesis “ *if I may use the expression*,” as if intending no allusion.

It is usual for orators to sum up their matter in a few words. Query: Does A. R. E. mean to do this in the last words of his dissertation, “ *a mass of well-concealed plagiarism?*”

For the sake of literary justice and curiosity, I shall expect a speedy explanation.

Your's, &c.

Glasgow,

A. MOLLESON.

October 28, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE enquiry of your correspondent signing G. B., in the Number for May, after a composition for removing grease-spots from paper, I considered too interesting, so long to escape the notice of readers possessing more leisure than myself.

The following simple method I have often proved to be much more effectual than the use of turpentine; and once in particular, upon a folio of a ledger which

had

had exhibited the effects of a stream of candle-grease and snuff for more than twelve months:

Scrape finely some pipe-clay, the quantity of which may be easily determined on making the experiment; lay thereon the sheet or leaf, and cover the spot in like manner with the clay. Cover the whole with a sheet of paper; and apply, for a few seconds, a heated ironing-box, or any substitute adopted by laundresses. On using Indian rubber to remove the dust taken up by the grease, the paper will be found restored to its original degree of whiteness and opacity.

Bristol Mercury Office,

Sept. 14, 1809. Your's, &c.

J. EVANS.

P. S. Your correspondent C. in the next page of the same Number, I presume may be fully satisfied upon the subject of Mr. Thomas Moore's assertion respecting General Washington, by referring to the Works of Peter Forcupine in America.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent E. M. who enquires after some wash for preserving drawings made with a black-lead pencil, may be informed, that a thin wash of isinglass will fix either black-lead, or hard black chalk, so as to prevent their rubbing out; or that the same effect may be produced by the simple application of skimmed-milk, as I have found by frequent trials. The best way of using the latter, is, to lay the drawing flat upon the surface of the milk; and then, taking it up expeditiously, to hang it by one corner till it drains and dries. The milk must be perfectly free from cream, or it will grease the paper.

Having answered one enquiry, I shall now take the liberty of proposing another, of a very opposite nature. E. M. wishes to fix black-lead; and I wish, on the other hand, to be informed of some cheaper material than black-lead, which may be effaced as completely with Indian rubber, and with as little injury to the paper. I do not, however, require it to be in a solid form; as any dark-coloured matter in a liquid vehicle would answer equally well, or even better, provided they were thoroughly incorporated, so as to flow with a free and equal tint from a pen. Much laudable pains have been taken to produce an *indelible ink*; but a good and cheap *delible ink* would, to my conception, be found a useful article on many occasions.

Milford, South Wales,

Your's, &c.

September 24, 1809.

R. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THROUGH the medium of your Magazine, I wish to be favoured, by some of your numerous readers, with the best method of preparing the composition which is now used for varnishing coloured drawings and prints, so as to make them resemble paintings in oil.

At the same time I offer to their notice a receipt to make permanent ink for marking linen, &c. which, though not so convenient as may be wished, is better adapted to that purpose than any other I have yet become acquainted with. I speak from experience, having marked my shirts and handkerchiefs with it for some years; and though I claim no merit for the discovery (having gleaned it from a periodical work which I do not at present recollect), I may take to myself credit for an improvement in substituting a tincture of galls for pure water, which I never saw mentioned by any other person.

Take of lunar caustic, (now called argentum nitratum) one dram; weak solution (or perhaps more correctly speaking tincture) of galls, two drams: the cloth is to be first wetted with the following liquid, viz. salt of tartar, one ounce; water, one ounce and a half; and must be perfectly dry before any attempt is made to write upon it.

The materials are not expensive, and may be purchased at any druggist's shop.

Liverpool,

Your's, &c.

October 9, 1809.

W. WEENE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I am a great reader of novels, and, as they afford me entertainment in a way rather different from the usual, I beg to communicate my observations.

The ladies, I observe, are often downright parsons. Cecilia and Evelina both preach and lecture; and, what is worse, not with the pretty lisp of Miss Byron. As for Clarissa, she is a school-mistress; or at least, has an old head upon young shoulders. The only natural elegant girl I know, is Surr's Lady Emily; but neither he nor any of the rest give us any hoydens. No, no, there is no munching of apples, and "have a bite;" no bagging of beds; no half-bawling whisper of "Dont tell ma'"; no rattling down stairs, and pushing each other forward; no skipping into the room. Their girls in general are not tittering things; their heads full of nonsense; and Pa's and Ma's never have the head-ache through their intolerable

able

able noise, or are teased with their sul-
kiness.

In the description of beauty, I find too, that the girls are all fair; all shoulder-of-mutton complexions, and dead-fish eyes. They cut the fine majestic brunette. No lark-heels are particularized; no notice is taken of the physiological fact, that the nymph-like form scarcely lasts but from seventeen to twenty-two, and that afterwards the shoulders begin to square, and the haunches to be prominent and mountainous; nor is it noted, that soon after the last period, they often begin to carry a portly abdomen.

I observe, that in novels, people have no appetites. They take indeed long walks, but not a word is said of their becoming hungry, though all this is very natural. They do, it is true, partake of an elegant refreshment, but it is always in a mincing petty way: a man might cry "You don't eat" over and over again, till his lungs were cracked; he would stand no more chance of being heard, than a whistle would have in a storm. Miss and Master are staring at each other; or if they don't stare, they do worse, squint; which, in their language, is called glancing. At last down goes a tumbler of beer, out comes the handkerchief, such rubbing and scrubbing! "Maria!" says Mamina, with a grave and reprehensive look.

One important incident is also uniformly omitted in novels. I mean little sister Betsy, running into the drawing-room, full of morning-visitors, with "Mamma, I saw Mr. Sigh kiss Miss Horse-shoe in the garden;" nor Q in the corner, the stiff formal young man in the window-seat, smothering a horse-laugh; and the entry of Miss Horse-shoe, ignorantly and innocently running up to him, with "Pig-tail, what are you laughing at?" and the tremendous burst which follows. Mr. Sigh does not, of course, laugh it off like a man of the world, for that would be un-novel-like; but suffers the most melancholy sensations on account of poor Miss Horse-shoe—Feeling soul!

In the development of their mutual sensations, what a hurly-burly ensues! I copy an existing novel.—Two constables, a couple of deep and long-drawn sighs, like the city-marshals on Lord Mayor's day, advance and clear the road; then follow in procession, alarm, confusion, starting from seats, amazement, inability to speak or move, and trembling expectation. After all this, one would naturally expect, that the next thing we should

hear, would be that a blood-vessel had burst, and that the doctor was sent for: no, no such thing; they fly, they rush into each other's arms; yes, they do, and I have been told, that the concussion of their two noddles, which sometimes most unfortunately clash through this violent and dangerous gesture, has produced raptures indeed, but not of the most graceful kind, such as hopping about the room, &c.

In their lovers there is no inconstancy; there are no lukes. Girls without fortunes, do as well as those with them; horse-radish without beef, the cloth without the pudding. All this is very generous and very noble; people in this world have no necessity for eating, it is only a bad fashion for the good of butchers: this they ought to insist upon; but very wrongly do they take different measures, even dangerous ones. One half of the peers of this kingdom are bigamists, having one wife in a novel and another in the world; what *scandalum magnatum*! Then again they take one half of the estates of the kingdom from their right owners, and give them to people whom nobody ever heard of. How many suits in chancery do or may result from this violent propensity to dispose of other people's property, I cannot tell; but I am sure, that it requires the notice of parliament. It is indeed a tremendous grievance. A person who had a fine estate in Dorsetshire, might find that he had been indulging all this while in a reverie, and become insane. Besides, it affects the interests of mortgagées and annuitants.

I find too what the novelists are pleased to call incident, is neither more nor less than *rouing*. All parties must *rou*, or they are not fit characters for novels. They *rou* methodically, gradually, or more and more, till the last chapter but one: Then is a universal hubbub wild, And tumult and confusion all embroil'd.

But the lucky dog of a lover, in the next chapter, like Satan,
Springs upward like a pyramid of fire
Into the wild expanse; and through the shock
Of fighting elements, on all sides round
Environ'd, wins his girl.

Matrimony of course follows: now this in novels is not punch, a mixture of acids, &c. but always sugar-candy; mis-spices enough before, but marriage, in the world of novels, puts an end to all human evils. Eternal health! no children that die! no cheating servants! no spiteful neighbours! no bad debts! no stray glances

glances of Mr. Husband at a pretty maid! no pouting of madam! no family-disputes about the division of a legacy or an estate! No, no: the gift of Dunmow bacon is stopped in good time, or there would not be a rasher left in the kingdom for money: it would be all for love; that which, according to novels, is the sole object of human existence.

Your's, &c. T. D. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to recommend the following hint to the notice of your musical friends.

Out of a dozen rehearsals, twelve are attended with delays and inconveniences, owing to mistakes in some of the principal or subordinate parts. To rectify this, I propose, that composers (particularly in concertos, or any long pieces of music) number every 20 bars of the leading parts in their scores. The copyist would of course do the same by every part separately; and where, (as it often occurs) there are 70, 80, or 100 bars rest, for horns or flutes. I further propose to mark them according to the leading part, and not (as is now customary) all together between two bars; should there be any odd bars, they might very easily be added. The advantage is obvious: If the leader should hear any instrument out of its place, or indeed if the individual who played that instrument were to find himself wrong, he might soon learn where the error lay, by comparing his part with the principal one; and should the band be obliged to stop in order to rectify a mistake, instead of beginning the whole movement a second time, the leader might say begin from the 80th, 100th, or any other given bar; the whole orchestra would immediately cast their eyes towards the number, and the piece would go on without the least delay. Having been frequently extremely annoyed by trying the same movement three or four times over, because a flute, or an oboe, or some other instrument, was out, (as they term it in an orchestra), I submit this hint to the public, with a full confidence that (if applied) it will answer every expectation, without the least trouble or inconvenience to the performers.

Your's, &c.

HARMONICUS.

September 18, 1809.

N. B. Let the music be marked thus: 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, &c. &c. in every part or accompaniment. Some of your numerous readers may improve on the above.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MANY ingenious inventions have been offered to the public, for preserving lives in cases of fire; and there is no doubt that numbers might be saved if these salutary means were generally adopted. But either owing to the expense of those machines, or rather from mere carelessness, people choose the risk of being burnt in their beds; and we seldom hear of a conflagration, but some of the inhabitants are consumed in their houses. There is one simple mode of security, which I recommended to the public ten years ago; but which, I fear, will be despised on account of its simplicity. I mean a few yards of knotted rope to be fixed to a table, bedstead, settee, &c. by which means most people might descend with great ease, and perfect safety, from the window to the street. This is attended with almost no expense, occupies little room, and is within reach of the poorest. I believe the most delicate female would not hesitate a moment to slip down thus from a window, if precluded from other means of escape. I purposely avoid a minute detail of the mode of using this contrivance, as every person possessed of common sense, must at once understand it; only a hook or noose at the end of the rope, and knots, at proper distances, seem absolutely necessary. Such a rope-ladder as is used on shipboard, would be still more convenient, and better adapted to the use of women and children. The only objection I can see to this, is the additional expences, which might be a consideration with many, and that it would occupy more room than the simple rope. For my own part, I can never lie down with pleasure in the lofty attic of a London house, where the drunkenness and dissipation of servants often occasion the dismal calamity of the house and inhabitants perishing together.

Dundee,
June 3, 1809.

Your's, &c.

BENEVOLUS.

N. B. As government have humanely interfered in limiting the number of people on the stage-coaches, it seems equally proper to enforce some such regulation as above, to prevent accidents by fire.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR, Vox—et præterea nihil.

AS I live at some distance from London, I have but just now received your Magazine of the current month;* and I lose no time in replying to some observations with which one of your correspondents has honoured a letter of mine inserted in your publication several months ago,† and consisting of strictures on an article that had appeared in the preceding Number, reviving the very old idea of employing our orthographical expression of the sounds uttered by the inferior animals, or produced in certain cases by inanimate objects, as a standard to record the existing pronunciation of the letters of the alphabet. I do not exactly understand in what sense your correspondent applies the epithet “dashing” to my former communication: my opinion on the subject of it remains unaltered; but as I think your correspondent’s letter was perhaps intended to produce from me another *dash*, I regret that this can be but a slight one; for I really write in very great haste, to endeavour to be in time for your printer; and with materials by no means adequate to a topic which, by the acknowledgment of your correspondent, can only be sufficiently illustrated from an acquaintance with the languages of “all the nations whose history has come to our knowledge, the *polished* as well as the *unpolished*,” and for the discussion of which he accordingly, though quoting French, Latin, and Greek, professes himself incompetent. What little occurs to my recollection at this moment, I take the liberty of troubling you with; from a conviction that a project so daring and useful in its design, yet so unambitious and practical in its means, ought not to be lightly abandoned.

I cannot help saying, however, Mr. Editor, that I think myself rather hardly treated in this business; and that more than my fair proportion of the labour necessary for establishing the proposed plan, is thrown upon me. Your first correspondent produced only *two* sounds, those of the *sheep* and the *cuckoo*: I confirmed *both* these by additional testimony, and besides brought forward the following *thirty-two* new examples, all (except half a dozen) accompanied by written and indisputable authorities: the *cock*,

the *dog*, the *cat* (*male and female*), the *kitten*, the *horse*, the *war-horse*, the *cow*, the *sucking-pig*, the *canary-bird*, the *duck*, the *hen*, the *owl*, the *jack-daw*, the *crow*, the *nightingale*, *two* other birds, the *frog*, *church-bells*, the noise of a *watch or clock*, the *strings of a violin* out of tune, *two* general musical sounds, a *postilion’s whip*, a *drum*, a *hunting-horn*, and *five* others. Your last month’s correspondent has, strictly speaking, added *not one* to the list.* Now, Sir, if I strengthen a few of my former instances by further authority, and supply nine or ten fresh ones, I hope I shall be considered as having done my part toward the matter in hand; and that your other two correspondents will put the finishing-strokes to their great undertaking, and produce

“A work outlasting monumental brass.”

I shall begin, of course, with confirming my old examples; and as your last correspondent seems fond of quotations from the learned languages, I shall gratify him in that respect.

The cry of the *sheep* your first correspondent gave as *baa* from Theocritus, and I confirmed it from one of O’Keefe’s farces. I have since observed this expression of it adopted by some very high authorities, which your correspondents will see at the bottom of the page;† as well as by Shakespeare,

* Such words as *snore*, *biss*, *clang*, and *crash*, are not at all in point. The writer of the letter may find many more of that kind cited from Wallis (and without approbation, as applied in a somewhat similar view) in Johnson’s grammar prefixed to his dictionary. The French words quoted are still further from the purpose: our own *wubstle*, *chatter*, *croak*, *bark*, *bowel*, and *bleat*, would be quite as appropriate, or rather unappropriate. As to the Latin quotation, he might find a hundred better in the same author: what, for instance, does he think of “*clamorque virum, clangorque tubarum?*” But all these have absolutely nothing to do with the matter in hand. The Greek, and its translation, are, if possible, more and more removed from the question; and it is not easy to imagine by what connection of ideas they could ever have been introduced into it.

† Eustathius, who lived towards the close of the twelfth century, says that βῆ βῆ is a sound made in imitation of the bleating of a sheep (βῆ ἔχει μίμνησιν προβάτων φωνῆς), and quotes to this purpose this verse of an ancient writer called Cratinus:

Ὁ δ’ ἡλίδιος ὤσπερ προβάτον, βῆ, βῆ, λέγων βαδίξει.

He, like a silly sheep, goes crying *baa*.

“Caninius has remarked the same, Hellen.

P

p. 26.

* The Number published on the first of January.

† July 1, 1808: page 506.

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Shakespeare, in the Two Gentlemen of Verona (act. 1. scene 1.) "Proteus. Therefore thou art a *sheep*.—Speed. Such another proof will make me cry *baa*."—It is rather extraordinary that Walker remarks, in the Principles of Pronunciation, prefixed to his dictionary (No. 77), that this word has been adopted precisely for the same purpose "in almost all languages."—I am afraid this circumstance would go fatally to the very foundation of the whole plan; for it can hardly be supposed that "almost all" nations have been uniform, or even nearly so, in their pronunciation of these identical letters.

The barking of the *dog* I have already given on two poetical authorities. I find from Walker* that Aristophanes expresses it by the diphthong *av, av*; exactly equivalent, says Walker, to our *ow* in *baw-wow*.

The *owl*, I have given from Shakespeare. Plautus however expresses it differently, as *tu-tu* (the very expression which your first correspondent affirms that the same poet has given to the *euchoo*!); and two other authors, an English and a French, write it respectively *too-too* and *tou-tou*.†

The cries of the *crow* and the *frog* were also stated in my former letter; but each of these I have since found expressed differently. Parkhurst, in his Greek Lexicon, on the word *κοραξ*, attributes this word (*korax*) to the *raven* or *crow*, and says, that Aristophanes expresses the croaking of the frog by *koax*. I have since seen the frog-chorus in Aristophanes stated more fully (so far as concerns the cry of the animal) as follows:

*Brekehék, koák, koák,
Brekehék, koák, koák.*

p. 26. 'E longum, cujus sonus in ovium balatu sentitur, ut Cratinus et Varro tradiderunt.' 'The sound of the *e* long may be perceived in the bleating of sheep, as Cratinus and Varro have handed down to us.'—Quoted from Walker's *Key to the Classical Pronunciation*, &c. page x.

* Key, &c. page x.

† "Plautus:

—*Tu, tu, istic, inquam, vin' afferi noctuam, Quæ tu, tu, usque dicat tibi?*"

"It appears here, (says Mr. Forster, in his defence of the Greek accents,) that an owl's cry was *tu-tu* to a Roman ear, as it is *too too* to an English. Lambin, who was a Frenchman, observes on the passage: 'alludit ad noctuæ vocem seu cantum, *tu-tu* seu *tou-tou*.' 'He here alludes to the voice or noise of an owl, *tu-tu* or *tou-tou* (French).'—Quoted from Walker's *Key*, &c. p. xi.

As I am no naturalist, my ideas are not perfectly clear on the subject of a bird which I mentioned in my former letter by the name of the *pee-wit*. Dr. Mavor, in his *Elements of Natural History*, gives this a secondary appellation of the *lapwing*. Now Harmer, in some part of his *Observations on Passages of Scripture*, speaks of the lapwing as called *upupa* in the East, from its note being *pupu*:—and there seems some coincidence between this remark and the name of *hoopoe*, given by Dr. Mavor to one of the birds that he describes, and which, he says, "receives its name from its note." The doctor gives a plate of the hoopoe; which, I suppose, will help those who know more about birds than I do to solve the difficulty.

I mentioned explicitly that I did not pretend that the sound assigned to the *trumpet*, in the poetical quotation which I gave, was at all suited to it. I have since found it much better illustrated: first, in a line from a very old Latin poet (Ennius)*

"At tuba terribili sonitu taratantara dicit;"†

And secondly, together with that of another martial instrument, as follows:

"Now, madam, observe how he marches in state,

The man with the *kettle-drum* enters the gate,
Rub dub a-dub dub: the trumpeters follow,
Tantara tantara, while all the boys halloo.‡

I do not know how it was, that I omitted giving an authority for *tantivy* as the sound of the *hunting-horn*, from the song of Old Towler:

Heigho chivy!

Hark forward, hark forward, *tantivy*! &c.

Some of my fresh examples I have now given incidentally, among the confirmations of my old ones. I shall here add the rest.

The name of the bird called *cockatoo* is given to it from its note.

A periodical publication of last month, in some account of the Feast of Fools (or of the Ass); one of the moralities, or sort of sacred dramas, that were formerly exhibited in the churches, at particular seasons, in Roman-catholic countries, gives the following from Du Cange as the first line of the chorus to the song sung in the cathedral of Sens on this oc-

* Quoted in the notes on Heyne's *Virgil*, *Æneid* ix. 503.

† "But the trumpet, with a terrible sound, said *taratantara*."

‡ Swift: the verses on Hamilton's bawncasion;

ension; and adds that (with the French pronunciation) it "is certainly an imitation of asinine braying." The line is this:

Hes va ! bes va ! bes va bes !

Eustathius, it seems, remarks that "*blops* is a sound in imitation of the *clepsydra*."* As the *clepsydra* was a water-clock, I suppose this refers to the noise of the fluid in issuing from the vessel. I do not know in what manner it ran; but, to judge from the foregoing expression, it was not in a smooth stream. I shall therefore place as parallel to this, a French wood-cutter's term for the sound of the *liquor emptying from his bottle* (I imagine, what we call a *leathern-bottle*) into his mouth:†

Qu'ils sont doux,
Bouteille jolie,
Qu'ils sont doux
Vos petits glou-glou ! &c.†

In my former letter, I presented you with a curious and most valuable statement, exhibiting the sounds of the strings of a violin in being put into tune. I have now the good fortune of being able to lay before your readers, from the author whom I have last quoted (Molière), another article, almost equally valuable, in a similar display of the sounds produced by the *strings of a lute*, in undergoing precisely the same operation (of being put into tune). It is, of course, necessary to remember that the instrument is *out of tune* at the time; and that the following example should be read with the French pronunciation of the words: "*plan, plan, plan; plin, plin, plin:—plin, plin, plin; plin, tan, plan; plin, plin:—plin, plan.*"||

The same work supplies me also with an expression (in the French pronunci-

ation of it) for the *report of a pistol*: it is *poue*.*

My last example has but lately come to my knowledge, and very unexpectedly; but as an explanation concerning it may help to illustrate some texts of Scripture which I am sure must occasionally be liable to misconception, I shall employ a few lines on the subject. There is a Latin verb *pipio*, given in some of our school-dictionaries with the translation merely "*to peep*," and in others more fully, "*to peep like a chicken*;" and as the word hardly ever occurs, this interpretation might pass without causing any practical blunder. The idea, however, which the Latin verb really signifies, is, "*to cry Peep!*" this last word being merely an imitation of an inarticulate sound; and we have an obsolete verb "*to peep*," formed in the same manner as "*to huzzo*, *to whoop*, and *to hem and ha*."† This verb is very appropriately applied to young birds in the nest, in Isaiah, chap. 10, ver. 14: "There was none that moved the wing, or opened the mouth, or *peeped*." In chap. 8, ver. 19, of the same prophet, it is coupled with "*mutter*;" and in the margin of chap. 29, ver. 4, is made equivalent to "*whisper*," and "*chirp*."—The word then may be supposed to have been formed from the cry of *young birds*, and in this view it is suited to my present purpose.

I conclude with my hearty commendations to all ingenious projectors, whether in words or deeds; and am, Sir,

Your's, &c. S.

January 12th, 1810.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the SCALE of certain MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, which are said to be without TEMPERAMENT.

THE letter of your respectable correspondent, Capel Loft, esq. at page 387 of the November Magazine, induces me to trouble you herewith, in order to men-

* In his note on the Iliad, book 1, ver. 499, his words are, *βλέψεν δὲ τῆς κλεψύδρας ἔχος μιμητικῶς κατὰ τὰς παλαιάς*. "*Blops*, according to the ancients, is a sound in imitation of the *clepsydra*."—From *Walker's Key*, p. x.

† Molière: *Le Médecin malgré Lui*; acte 1. scène 1.

‡ "My pretty bottle, how sweet is your little *glu-glu!*"

|| *Le Malade Imaginaire*: premier intermède, scène 4. The passage is as follows: "Polichinelle prend son luth, dont il fait semblant de jouer, en imitant avec les lèvres et la langue le son de cet instrument. Plan. &c. Voilà un tems fâcheux pour mettre un luth d'accord."

* *Le Malade Imaginaire*: première entrée de ballet. The passage is this: "Polichinelle, faisant semblant de tirer un coup de pistolet. Poue!"

† Johnson, under "*to peep*," gives only (besides the most common meaning, of "*looking slyly*,") "*to make the first appearance*;" and then explains "*peeper*" by "*young chickens just breaking the shell*." Here seems evidently some confusion or mistake, from a comparison with the signification given in the upper part of this page.

tion, that Mr. Maxwell, in his "Essay on Tune," printed at Edinburgh 1781, has demonstrated, page 194, that forty-four strings or pipes are required, in each octave of a piano-forte or organ, that shall be capable of performing in all the twenty-four keys, in which modern compositions are wrote, or into which they frequently modulate, without temperaments; that is, without introducing concords that are imperfect or tempered, and which consequently are somewhat out of tune, and would be sensibly noticed as such, if these imperfect intervals were held out, or occurred in the long notes of a piece of full music.

The organs to which Mr. Lofft alludes, as I suppose, are those made by Mr. Thomas Elliot, No. 12, Tottenham-court, under the Rev. William Hawke's patent, which instruments I have not yet seen; but I hastily examined last spring, some of the piano-fortes constructed under the same patent, by Mr. Robert Bill, No. 49, Rathbone-place, which, as far as I recollect, had forty-eight strings in each octave, viz. four unison strings to each of the seven long finger keys, two unisons for each of the five short finger keys, considered as sharps, and two other unisons for each of the same keys, considered as flats; or without the double strings to each note, merely for giving strength of tone, twenty-four strings in each octave are necessary in these patent instruments, for obtaining only seventeen intervals in the octave; the unison on the natural notes or long keys, admitting of the whole clavier or range of finger-keys being shifted to the right or left, by means of a pedal, without altering the pitch of any but the short or half-notes.

The expedient proposed by Mr. Lofft, of dividing each of the short finger-keys, has in part been adopted long ago, in the Temple Church and Foundling Hospital organs, in London, as I believe with perfect convenience to the performer: and were the same extended to every short key, seventeen strings or pipes in an octave, or such an instrument, would answer all the ends of Mr. Hawke's twenty-four; besides avoiding the danger of either straining the instrument by accidentally moving the pedals and keys at the same time, or of striking both the flat and sharp notes at the same time, in rapid modulations. The accidental sharp or flat notes, which occur in some music, might also be readier introduced on such an instrument as Mr. Lofft alludes to, than on Mr. Hawke's instrument.

In the tuning of the twelve notes in each octave, that are in common use, some authors and tuners advise, the making certain chords or intervals perfect, and others very nearly so; throwing the imperfection or temperament, wholly or in great part, on certain other intervals, called the bearing-notes, wolves, &c. So in like manner, when seventeen notes as above, twenty-one which the late Dr. Robert Smith used, or any other number of notes, are introduced in the octave (short of the whole number which Mr. Maxwell has shown to be necessary for perfect use) bearing notes or wolves must unavoidably be introduced, somewhere in the scale.

I have not yet been able to learn the exact mode adopted for tuning each note on Mr. Hawke's patent instruments, or to obtain a table of his seventeen intervals, expressed by the major-tone $\frac{8}{5}$, the minor-tone $\frac{7}{6}$, and the hemitone $\frac{15}{16}$ (or by any other musical notation), otherwise, I would point out the particular chords which are imperfect or tempered, in the use of these patent instruments, and the exact quantity or degree of temperament in each case. Mr. Hawkes, the patentee, or some other person acquainted with his mode of tuning, will, I hope, oblige me and others of your readers, by giving an account thereof, and such a table as I have mentioned, in a future Number of the Monthly Magazine.

P.S.—Since writing the above, a musical friend has put into my hands a printed quarto copper-plate page, describing the use of the grand patent harmonic piano-forte, lately invented by D. Loeschman, of No. 28, Newman-street, Oxford-road, which, by the help of six pedals, produces seven scales of twelve notes each (two only of them being changed for others, by the use of the pedal belonging to each respective scale), making twenty-four notes or intonations in each octave of these instruments; which are pretended to produce eighteen major and fifteen minor keys in tune. Should these be the instruments to which Mr. Lofft has alluded, I beg to inform him, that the calculations necessary for showing how well their pretentions to perfect tune are formed, would be far too technical and intricate for the Monthly Magazine; and would best appear in Mr. Tilloch's Philosophical Magazine, where a series of similar details have of late been inserted, and to whom I shall probably, ere long, make a communication on these patent instruments.

ON FIORIN GRASS.

Your correspondent, at page 462 of vol. 28. who enquires about Fiorin Grass, will find that Dr. William Richardson has

has repeatedly stated it to be the *Agrostis Stolonifera* of Linnæus; and which, he states, (strengthening the statement by the evidence of the Right Honourable Isaac Corry, who weighed it,) produced in one of his irrigated meadows in Ireland, the enormous crop of eight tons five cwt. two qrs. twenty-four lbs. of hay, from an English acre of ground!!

The famous Wiltshire long grass meads at Orcheston, whose enormous crops of watered grass and hay, have so long attracted attention, are of florin grass, as appears from the late Mr. Thomas Davis's account of them, in Mr. Young's *Annals of Agriculture*, 1794, vol. xxii. page 127. Your's, &c. J. FAREY.

Upper Crown-street, Westminster,
December 5, 1809.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. XXVII.

HORACE AND JUVENAL.*

AS it has been usual, in order to depreciate Juvenal, to compare him with

* Since the publication of our last Number, it has occurred to us, that it would perhaps be better to close our observations upon Horace, than be compelled to return to him once more, probably after a very considerable interval. By drawing a comparison between him and Juvenal, the reader will be better able to take a view of their respective merits, as satirists; and it will also render any future separate notice of the latter author, equally unnecessary. We shall annex, therefore, to this note, the few particulars that are known of his life.

Juvenal was born about the beginning of the reign of Claudius, at Aquinum, a town belonging to the territory of the ancient Volsci, in Campania, and since celebrated for having given birth to Thomas, surnamed Aquinas, the father of scholastic philosophy. The poet's father appears to have been a rich freedman, who gave him a liberal education; and, agreeably to the taste of the age, bred him up to the study of eloquence. In this pursuit he is said to have been successful, and is conjectured to have received some lessons from Quintilian, who probably alludes to him when, speaking of the Roman satire, he says, *sunt clari hodie quoque et qui olim nominabuntur*. (Inst. Orat. lib. 10. cap. i.) From the testimony of Martial, it may be supposed that Juvenal had long been distinguished by his eloquence, and greatly improved his fortune and interest before he thought of poetry. *Subactum redoient declamatorem*, (say the critics;) and he was more than forty before he ventured to recite some verses, to a small audience of his most intimate friends. He

Horace, we shall endeavour to show, that these two poets, who have, in some measure, divided the field of satire between them, pursued different objects, and attained equal success, by contrary methods; the one possessing a pleasing, the other a grave, manner. This method of viewing the subject, though it be rather moral than literary, will not, we trust, on this account be the less interesting. In pursuing it, we must attend to the circumstances under which each of these writers drew his picture of manners, and observe the difference in their characters. What we shall advance may, in some degree, apply to our modern satirists, who have scarcely had any other merit than that of borrowing, as their subject was gay or serious, or, as they proposed to flatter or instruct, the tone, the sentiments, and the ideas of one or other of these great masters.

Horace, with equal sagacity, more taste, but considerably less energy than Juvenal, seems to have been desirous of amusing rather than of reforming. It is true the sanguinary revolution which had just stifled the last efforts of Roman liberty, had not yet gone the length of

was encouraged, by their applause, to hazard a greater publication; the seventh satire, according to the order in which they are usually published. But having severely reflected upon Paris, then the chief favourite of Domitian, he was banished to Egypt, under the pretence of giving him the prefecture of a cohort. Upon the death of Domitian, he returned to Rome, sufficiently cautioned not only against the characters of those in power, but against all personal reflections upon the great men then living:

—Experiar quid concedatur in illos
Quorum Flaminia tegitur cinis atque Latina.
Sat. 1.

But he continued his keen sarcastic remarks upon the general vices of his times. He died about the middle of Trajan's reign, at an advanced age. That he lived to be an old man may be collected from the 11th Sat. where he says of himself, and of Persicus, to whom he addresses it,

Nostra bibat vernum contracta cuticula solem,
Effugiatque Togam.

In his person, he was of large stature, on which account he was supposed to be of Gallic extraction. We have no precise accounts of his moral character, or manner of living; but from the punishment inflicted upon him by the profligate Domitian, and from the whole tenor of his writings, we may infer that he was a real and uniform friend to sobriety and virtue.

absolutely

absolutely debasing the minds of individuals; nor did manners exhibit that depravity, which they acquired afterwards in the reigns of Tiberius, Caligula, and Nero. The cruel, but politic, Augustus strewed with flowers the path he was silently opening to despotism; and the fine arts of Greece, transplanted round his capital, flourished under his auspices. The recollection of civil discords had rendered the restorer of peace an object of adoration; the citizens of Rome were happy, that they could awake each day, without the apprehension of seeing their names included in a proscription: and the Romans, in a state of pupilage, and, shadowed by the laurels of their ancestors, forgot, in the amphitheatre and circus, those civil rights for which their fathers had shown such jealousy during almost eight centuries. Tyranny had never so seducing a commencement. The illusion was general: or if any one questioned the great nephew of Cæsar, concerning the tenure of his power, a single glance of the emperor reduced him to silence.

Horace, who excelled as much as a courtier, as he was deficient as a soldier, and who was guided perhaps by a sense of interest, and a consciousness of incapacity to fulfil the duties of a genuine republican, in any way that could have distinguished him; was soon sensible, how far a refinement of intellect, a graceful style, and a cultivated understanding, till then unknown among an ignorant and turbulent people, were capable, with very little effort, of advancing him. Politeness of manners, the splendour of an imperial court, and above all, the security enjoyed during a long and peaceful reign, could not fail to please one, whose sole morality consisted in a calculation of his pleasures; and whose writings may be considered as one continued treatise on the art of enjoying the present, without regard to the evils which threaten posterity. Indifferent to the future, and easily forgetting the past, his only object was to remove every thing which could create melancholy, and disturb the charms of a life, which he had ingeniously reduced to a system. What indeed could be his motives for a different conduct? Esteemed by the emperor, the friend of Virgil, caressed by the great, and a partaker in all their pleasures, he could not affect the austerity, nor regret the rigid customs, of former times. Such sentiments would have ill corresponded

with the views of Augustus and Mæcenas, who had declared themselves his protectors. It is said, indeed, that Augustus had intimated a wish to abdicate, from which the other had prudently dissuaded him; for what success could the artificial character of the one, deprived of millions to execute his orders, or the useless urbanity of the other, have obtained among a people restored to their freedom? Such a design, perhaps never seriously entertained, was soon abandoned; and henceforth it was no longer permitted to speak, but in the language and posture of a slave.

Horace, convinced that future ages, enchanted with his poetry, would give a passport to his name, saw that he could, with impunity, flatter, and become the accomplice of one, whose power no other could resist. Hence, the encomiums he so freely distributed, had a reference only to the circumstances of the moment, which he could turn to his advantage, and to persons whose patronage he was anxious to obtain. The names of many great characters who were his contemporaries, are not to be found in his writings. That of Ovid, who was in disgrace; that of Cicero, "whom Rome, during her freedom, had dignified with the first of all titles—the father of his country," are alike omitted. But he never forgets to celebrate the favourites of fortune. These had nothing to fear from his muse; gay, rather than severe, it indulged itself only at the expense of the lower classes, on whom neither his reputation nor his pleasures depended. No one understood better than himself the force of panegyric, how to apply it with address, or what were the arts most necessary to gain the favour of the great. With a character thus apparently so little entitled to our esteem, and a species of writing at first sight adapted only to please the bland and pliant courtier, how comes it that the works of Horace are perused with delight, by men even of the soundest understanding? Because, as we advanced in a former paper, to these agreeable talents the client of Mæcenas united many solid and eminent qualities. Not less a philosopher than a poet, it was with equal ease that he dictated principles of conduct, and laid down the rules of taste. Disposed rather to give way than to contend; attaching little importance to his own hypotheses, and adhering to his principles, so far only as they favoured his Epicurean inclinations; this

lax, but amiable poet, could reckon among his friends and admirers, even those whose opinions or conduct he had not scrupled to criticise.

Let us now consider the rival satirist, who commenced his career where the other had finished; performing for morals and for freedom, what Horace had effected for decency and good taste. Horace had learnt to bear the yoke of a master, and had not blushed to deify tyranny and usurpation: while Juvenal never ceased to exclaim against both, and to recal to the Romans the glorious ages of their independance.

The poet of Aquinum had force and passion in his character. His object was more praise-worthy than that of Horace. He wished to spread consternation among the vicious, and exterminate corruption, which had become almost natural to the Romans. Bold, but useles enterprize! He wrote at a detestable period, when the laws of nature were violated with impunity; when all patriotism was extinct in the hearts of his countrymen. Such an age, brutified by servitude, by luxury, and all its accompanying crimes, required an executioner, rather than a censor. This was a time, when "the common ties of all being broken, all was crumbling to ruin." The Roman character had become so degraded, that no one dared to speak of liberty. Individuals were sensible only of their own misfortunes; and these they endeavoured to avoid by accusing others. Parents, friends, "even what was inanimate," became the objects of suspicion. The most endearing ties were disregarded, if the most distant idea of personal danger required they should be broken. It was impossible to lament those who were proscribed, for even tears were punished. In a word, excepting some few moments of respite, the history of that execrable period is marked by the blackest catalogue of human crimes, written in characters of blood; and presenting only a disgusting series of murders effected by the bow-string, poison; or assassination.

This, then, was the time when Juvenal, despising the feeble weapon of ridicule, so familiar to his predecessor, himself seized the dagger of satire, and running from the palace to the tavern, struck, without distinction, all who deviated from the paths of virtue. It was no longer, as with Horace, a supple poet, armed with philosophical indifference, who amused himself with the follies of the day, and whose style, easy and fami-

liar, flowed at the will of a voluptuous instinct. It was an incorruptible Censor, a Roman with the tone of the ancient Fabii, Manlii, and Reguli; it was an inflamed poet, who sometimes rose, with his subject, to the sublime pitch of tragedy. Austere and uniform in his principles, every thing he uttered had a character of gravity and importance. His ridicule was more severe than his censure; his laugh still more terrible than his anger. It was the laugh of Cassius, as described by our immortal Bard. He could speak of nothing but vice and virtue, slavery and liberty, folly and wisdom. On these subjects, he declaimed with animation, severity, and dignity. It may be said of him in his own words, "that he staked his life on what was true"—*vitum impendere vero*—having the courage to sacrifice all equivocal decorums to it, and all those political considerations, which are of so much moment with those, whose morality consists in exteriors.

Upon this point, however, let it not be considered, that we are even attempting to defend him; on the contrary, we think he deserves the reproaches which every age has cast upon him, not only for proclaiming the dishonour of so many great names, but for giving an alarm to modesty which cannot be justified. It is true, that Horace, whose refinement has been perhaps too much extolled, was still more licentious, and has found unhappily the means of making vice amiable; and by revealing horrors, at which reason shudders, and which nature abhors, has shown, that he designed, like Juvenal, to mark the degree to which man might debase himself, when left to the guidance of appetite and effeminacy.

With the exception of this defect, which belonged to the age, rather than to the author, there is little to censure in Juvenal. The spirit that dictated his writings, breathes only the public good. If he reproves what is ridiculous, it is only because it is connected with, or leads on to, vice. When he drags to the altar of infamy those whom he wishes to expose, his victims are so truly odious and deformed, that we can neither pity them, nor blame him. He is accused of being too sparing in his praises: but who that knows the human heart, and wishes neither to deceive others nor himself, can possibly be lavish of these? He has praised but little; the misery of the times dispensed him from it. All that he could do, was to compassionate a few
that

that were secretly virtuous, but who were borne away by the torrent. He was too generous to flatter tyrants, too high-spirited to solicit the suffrages of their ministers or slaves. Panegyrics are generally given in the expectation of some return; and this was a traffic he despised. His love for mankind was too sincere to permit him to flatter them; he was indignant at every attempt to injure their fame or their virtue; and to this noble principle we owe the finest and most considerable part of his work; I mean, that which is the most sententious, and the most generally useful in every age and in every country. After combating what was acknowledged to be vice, he saw that he must ascend higher to reach the source of evil, and dissipate the illusion of false virtues; for as it is observed by an old French writer, "it is as necessary to strip the mask from *things*, as from persons." Hence proceeded his satires, or rather those fine declamations against the prejudices of mankind, which, unfortunately, are always more powerful than reason itself.

It is easy however to perceive the cause that has produced more partizans to Horace, than to Juvenal. It is a well-known truth that virtue without alloy has no currency; and that those who profess it in all its purity, have always had more adversaries than disciples. If the rich, who are almost always insatiable, were to attempt to increase their wealth without regard to character or humanity; if money, instead of circulating through all the members of the state, and carrying life along with it, only served to foment the insolent luxury of those who possessed it; the orator, who should plead the cause of superfluity, would soon triumph with these imitators of Cræsus, over the orator, who should plead the cause of the mere necessary; and the latter find none to listen to him but the unfortunate. The great talent of a writer, among nations which begin to decline in manners and public virtue, is not so much to speak the truth, as what shall be grateful to those in power. Ambitious and sensual men, and those who fluctuate in principle according to the prevailing fashions, are but too much interested to prefer to the cutting censures of Juvenal, the softness and urbanity of a more indulgent poet; who, not content with embellishing the object of their taste, and with palliating their caprice, proceeds to the length of authorising their foibles by his own example. "I pursue," says Horace, "what

injures me, and I fly from what I know would benefit me." He also confesses that he had not power to resist the temptations of the moment, and that he suited his principles to the different circumstances in which he was engaged. We may hear him, by turns, exalting his moderation of mind, and his active pursuit of honours; sometimes expatiating on the pliancy of Aristippus, and sometimes on the inflexibility of Cato; and, as if the heart could at once suffer the most contrary affections, approving in the same work, the modesty that courts retreat, and the vanity that pants to display itself in public. If it be true that the human race declines and grows depraved in proportion as it becomes polished, the majority, at the present day, will prefer the writer who amuses the mind and flatters indolence of disposition, without appearing to derogate from the essential qualities which constitute the man of worth.

It is principally from these causes that Horace never can cease, from age to age, to be the friend and confident of a posterity, which by new arts, and consequently by new wants, will be led farther and farther from the simplicity of nature. But the freeman, if the character still exist, he who is thoroughly convinced that true happiness resides only in ourselves; and that, except the relations of duty, benevolence, humanity, and religion, all others are either chimerical or pernicious; he, who has fixed his principles, and knows only of one thing, which is good, and one thing to be avoided, which is evil; and who is ready to meet death and reproach, rather than betray his conscience, the testimony of which alone is sufficient to content him; such a man will certainly, without hesitation, prefer the rigour of an invariable morality, to all the palliatives of a complaisant author. Juvenal then would be the first of satirists, if liberty were the first object of man; but, as he himself has told us: *virtus laudatur et æget*.

To conclude: Horace wrote like an adroit courtier; and Juvenal like a zealous citizen: and while the one leaves nothing to be wished for by a refined and voluptuous character, the other gives the fullest satisfaction to a strict and manly mind.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the MEANS of BETTERING the CONDITION of the POOR.

THERE are three great wants of the poor in most parts of this Island, which

which, as times are, and are likely to be, it is impossible for their industry to supply:—the want of education, the want of habitations, and the want of firing.

Food and clothing, while an industrious labourer in husbandry or manufactures is in health, he can generally supply for himself and his family.

The Bill of Mr. Whitbread, though it seemed to me to want many improvements and corrections, in order to make it practicable throughout England, under the present state of the public burthens, had an excellent object: that of providing the means of education, so as to place its first necessary elements within the reach of all. The successful progress of the plan of Mr. Lancaster has most wonderfully reduced the expense and time requisite for this purpose; and has made the education of all its inhabitants, in reading, writing, and common arithmetic, practicable in every city and even middle-sized town.

The want of habitations is in many places a very great evil to the health, comforts, industry, and morals of the poor. The present laws are ineffectual to the relief of this evil. When the Bill of Mr. Whitbread was depending, I wrote to him, and proposed a plan for enabling the parish-officers to hire, or build, or purchase, houses solely for the occupation of the poor inhabitants, (not work-houses, or poor-houses,) and to make a special rate, on a principle distinct from the common rate, for that purpose; with power to justices to enforce the building of such houses where necessary: with power also of letting, where cottagers should be able and willing to pay. At present, a justice cannot order habitations to be found, nor the overseers make a rate for that purpose. With regard to fuel, an act has been passed during this reign, to encourage the raising of it, by enabling the inhabitants to consent to enclose a certain portion of waste land, and to vest it in the lord of the manor and the parish-officers, for the purpose of raising underwood for fuel, to be distributed among the poor. I endeavoured to carry that act into effect soon after it passed, both at Stanton and Troston; but the other owners were discouraged by the length of time, before much could be raised by it, (sixteen or twenty years,) the expense and difficulty of protecting it while young, and even afterward. I know not whether that act has any where been adopted in practice; I was obliged there-

fore to adopt the example of Mr. Parry, and to obtain a clause, both in the Stanton and Troston Bills of Enclosure. And now, in both parishes, and in Warrington, and in some others, the poor have been, and will continue to be, supplied with coals out of the rent of lands, which, previously to the enclosure, were hardly of any value.

This benefit has been diminished, by what is considered as an exceeding misconstruction of the Property Act, by taxing the trustees of such lands, wholly applied to the use of the poor, with the ten per cent. besides what is of course paid by the tenants, who have a considerable beneficial interest, for which they are indisputably taxable. And although the reason of the thing, the express terms of the Act, and a highly respectable legal authority, are all against the tax, such is the constitution of the Board of Appeal, in London, that hitherto no redress has been obtained.

Your's, &c.

Troston-hall,
Dec. 31, 1809.

CAPEL LOFFT.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on certain MUSICAL TERMS,
used by the ANCIENT GREEKS; in a
LETTER to a FRIEND.

I recollect your mentioning, some years ago, the impropriety of the term *interval*, as it is used in music. I perfectly agree with you in opinion. I told you at the time you raised the objection, I supposed the ancients took their idea from the distance between the strings on the lyre, and the holes on the flute. You well know, that the word *interval* is used to denote the difference of pitch between two sounds. And that this difference of pitch is occasioned by the difference of the vibrations of the two sounds. I will now refer to some passages of Greek writers, to be found in Dr. Smith's Harmonics.

Ptolemy says, Ἀρμονικὴ μὲν ἐστὶ δύναμις καταληπτὴ τῶν ἐν τοῖς φθοαῖς, περὶ τὸ ὅσον καὶ βαρὺν διαφορᾶν. "Harmonics is a power of apprehending the differences of sounds, with respect to gravity and acuteness." Would it not be more philosophical to say, with respect to the pitch of each sound?

"As the ideas of acute and high, grave and low, have in nature no necessary connection, it has happened accordingly," as Dr. Gregory has observed in the preface to his edition of Euclid's Works, "that the more ancient of the Greek writers looked upon grave sounds as high, and

Q

acute

acute ones as low, and that this connection was afterwards changed to contrary, by the less ancient Greeks, and has since prevailed universally. Probably this latter connection took its rise from the formation of the voice in singing, which Aristides Quintilianus thus describes: *Ἰνέσαι δὲ ἡ μὲν βαρύτερος, κάτωθεν ἀναφερομένη τῷ πνεύματι, ἡ δ' οὐρύτερος, ἐπιπολλῆς προϊεμένη.* Gravity takes place, if the breath is carried upwards from the lower part of the throat, but acuteness if it rushes forth from the higher part."

Dr. Smith says, "The Greek musicians rightly describe the difference between the manner of singing and talking; they considered two motions in the voice, *κινήσεις δύο*: the one continued and used in talking, *ἡ μὲν συνεχὴς τε καὶ λογική*; the other discrete and used in singing, *ἡ δὲ διασηματική τε καὶ μελωδική.* In the continued motion, the voice never rests at any certain pitch, but waves up and down by insensible degrees; and in the discrete motion it does the contrary, frequently resting, or staying, at certain places; and leaping from one to another by sensible intervals."—Euclid's *Introductio Harmonica*, p. 2. I need not observe, that in the former case, the vibrations of the air are continually accelerated and retarded by turns, and by very small degrees; and in the latter by large ones.

Now, Sir, we come to the subject upon which I began.

Euclid says, An interval is *το περιεχόμενον ὑπὸ φθόγων ἀνωμόρων ὁρμήνῃ βαρύτερι.* What is contained by two sounds differing in gravity and acuteness.

Aristoxenus defines a musical sound thus, *φῶνης πλῆσις ἐπὶ μίαν τάσιν ὁ φθῶνος.* A sound is the falling of the voice upon one tension: and an interval thus, *διασημα δὲ ἐπὶ τὸ ὑπὸ δύο φθόγων ἄρισμενον, μὴ τὴν αὐτὴν τάσιν ἔχόντων.* An interval is that which is terminated by two sounds, not having the same tension.

I know not any one word in the English language, which we could substitute for *interval*, which would philosophically explain its nature. I should define an interval, "the difference between two sounds, as to the number of their vibrations, or pulses, in a given time." The following definition is expressed rather barbarously; An interval is the pitch-difference of two sounds.

Chymistry, you well know, my dear Sir, has changed its nomenclature, in order that the name of a substance may express from what substances it is de-

rived, or of what substances it is composed.

I will try to apply this process to some of the terms in music. A sharp, the character employed to raise any note a semi-tone, I would call an "accelerator," because it increases the vibrations; and a flat, which is used to depress any note, I would call "a retarder," because it renders the vibrations slower; and a natural, because it restores a note to its original state, "a restorer."

All such indefinite expressions as *adagio*, *largo*, *andante*, *allegro*, &c. I would entirely expel: and say, "so many inches." Because so simple a machine as a Bullet, would give the precise time in which a composer intends his piece should be played or sung. And a person who has attended to it for a very short time, will recollect, with great accuracy, the difference between eight or nine inches, or any other number.

If composers disdain the use of such very simple means to convey their ideas with precision, they are not to be pitied for having the time of their compositions, and consequently in some measure the effect, so frequently mistaken.

Had Mr. Handel made use of this not very complicated, or expensive, but very portable instrument, there would not be such continual disputation as to the time of his various movements. But my pen moves at a rate, sufficiently fast to exhaust your patience: so I shall subscribe myself,

Your's, &c.

Norwich,

C. I. SMYTH.

January, 1810.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF your active and intelligent correspondent, who signs, COMMON SENSE, page 479, for December last, has discovered that the "art of printing was only a new application of an ancient invention," and derives the origin of block-printing, that infant effort of the modern art, from the impression of those broad seals on the charters of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, by the simple change of "inking the impression on paper, instead of wax."

The idea is ingenious; but though the transition from stamping on paper instead of wax, appears to us extremely simple, it will not sufficiently account for the origin of the invention; with all its simplicity, had it not arisen from some fortunate accident, or been discovered

by some ingenious contrivance, the art of printing might, even at the present moment, have been unknown to us. The present age of experimental philosophy, is no doubt approximating to many valuable inventions; and when some of them shall appear, we shall be astonished, from their extreme simplicity, that they had not been discovered before. In respect to the art of printing, the following circumstance confirms the statement of Common Sense; at the same time it shows, how it is possible to possess the knowledge of an art without practising it. "That the Romans did not practice the art of printing, (says a modern writer) cannot but excite our astonishment, since they really possessed the art, and may be said to have enjoyed it, unconscious of their rich possession. I have seen Roman stereotypes, or printing immoveable types, with which they stamped their pottery. How, in daily practising the art, though confined to this object, it did not occur to so ingenious a people to print their literary works, is not easily to be accounted for. That wise and grave people, perhaps dreaded those inconveniences which attend its indiscriminate use, and dangerous abuse."—*Curiosities of Literature*, fifth edition, vol. i. p. 118.

The Roman stereotypes above-mentioned, exist in very curious collections of antiquities. An eminent collector, with one of these, stamped in my presence, on paper, a complete inscription in Roman capitals; the letters were distinct and well cut. I have preserved the impression, but cannot readily find it. It may perhaps be worth giving a facsimile, as a specimen of what may be called Roman printing.

Lincoln's-inn,

Your's, &c.

Jan. 10th. 1810.

CRITO.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I WISH to enquire of some of your botanical readers, the reason why the great Swedish naturalist, who on the Continent is always called Linné, is, in this country, almost universally called Linnæus? For my own part, I think it would be absurd in us to persist in writing and calling a name different from the rest of the world, even if strictly the majority were in the wrong; but in the present instance, the contrary is so evidently true, that I cannot figure to myself one plausible reason for our vicious practice. Who is to be the judge of the

mode of spelling a man's name, if he himself is not? Yet look at any of Linné's works, and you will find, that even in the Latin tongue he constantly terms himself *Carolus a Linné*, never Linnæus. Indeed it would be strange if he should have done otherwise; when we know that the termination *æus*, in Sweden, is deemed a mark of plebeian origin; and that though Linné's father was called Linnæus, as well as himself up to the period of his being ennobled, immediately upon this event, he changed his name to Linné, which of course he ever afterwards used as his signature. It strikes me, that our pertinacious retention of the old vulgar name must be considered by the Swedes as a designed insult upon their illustrious countryman, just as we should deem it an insult upon our immortal hero, Lord Wellington, if some ill-mannered foreign nation should persist in calling him by his plebeian title, Sir A. Wellesley; or as Sir C. Flower would think himself insulted, if his correspondents were to persist in directing their letters and notes to plain Charles Flower, esq. Our clownish behaviour in this point, in fact, says to the Swedes, "You are proud of having had your great naturalist's blood ennobled, but resolved we are that he shall be no noble to us; Carolus a Linné you may pompously call him; but, by plain Carolus Linnæus, the only name he ever merited, we are determined to designate him."

I can see no answer to this reasoning, but that it would be inconvenient to alter a name, to which we have been so long accustomed; a plea which it is evident would go to deprive Sir Arthur of his barony; Sir Charles of his well-earned dignity; and many a lucky legatee of a large fortune. Surely if we can metamorphose a name, "familiar to us as household-stuff," like Sir Arthur's into a title so unlike it as Wellington, we should experience no mighty difficulty in transforming Linnæus into Linné. In truth, if one botanic professor, or Peeress, who studies botany, would set the fashion, there is not a naturalist but would blush before the year's end, if the vile *æus* were to escape him.

I am aware of only one other objection, viz. that, in fact, Linné's name to be given correctly, should be called, *Von Linné*, or *a Linné*; and this I admit to be valid: but in trivial matters of this kind, the omnipotence of custom is admitted; and as by common consent, foreign naturalists have dropped the awkward

ward

ward prefix, I do not see why we should set up for such rigid models of exactness, as to object to follow their example. Yet if we must be precisely correct, I better adopt Von Linné, than the boorish Linnaeus.

Dec. 1, 1809.

Your's, &c.

A LINNEAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent E. in consequence of my having quoted two very amusing definitions of Bailey, under the words Gregorian and Thunder, has called upon me to specify the editions. To this I reply, that I shall not take such trouble, because I have been informed, that the author was the father of Miss Bailey, whose ghost so haunted Captain Smith, as we find in a well-known doleful ballad, and I may get haunted too, if I meddle too far in the family affairs, &c. E. adds, that the information of Gregorian being a fashionable wig in the eighteenth century, is curious information. If so, Catalani bonnets, and Neison's chip-hats, with Hobies for boots, and Wogdons for pistols, are not properly confined to Dictionaries of English Costume, but ought to be extended to Dictionaries of the English language, together with Grose, the Slang, &c. &c.

I agree with E. that John Bailey, and Miss Bailey, have both amused the public, and I have not the smallest wish to prevent their continuing to do so.

Your's, &c. F.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF BENARES, written in 1785.

BENARES, (otherwise Caushee,) stands on the northern side of the Ganges, and is reputed the most holy city of the Hindoo sect. Regarded with the same veneration as Mecca by the Mussulmans, a pilgrimage to Benares absolves every sin, and secures to the Pagan a settlement in heaven. A number of rajahs, and opulent Hindoos, have contributed to its celebrity by monastic institutions for Fakeers and Brahmins; by establishments for pagodas; by fine flights of stone steps down to the Ganges, for the convenience of lustration; by gardens contiguous to the town; by long avenues of trees; and by extensive tanks. Some of these benefactions they were enabled to bestow at a moderate expense, on account of several stone quarries within the mountains, at no great distance either from the place, or from the river side. There

are few Hindoos, indeed, of distinction, who have not their small pagoda at Benares, in charge of a Brahmin entertained by them, for the purpose of offering up prayers and sacrifice, and of distributing alms, on their account, at the consecrated city.

A pagoda, called Visswishor, or Vishishor, is the principal place of worship. Though small, it is a handsome temple, built wholly of stone, stained of a red colour, and sculptured, both inside and out, in an elegant manner. The idol within the temple is a black cylindrical stone, called Seeb; or Mah Deoo, (the Phallus of the ancient Egyptians,) that is, the Great God. Both men and women resort in crowds every morning and evening, to the adoration of this image, to which they are summoned by the ringing of bells. To the homage of this curious divinity, they bear with them Ganges water, rice, beetle, plants, sugar, flowers, and frankincense, as an offering. They carry also a small lamp filled with ghee (or grease) and a little bell. On their entering the temple, they light the lamp, and fire the frankincense, and place them both, with several other articles of the offering, before the idol. They then sprinkle the idol with water, and part of the rice, and crown the top of it with flowers. After the oblation they pray, and in the interval of every prayer, tinkle their little bell. When the hour of prayer is ended, the Brahmins carry away their offerings, which are considered as their subsistence. There is a stone figure of a bull within the pagoda, and usually a consecrated live bull kept within the court of the temple.

Fire is not only a sacred offering of the Hindoos, but is itself also worshipped by them, as is its prototype, the sun. As in other sacred places of Indostan, devotee Fakeers are here seen, with their limbs distorted by voluntary acts of penance.

Besides the Visswishor, there are a multitude of smaller pagodas in Benares, and a celebrated observatory, erected near a century ago, by a rajah of Joy-nagur. But the mosques are few only. The largest was erected on the highest part of the bank, by the emperor Akbur; but it is remarkable for nothing more than its lofty minarets.

All the principal houses are built of stone, in streets, (or rather alleys) so very narrow, that a palanquin has barely room to pass. Abundance of wealthy merchants

chants are resident in this capital, or resort to it. These lanes, or passages, for the security of their property, are closed every night, at both ends, with thick doors, plated with iron, and filled with nails; so that though the town be unfortified, it would prove a work of some difficulty to penetrate into its interior parts. From the upper stories of many opposite houses, communications are made by small bridges.

Benares is the principal mart for diamonds, on the eastern side of India. It possesses also a manufactory of gold and silver tissue, atlases, silks, and gauzes, keemcaub, mushroo, and gulbuddun.

Like other places of fanatic or superstitious enthusiasm, it is notorious for unrestricted gallantry, and licentious intrigue.

From hence to Delhi, the women above the vulgar class, are generally personable, many eminently beautiful, and few deformed. Neither France nor Italy can boast of courtezans more expertly skilled in the cosmetic art, or in decoying allurements to captivate, to influence, to fascinate, and to fleece, their paramours.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ANECDOTES OF PAINTING.

HORACE Walpole, whose literary character stands deservedly high, has already given the world, "*Anecdotes of Painting in England*." This, however, should be no motive why the subject should not be taken up by another, particularly as Walpole may be said to have ended when the Fine Arts began to flourish in this country, namely, at the establishment of the Royal Academy.

The reigns of the two first Georges, may be considered the Gothic night of the Arts in England; for those monarchs, whatever may have been their virtues, had no taste: and it was not till the auspicious period commencing with the present reign, that Painting may be said to have reared her head in the British nation.

In former periods, the artists of any celebrity who resided amongst us, were generally foreigners: such were Torrigiano, Anthony More, Hans Holbein, Rubens, Vandyke, Lely, Verrio, &c. &c. and except Dobson, Isaac Oliver, and Cooper, who gave some indications of genius, we had very little cause for exultation on the score of native talent. This dearth of excellence amongst us in

painting, may have suggested to the Abbe's Du Bos and Winkelmann their absurd notion, that the influence of a northern or cold climate is unpropitious to the efforts of genius; an absurdity, which, both in his paintings and his writings, has been ably refuted by the late Professor Barry.*

Previous to the formation of the Royal Academy, there existed a society of painters, who held their academy in St. Martin's lane, and who were denominated "*The Incorporated Society of Artists*." But as they had neither patent, exclusive privileges, nor the sanction of royal authority, they could be considered, in fact, no better than a mere club of painters. In this society, which was rather numerous, there were some good, and many inferior artists, a selection from whom, with the addition of Bartolozzi, Cipriani, and some other foreigners, formed the first body of Royal Academicians and Associates of the Royal Academy of Arts.

The institution of the Royal Academy, under the auspices of our present most gracious Sovereign, may be hailed as the dawn of that happy era, which brightens as it advances, and which, we may fairly predict, will shed a lasting lustre on our national character, and class the efforts of British artists with those rare productions which adorn the civilized world.

I cannot introduce, in more appropriate language, the commencement of this brilliant period than by adopting a couplet from Dr. Johnson's motto to the Works of our immortal Bard:

"When *Painting's* triumph o'er her barbarous
foes
First rear'd the arts, immortal Reynolds
rose."

It was a fortunate circumstance for the arts, that the Royal Academy should have had for its first president a man of such classic taste, and consummate skill, as Sir Joshua Reynolds; a man, whose whole mind seemed devoted to the higher excellencies of his profession, and whose great ambition was to tread upon the Greek and Roman names, whose practical excellence, and theoretic know-

* Barry's book, or rather pamphlet, on this subject, is an able production; and borne out as he is by the splendid talents for painting which have been recently exhibited in this country, we may consider the question respecting the influence of climate, as irrefragably answered in our favour.

ledge, went hand in hand, and whose zeal and patriotism peculiarly calculated him for the high and honourable office to which he was elected. The endowments of Sir Joshua were such as fall to the lot of few individuals; and except in the single instance of Rubens, painting could never before perhaps boast of so accomplished a professor. He was a profound scholar, a finished artist, and a polished gentleman.*

With such a man at its head, it was natural to expect that the Royal Academy of London would at least have kept pace with the other seminaries of painting then existing; but it did more: it soon surpassed them.

Hogarth, who was hostile to this institution, predicted, that the establishment of a school of painting, to which there was such easy access, would be ruinous to the profession; as painters would then be as numerous as mechanics, and print-shops as plenty as porter-houses. It is needless to inform the reader of the total failure of Hogarth's prediction, and that the arts, instead of being ruined, have risen to a degree of importance, and the professors to a height of respectability, which, in their most sanguine moments, they could never have hoped to attain.

Although the advantages of the Royal Academy may be sufficiently obvious; yet it may not be amiss to inform the general reader, in what its superiority to all former institutions in this country more particularly consists. First then, the academic body is composed of sixty artists, who are chosen from among the annual exhibitors, most distinguished for their superior merit. These members are divided into two classes; Academicians, and Associates: the Academicians, of whom there are forty, form the higher class, and the Associates, of whom there are twenty, the inferior. The first advance to academic honors, is that of being elected an Associate; and the next, or higher, that of Royal Academician. The Associates, as before related, are selected from the mass of exhibitors; and when a vacancy occurs in the higher class, it is filled up by an election from the Associates. The government of the Royal Academy is wholly vested in the Academicians,

* Leonardo da Vinci was certainly a very learned painter; but his theory surpassed his practice; his science was greater than his execution.

from whom eight members are chosen, who form a council, and who may be considered the executive government. The members of this council are annually elected, or rather come in by rotation, from the Academic body. The Associates derive neither advantage nor eclat from their immediate situation; save only their standing in that gradation, which is the next step to the rank of Royal Academician, and being complimented with a diploma, and a ticket for the dinner, or annual gala, given at Somerset Place, previous to the opening of the exhibition. But they have neither vote at its elections, voice in its councils, nor any influence whatever in the internal regulations of the Royal Academy.

The president, professors, and different officers of the Royal Academy, are chosen from among the Royal Academicians, who all, except the president, have salaries annexed to their appointments. The professors are those of painting, perspective, architecture, and anatomy, who each deliver six annual lectures in their several departments, to the students of the Royal Academy.

Besides those professors, there are other officers attached to this establishment, such as the "keepers or master of the drawing-school, the secretary, auditors, secretary for foreign correspondence, &c."

There are also a number of inferior officers, servants, porters, &c. on this grand national establishment; the whole expenses of which are defrayed out of those funds accumulated from the annual exhibitions. Those exhibitions of late years have been eminently productive; and instead of "gaining two thousand pounds a-year from shillings,"* they often now net four thousand pounds.

Having gone thus far into the constitution of the Royal Academy, it may not be amiss to point out the various advantages which the students in painting derive from being admitted into this Temple of the Muses.

The first and most obvious advantage arising to the student of the Royal Academy, is the access to so extensive and grand a collection of Casts from the Antique, (many of which are no wise inferior to the originals,) which in any other than a national institution must be unattainable. He has also the advantage of studying from the living models; of lectures on painting, perspective, ana-

tomy, and architecture; and of triennial discourses, delivered by the president; all of which lectures, discourses, &c. contain an ample and impressive theory of his profession. Besides all this, the student has free access, at stated periods, to a vast and luminous library, containing every thing that has been written on the art, of which he is at full liberty to avail himself; besides an extensive range of port-folios, filled with the choicest prints, after the most celebrated masters. Independent of all this, the student who is so fortunate as to receive the gold medal (which is given every three years) for the best historical composition, is sent to Rome for three years, at the expense of the Academy, with an allowance of a hundred pounds per annum.

When it is considered that the student of the Royal Academy has all the above advantages, free of expense, and that except in such an academy he could not possibly have those advantages, we vibrate between astonishment and contempt at Hogarth's presumption, in predicting, that the "establishment of the Royal Academy would be ruinous to the arts."

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I ENCLOSE to you an extract from the Travels of Peter della Valle, into the East Indies, by which it will appear that the method of instruction introduced by Dr. Bell, from Madras, and sometimes attributed as an invention to Mr. Lancaster, was in common practice two centuries ago, upon the coast of Malabar.

In a letter from Ikkerie, dated November 22, 1623, he says:

"In the mean time, while the burthens were getting in order, I entertained myself in the porch of the temple, (at Gavarada Naghar, not far from Onor,) beholding little boys learning arithmetic, after a strange manner, which I will here relate. They were four, and having all taken the same lesson from the master, to get that same by heart, and repeat likewise their former lessons, and not forget them, one of them singing musically with a certain continued tone, (which hath the force of making a deep impression in the memory,) recited part of the lesson, as for example, one by itself makes one; and whilst he was thus speaking he writ down the same number, not with any kind of pen, nor on paper, but, (not

to spend paper in vain,) with his finger on the ground, the pavement being for that purpose strewed all over with very fine sand; after the first had writ what he sung, all the rest sung and writ down the same thing together. Then the first boy sung and writ down another part of the lesson, as for example: "Two by itself make two," which all the rest repeated in the same manner; and so forward in order: when the pavement was full of figures, they put them out with the hand; and, if need were, strewed it with new sand from a little heap which they had before them, wherewith to write further: and thus they did as long as the exercise continued; in which manner likewise they told me they learnt to read and write without spoiling paper, pens, or ink, which certainly is a pretty way. I asked them, if they happened to forget, or be mistaken in any part of the lesson, who corrected and taught them, they being all scholars without the assistance of any master; they answered me, and said true, that it was not possible for all four of them to forget or mistake in the same part, and that they thus exercised together to the end, that if one happened to be out, the others might correct him: indeed a pretty easy and secure way of learning."

Your's, &c.

D. R.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On PERFECTING the SCALE of KEYED MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ALLOW me to request of your correspondent, Capel Loft, a complete development of his plan for improving the tune of keyed instruments, such as the piano-forte, organ, &c.

From the incomplete account of it which he has given, in Number 191 of your valuable Magazine, it appears to consist, principally, in a new arrangement and division of the keys, or touches; for, by "semi-tones, a quarter of an inch shorter than at present," I suppose he means the keys of those instruments.

To the young student in harmony, it may be a useful caution, never to call a single sound a semi-tone: it would be as correct to call a mile a mile-stone: for a semi-tone is a certain small interval, or distance, between two sounds that differ in pitch.

Grassineau, in his Dictionary of Musick, (1740,) mentions, that a Mr. Baljouski had invented a new sort of keys, which could furnish "all the sounds in musick, and, by consequence, all the imaginary

imaginary intervals and chords; whereas the common keys do but furnish some of them."

In Rousseau's *Dict. de Musique*, plate I. fig. 3. exhibits an arrangement of the keys different from that in common use at present, and too widely different ever to be generally adopted. Under the head *Clavier*, he remarks, that, "formerly, the twelve keys in every septave answered to fourteen sounds; and that the two additional sounds were played by means of two divided keys, (*touches brisées*;) but that these two have been retrenched, because our rules of modulation would require additional sounds to be put every where. Many years ago, instrument-makers divided all the short keys, and by that means seventeen sounds could be played in every septave; but this method of supplying instruments with more sounds, was laid aside on account of the difficulty of playing upon so many keys." However, it is not entirely laid aside, for the Temple organ has at present two additional sounds in every septave of the choir and full organs, except the lowest. The organ in the Foundling Hospital has four additional sounds, but they are managed by stops, or slides, and not by divided keys.

G. B. Doni (*Trattato sopra gl'instrumenti di tasti*) mentions that the long keys of some instruments have been divided as well as the short ones; and, to render some particular keys conspicuous, he recommends their being made round at the end, longer or shorter, and placed higher or lower than the others; or else to be of different colours. A curious arrangement of keys, for the use of the genera and tones, is represented on page 53, tom. 2. fol.

Perhaps Mr. Lofft is unacquainted with the recent attempts to improve piano-fortes. Claggett's piano-forte had pedals to alter the tension of the wires, when different sounds were wanted to the same finger-keys: as might have been easily foreseen, this instrument would never stand in tune. In Mr. Hawkes's organ, by means of one pedal, five sounds in every septave are changed at once for five others; so that the short keys are all sharps, or all flats: consequently, a sharp and a flat cannot be played together. Mr. Loeschman's "grand harmonic piano-forte" is furnished with twenty-four sounds in every septave. It has six pedals to introduce the additional sounds, when required, by

shifting the hammers under different wires. The finger-keys are exactly the same as those in general use. I have heard it, and have played on it myself, with great pleasure; and Mr. Loeschman boasts that it has received the approbation of Dr. Burney, Dr. Crotch, Mr. Salomon, Mr. C. Wesley, and other eminent musicians.

Mr. Maxwell, (*Essay on Tune*, 1731,) proposes that every finger-key should have the command of "never less than three, but oftener four degrees of tune;" p. 184. According to his calculations, instead of twelve degrees of tune in the common computation of the octave, there must be no less than forty-four furnished, to complete a system of twenty-four keys, tuned by the true intervals of the diatonic scale; or if both extremes of the octave be included, instead of thirteen, there must be no less than forty-five."

After all, whatever may be Mr. Lofft's improvement, I think the generality of performers will rest satisfied with the common imperfect scale.

Cirencester,

Your's, &c.

January, 1810.

A. MERRICK.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE observations in the last Edinburgh Review, intended as a critique upon the admirable, though not absolutely faultless, poem, "The Columbiad," are conceived in a style at once so superstitiously illiberal, and unworthy the character of genuine criticism, that a candid and impartial survey of its claims to the approbation of the public, will, I trust, tend to obliterate those false impressions, which the animadversions of our northern literati are calculated, by their general diffusion, and the homage paid to their opinion, to produce on the minds of their readers.

And here, Sir, it may not be esteemed irrelevant to give some idea of the phraseology adopted by those gentlemen in their quarterly lucubrations. The following elegancies of expression, "this goodly firstling;" "they have all a little Latin whipped into them in their youth;" "before we proceed to lay before our readers," &c. are peculiarly felicitous: but I am fearful their beauty, however exquisitely it may be felt in their native regions, will not be acknowledged by the generality of their English friends.

It is indeed, Sir, difficult to conceive that the square and oblate cast of mind, inherent

inherent in our neighbours of the North, can by any aid derivable from the study of classic literature, or the perusal of our own immortal poets, assume that sublimity of intellect, which elevates the poet and his enraptured reader, to an association with the glories and splendours of the empyrean:

"To rove the paths of Heaven, and strike the lyre,
"Warm with the transports of celestial fire."

They may be crude; they may become arithmeticians, mathematicians; they may be learned in the principles of mechanics, and amaze the world with their acquisitions in the slow and painful march of abstract science; but they must not invade the sacred regions of imagination—of poetry, for the blight and the mildew are the inevitable attendants of their progress: they display an instinctive jealousy of the rich and brilliant career of fancy (the wren and the buzzard cannot cope with the sunward flight and majestic ascension of the eagle;) dazzled, blinded by the magic hues and orient splendours of poesy, they are callous to the Graces, the Elysian bloom,

"And all the dread sublimities of song:"

and the name of criticism is prostituted to the detection of a word not strictly concordant with grammatical precision, or the dull censure of some novel or picturesque form of expression—sufficient for them that it is novel or picturesque.

But enough of these gentlemen—I shall proceed to the consideration of the merits of this beautiful production of "the infant Muse of America."

In the *Columbiad* are united an unusual breadth and loftiness of language, with an immensity of conception, concordant with the vastness and originality of the subject; a continued splendour of genius, a justness and novelty of simile, and a general harmony and mellifluous arrangement of verse. It cannot, perhaps, completely establish a claim to the title of Epic; but the superior talents of its author have proved that a poem, not strictly in unison with the rules of the epopee, may yet possess distinctions of a superlative nature; and that in the richly-varied and vigorous description of such a continent as America, united to the truths of history, the records of tradition, and blended with the noblest precepts of universal philanthropy, the judicious application of philosophical research, and the whole maintaining a re-

verential regard for the purest principles of morality; that in these a mind of native strength, allied to a rich and inventive imagination, will discover materials wherewith to erect a poetical structure of imperishable duration, and transmit to posterity a name, encircled with wreaths of brightest verdure, and glowing with the light and lustre of immortality.

The invocation to Freedom, in which the poet, disdaining the customary form of imploring the assistance of the muse, places the whole of his reliance on the majesty and interesting nature of his theme, the establishment of universal concord and liberty, is delivered in a just and highly-animated strain of confidence in the equality of his powers to the management of his subject:

Almighty Freedom! give my venturous
song

The force, the charm, that to thy voice be-
long;

'Tis thine to shape my course, to light my
way,

To serve my country with the patriot lay;
To teach all men, where all their interest
lies,

How rulers may be just and nations wise:
Strong in thy strength, I bend no suppliant
knee,

Invoke no miracle, no muse but thee.

Mr. Barlow then proceeds to the incarceration of Columbus in the dungeons of Valladolid; describes the miserable situation of the illustrious prisoner, and the consequent dejection of his mind. Columbus soliloquizes on the base return his services to the Spanish monarch have met with; recurs to the perilous incidents attendant upon his daring enterprise; the final success with which it was crowned; and closes with an impassioned and indignant appeal to the memory of his sovereign patroness, Isabella of Castille: imploring from death an immediate release from the power of his oppressors.

The surrounding gloom is suddenly irradiated by the presence of Hesper, the guardian genius of the New World, who soothes his agitated spirits with a promised view of the important consequences resulting from his discoveries: the most prominent parts of his speech I shall select, for the gratification of the reader:

"Awed into slaves, while groveling millions
groan.

And blood-stained steps lead upward to a
throne;

Far other wreaths thy virtuous temp'e
twine,

Far nobler triumphs crown a life like thine;
R. Thine

Thine be the joys that minds immortal
 grace,
 As thine the deeds that bless a kindred race.
 Now raise thy sorrowed soul to views more
 bright,
 The vision'd ages rushing on thy sight:
 Worlds, beyond worlds, shall bring to light
 their stores,
 Time, nature, science, blend their utmost
 powers;
 To show, concentrated in one blaze of fame,
 Th' ungather'd glories that await thy
 name:
 As that great seer, whose animating rod
 Taught Jacob's sons their wonder-working
 God,
 Who led through dreary wastes the murmur-
 ing band,
 And reached the confines of the Promised
 Land;
 Opprest with years, from Pisgah's towering
 height,
 On fruitful Canaan feasted long his sight;
 The bliss of unborn nations warm'd his
 breast,
 Repaid his toils, and sooth'd his soul to rest:
 Thus o'er thy subject wave shalt thou be-
 hold
 Far happier realms their future charms un-
 fold;
 In nobler pomp another Pisgah rise,
 Beneath whose foot thy new-found Canaan
 lies,
 There, rapt in vision, hail my favourite
 clime,
 And taste the blessings of remotest time."

He ascends with Columbus to an emi-
 nence above the loftiest of the Pyren-
 nees; and the Mount of Vision is pour-
 trayed with the most expansive and mag-
 nificent efforts of poetical description:

"Led by the Power, the hero gained the
 height,
 New strength and brilliance flush'd his mortal
 sight,
 When calm before them flowed the western
 main,
 Far stretched, immense, a sky-encircled
 plain:
 No sail, no isle, no cloud, invests the
 bound,
 Nor billowy surge disturbs the vast pro-
 found;
 Till, deep in distant heavens, the sun's blue
 ray
 Tapt unknown cliffs, and called them up to
 day;
 Slow glimmering into sight, wide regions
 drew,
 And rose and brighten'd to the expanding
 view;
 Fair sweep the waves, the lessening ocean
 smiles
 In misty radiance loom a thousand isles;

Near and more near, the long-drawn coasts
 arise,
 Bays stretch their arms, and mountains lift
 the skies;
 The lakes high-mounded point the streams
 their way,
 Slopes, ridges, plains, their spreading skirts
 display,
 The vales branch forth, high walk the ap-
 proaching groves,
 And all the majesty of Nature moves."

Hesper, by the exertion of his super-
 natural power, presents to the eyes of Co-
 lumbus the whole of the vast and diver-
 sified extent of the northern and southern
 regions of America, which are depicted
 through the medium of her guardian deity,
 with an incomparable felicity and gran-
 deur of poetic expression. I would se-
 lect the descriptions of the Lakes Erie
 and Superior, the rivers Maragnon, Lau-
 rence, and Mississippi, as the most resplen-
 dent instances of the facility and gigan-
 tic energies of Mr. Barlow's muse. In
 his delineation of those noble streams,
 there is a bold and surging tide of verse,
 strongly imitative of the swelling waves
 and resistless current of the ocean, like
 rivers of the New World, and which will
 not suffer in competition with the subli-
 mest efforts of any poet with whom we
 are acquainted (not excepting Milton,) from
 the remotest ages of antiquity to the
 present period: its length will not
 admit of insertion; but in the ensuing pa-
 pers upon this beautiful production, I
 shall indulge myself in the transcription
 of such passages as appear to form
 conspicuous features in the general plan
 of the poem. In the mean time, the
 apostrophe from the illustrious Drake, and
 the rapturous address of Columbus to
 Hesper, in which, prompted by a burst
 of enthusiasm on the view of the straits
 of Magellan, and recalling to memory his
 long and fondly-cherished idea of the
 existence of a western passage to the
 shores of India, he beseeches Hesper to re-
 store the vigour of his youth, and shelter
 him from the rage of tyranny, in some
 of the delightful and yet undiscovered
 countries of the new continent, are too
 interesting not to claim the immediate
 attention of your readers.

"Where the cold circles gird the southern
 sky,
 Brave Magellan's wild channel caught his
 eye;
 The long cleft-ridges walled the spreading
 way,
 That gleams far westward to an unknown
 sea;

Soon as the distant swell was seen to roll,
Warm ancient wishes reabsorb'd his soul;
Warm from his heaving heart a sudden sigh
Burst through his lips; he turned his moist-
ened eye,

And thus besought his angel: Speak, my
guide,

Where leads yon pass? and what yon purple
tide?

How the dim waves in blending ether stray!
No lands behind them rise, no pinions on them
play.

There spreads, belike, that other unsail'd
main

I sought so long, and sought, alas! in vain,
To gird this wat'ry globe, and bring to light
Old India's coast, and regions wrapt in
night.

Restore, celestial friend, my youthful morn,
Call back my years, and let my fame return;
Grant me to trace beyond that pathless sea,
Some happier shore from lust of empire
free;

To find in that fair world a peaceful bower,
From envy safe, and curst Ovando's power;
Earth's happiest realms let not their distance
hide,

Nor seas for ever roll their useless tide;
For nations yet unborn, that wait thy time,
Demand their seats in that secluded clime;
Ah! grant me still, their passage to prepare,
One venturous bark, and be my life thy
care.

So prayed the hero—Hesper mild re-
plies,

Divine compassion softening in his eyes:
Tho' still to virtuous deeds thy mind aspires,
And these glad visions kindle new desires;
Yet hear with reverence what attends thy
state,

Nor wish to pass the eternal bounds of fate.
Led by this sacred light, thou soon shalt
see,

That half mankind shall owe their seats to
thee;

Freedom's first empire claim its promis'd
birth,

In these rich rounds of sea-encircled earth.

Let other years, by thine example prest,
Call forth their heroes to explore the rest.

But lo! the chief, bright Albion bids him
rise,

Speed in his pinions, ardour in his eyes,
Hither, O Drake! display thy hastening
sails:

Widen, ye passes; and awake, ye gales:
March thou before him, Heaven-revolving
sun,

Wind his long course, and teach him where to
run;

Earth's distant shores, in circling bands unite;
Lands, learn your fame, and oceans, roll in
light;

Round all the watery globe his flag be
hurl'd,

A new Columbus to the astonish'd world."

With these observations and selec-
tions, I shall close the analysis of the first
book.

Your's, &c.

G. F. BUSBY.

Queen Ann Street West,
Cavendish Square.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE are few instruments of greater
practical utility than the common
sliding rules, for calculations of all kinds,
and particularly such as daily occur to al-
most every individual, engaged either in
business or study. This induces me to offer
to the readers of your Magazine, a mode of
expressing the universal formula for using
this instrument, which for several years
I have practised, and found impossible
to be misunderstood by any person who
is in the least degree acquainted with the
first rules of arithmetic.

Considering the accuracy and great ex-
pedition of these calculations, I am much
surprised that they are not more fre-
quently employed, and can only account
for it from the supposed difficulty in learn-
ing the method of using the rule. It can-
not be denied, by those who have tried
to calculate by the directions commonly
given, that a good degree of perseverance
is requisite to follow them; whereas
nothing is more easy when shown upon
the rule itself.

The method then which I practise is,
to represent in a simple manner, a picture
of those lines upon the rule (or their re-
lative position) which are immediately
concerned in the operation, with the re-
spective figures and quantities belonging
to the question: and this is a tolerably
good substitute for the actual rule.

The only difficulty remaining to a per-
son not at present acquainted with the
use of the slide-rule is, learning to read the
divisions upon the different lines of the
rule; and which may be very soon sur-
mounted by any person that will take the
trouble to look at a common slide-rule.
In general there are four divided lines
upon the common rules, two upon the
stock and two upon the slide; and for
distinguishing them they are marked at
the end with the letters A, B, C, D.

I shall presume that the learner is able
to read the divisions; for if not, they may
be learnt by almost all the common trea-
tises on that instrument.

It remains only to exhibit a few for-
mulæ, with examples, to make the sub-
ject plain.

Multiplication

Multiplication.	Multiplicand	Product	A	Universal Formula.
	1	Multipl'ier	B	
<i>Exam.</i> Mult. 32 by 5	32	160 <i>Ansr.</i>	A	
Division.	Quotient	Dividend	A	
	1	Divisor	B	
<i>Exam.</i> Divide 32 by 4	8 <i>Ansr.</i>	32	A	
Proportion, or Rule of Three.	First Term	Third Term	A	
	Second Term	Fourth Term	B	
<i>Example.</i>	112	42	A	
If 112lb. cost 8s. what will 42lb. cost?	8	3s. <i>Ansr.</i>	B	

Wishing to allow the subject to appear to be simple, as it really is, I will not at this time create any alarm by introducing cases in the higher parts of arithmetic; but should this introduction prove acceptable, I will furnish you with a number of highly-useful formulæ, suited to the particular practice of various classes, such as retailers of goods of all descriptions, mechanics and artisans in most branches, merchants and clerks in public offices, engineers civil and military, &c. &c.

Your's, &c.

Leighton,
January 21, 1810.

B. BEVAN.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. WRIGHT'S NEW THEORY OF
INFLEXION.

(Continued from p. 40.)

MATHEMATICAL calculations of the proportions and differences of the lengths of vibrations, and of their acuteness or gravity of sound, afford an interesting field for the speculative enquiry of students in elocution. We are informed by those who have written on the fundamental principle, or acoustical branch of music, that reason for the causes of harmony, is ascertained by the just mode of explaining consonancy, as the coincidence of vibration in separate bodies producing undulations in the air in certain due proportions to each other. We are also given to understand, that what is evident to sense, in the effect on the medium (air), by the agitation of a vibratory string or monochord, is equally discernible in the motions of all other bodies which give a tuneable sound. But there still remains in this pursuit,

abundance of theorem for the elementary enquirer: and though, in our progress, an infinite variety of objects may appear, which the limited faculties of man can never hope to reach or comprehend, persevering industry on our part will so improve the stock of knowledge which we have already in our possession, that rational study will be most amply repaid.

The principle which we have already laid down, on the theory of inflexion, appears to coincide with the opinions of the most scientific, who have written on the philosophy of music. In the Augustan age, that great era of classical purity and elegance, it was supposed, that the speaking voice of man was limited in compass; and Dionysius of Halicarnassus insinuated, that the distance of three notes and a half, above and below the key-note, comprised the specific tones of every passion that could possibly agitate the human mind. I believe the moderns have not controverted this opinion; but it is presumed, that the proofs which were advanced in our last essay, agreeing exactly with the demonstrations of the measures of musical phenomena, clearly confute the idea.—But to proceed. Having noticed the musical sound or monotone, and also spoken of the rising and the falling inflexion, it remains for us next to consider two other modifications of voice, called circumflexes.

A late writer states, that “the Scotch pronounce the far greater part of their words with the acute accent, or rising inflexion: and the Irish as constantly make use of the grave accent, or falling inflexion.”* The following he adduces as proofs.

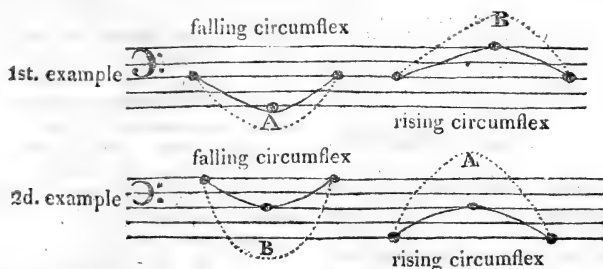
* Walker's Elements of Elocution, p. 188

Scotch.—Exercise and temperance strengthen the constitution.

Irish.—Exercise and temperance strengthen the constitution.

With considerable reluctance, I dissent from the authority of so distinguished a professor; but I am inclined to think, that after more accurate investigation, the voices spoken of by the late Mr.

Walker, will be found to be the union of inflexions at contrary terminations, called the rising and falling circumflexes. When, on the same syllable, the concluding part of the falling inflexion unites with the commencing part of the rising inflexion, and *vice versâ*, they are termed circumflexes. They descend and ascend by musical fifths:



The student will take notice of the propriety of distinguishing these turns of voice, by the names affixed to the examples. The circumflex A in the first example, falls a fifth, and, in returning, the voice does not ascend above the key-note: and, *vice versâ*, the circumflex B in the same example, rises a fifth, and, in returning, it does not descend below the key-note. To form the cadence, the circumflexes must be reversed, as in the second example.

Our initial proposition is somewhat supported by two observations in the learned work of the Rev. James Adams. Speaking of the dialect of the Scots, he says, "every word has some peculiar twang, or twist, discordant with received classical English sounds." "The Irish-English," the same gentleman observes, "may be said to be chiefly confined to the singular tone, or false rise and fall of voice, approaching to the note of restrained interrogation."

These peculiar turns of voice are given to the pronunciation of certain words in oblique phraseology, wherein more is understood than the mere words seem to express. Tropes of this class convey their meaning either by the known acceptance of the nature of the persons or things to which they are applied, by the mode of pronunciation, or by education from the context. If the following series be pronounced according to the marked words, and accompanied with a sneering smile, the student will discern more satisfactorily the true nature of circumflexes. "There is no doubt of it; thy integrity got thee absolved; thy modesty drew thee out of danger; and the

innocency of thy past life saved thee." This form of phraseology may be considered peculiarly characteristic of the Scottish people; and if, in the foregoing example, the words "doubt, absolved, modesty, innocency, past, and saved," were marked the same as the rest of the accented words, viz. with the falling circumflex instead of the rising circumflex, we should then have an instance of the turn of voice in their pronunciation.

The following is an instance of the turn of voice in the Irish pronunciation: "Good mōrrow my prēty fēllow; upon my wōrd thou hast acquitted thyself vērly hāndsomely." Better pronounced thus: "Good mōrrow my pretty fellow; thou hast acquitted thyself very hāndsomely." By the circumflex, the contrary is understood.

The circumflex is also made use of in the pronunciation of certain words, in that class of rhetorical figures which serves to embellish the argumentation. In the concession at the end of Pope's Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, the falling circumflex on the word *hell* is a striking instance of the strength and beauty of the modification of sound, when used in a proper manner:

"His numbers rais'd a shade from hell:
Her's lift the soul to heaven."



The passages which I have quoted in illustration of this position appear convincing; and I flatter myself, that, from the quickness of thought, and the accuracy of discernment, which such class of tropes and figures are found to contain, and

and the peculiar turns of voice they necessarily require in the pronunciation, they will be considered by better judges than myself, highly characteristic of the humour and temper of the Irish and Scottish nations. Your's, &c.

JAMES WRIGHT.

33, Bedford-street,
Covent-garden.

(To be continued.)

Errata in our last.—At p. 30, col. 1, l. 30, for "teeth, lips, nostrils," &c. read, "teeth, tongue, lips," &c.; line 43, for "cartilages acted by the muscles," read, "cartilages be acted upon by the muscles."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM disposed to think that the process for preparing aromatic vinegars, recommended by Mr. I——, in one of your late Magazines, is not so cheap nor so effective a method as the author has stated.

If chalk be added to common vinegar, in small quantities, taking care to stir the vinegar upon every addition, and no more chalk be employed than is just sufficient to destroy the acidity of the vinegar, little or no sediment will be formed, chalk being for the most part readily soluble in this acid. The white matter, therefore, that is found in the liquor prepared according to Mr. I——'s process, can only be the chalk that has been added in excess, or that was more than sufficient to destroy the acidity of the vinegar. If this white matter, by being treated with oil of vitriol, is found to afford aromatic vinegar, the vinegar can be produced from the small quantity of acetate of lime only, left in it after the supernatant liquor has been decanted; for if this sediment be well washed, it will be found to consist of mere chalk, and with sulphuric, to afford nothing but carbonic acid. The decanted liquor, so far from being "insipid," possesses a very marked taste, leaving a very unpleasant sensation of bitterness in the mouth.

The usual method of purifying rooms, with a mixture of common salt, oil of vitriol, and manganese, is not only cheaper but more expeditious, and better calculated to produce the required effect, than the process recommended by Mr. I——. The fumes of muriatic acid are more elastic, and more readily diffuse themselves, than vinegar in the state of vapor; besides, they are more active in destroying the principle of contagion.

Bristol.

Your's, &c.

E. T. I.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN an extract which I lately read from Fischer's "Picture of Valencia," I observed an account of a remedy for that most dreadful of human maladies, the hydrophobia; which ought to be more generally known, as it never failed of producing the desired effect when administered in time. It is composed of sea-holly, viper's bugloss, and Cretan balm. The plants are taken when they are beginning to run to seed, and hung in the shade till all their humidity is evaporated. On this each is separately pounded, the powder is passed through a hair sieve, mixed in equal parts, and put away in well-corked bottles. It is to be observed, that none of the roots must be employed, except those of the sea-holly, which possess very great strength.

As I do not possess Mr. Fischer's book, I may not be as satisfactory on this point as your readers may wish; but some of your correspondents will, I trust, supply all the necessary information, and enumerate some of the many cures performed by this simple remedy.

Your's, &c.

A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

LOOKING a few days ago, by way of amusement, into John Stowe's Chronicle, Edinburgh, 1573, year 1464, I was much struck with the following, which I now literally copy:

"*Shepe transported into Spain.*—This yere King Edward gave a licence to pass over certain Cotteswolde shepe into Spain, by reason whereof, it has come to pass, at this day, that the staple of wolls, of Spain, kept at Brydges, in Flanders, is so great that our staple is nothing comparable to it."

From which it appears, that the wool which we have for centuries imported from Spain, and upon which our finest fabrics of woollen are manufactured, is the produce of sheep originally bred in our own country.

It appears to me, therefore, worthy of enquiry, whether the Cotteswold breed has degenerated, and from what cause—whether the breed of 1464 is extinct—how it was improved in Spain, and still holds its value above British wool, in countries whose agricultural improvements have not kept pace with ours; and how far it is possible to produce the finest wool in this country, without the importation

importation of Merino rams as a cross to the offspring of their ancestors.

The subject appears to me worthy of serious investigation; and I have not a doubt that many useful communications may be produced, by the above extract from that faithful chronicler, "honest John Stowe."

Your's, &c. J. C. RANKIN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Quarterly Review for November, 1809, there is an article on the recently-published travels of Mr. Ker Porter, in Russia, in which the Reviewers, after stating the unnecessary introduction of the whole story of Hamlet into the work, remark, that the "unfortunate prince is murdered over again by a vile translation from the vile Latin of Saxo-Grammaticus." Now, without entering upon any discussion concerning the vileness of the translation, which must be left to shift for itself against the critic's insinuations (and these are, alas! too just,) I shall merely attempt to parry the blow aimed at the original author of the Danish story, or rather against his Latinity, by opposing a shield borrowed on the occasion, from a very celebrated champion in the field of literature, and probably at least as good a judge of Latinity as the Quarterly Reviewers. It is constructed of the following words: "*Dama nobis dedit Saxo-nem Grammaticum, qui suæ gentis historiam splendide magnificèque contextuit: probo vividum et ardens ingenium, orationem nusquam remissam aut dormitantem, tam miram verborum copiam, sententias crebras, et figurarum admirabilem varietatem, ut satis admirari non queam, unde illâ ætate homini Dano tanta vis eloquendi suppetierit.*"—*Erasmus, in Ciceroniano*. If this will not protect the Dane against the critic's lance, let us try another mode of defence in the words of Vossius: "*Quod ad Saxonis dictionem, tanta hujus est elegantia, ut ætatis illius captum plane excedat, imò cum antiquorum et nostri sæculi plurimis ceter.*" *De Histor. Lat. lib. ii. cap. lv.* The celebrated Pontanus has compared the style of Saxo to that of Valerius Maximus.

This may serve as a lesson to Reviewers of all kinds, how they hazard dashing inconsiderate opinions, which, generally speaking, they are much too apt to do.

January 9, 1810.

Your's, &c

CASTIGATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT was with satisfaction that I observed the other day, in your Magazine for November, the letter of your correspondent I. L. P. on the forgery of Bank Notes. The lamentable waste of human life which results from the prevalence of this crime, must be a subject of deep regret to every humane and reflecting person. To the unfortunate men, six in number, whom I. L. P. mentions as having been capitally convicted at the last assizes for Lancaster, and who have since been executed, he might have added, that at the preceding spring-assizes, there were eleven persons found guilty of a similar offence, of whom seven were executed, and four transported. And though in the newspapers these men were said to have been punished for forgery on the Bank of England, the truth is, that they were found guilty, not of forgery properly so called, but of uttering Bank Notes, knowing them to be forged; different crimes, certainly, but confounded together in one common punishment by a late act of parliament, by one clause of which, persons having any forged notes in their possession, are made liable to transportation.

If that superior mode of engraving, recommended by your correspondent, should be found ineffectual to prevent the evil complained of, there is another which he does not touch upon, that would certainly have the desired effect. It is only in the small notes, for one and two pounds, that forgery to any extent exists. To forge the larger notes would not answer the purpose: the parties could not introduce them into circulation; such notes are not wanted for every-day payments; they do not often get into the hands of ignorant people; and when taken, they are naturally subject to a closer scrutiny, in proportion to their increased value. To confirm these remarks, I may appeal to fact. How rare, comparatively, were executions for forgery, before the small Bank Notes appeared!

If then the evil arises from the circulation of these small notes, it is natural to ask, Are they necessary? I reply without hesitation, No. There cannot be a question, that a supply of cash in their place would soon be found when wanted. At present, the notes have driven

driven the cash out of circulation, because it could be more profitably employed. There is a gain on the exportation of gold to the continent; and much, no doubt, has gone out of the kingdom: but let the small notes be called in, and gold enough will return to fill up the vacuum. It is, like any other commodity that is permitted to circulate freely, certain to find its way to the best market; and (unlike some commodities) it is almost impossible to prevent its circulating freely, so easily is it smuggled. Those, therefore, if such there be, who think that if the small notes were abolished, we should want a medium to carry on the daily commerce of life, may rest assured they are much mistaken. To annihilate the whole, understood to be above four millions in amount, would indeed produce a temporary inconvenience. But this is neither necessary, nor, dispersed as the notes are over the country, would it be practicable. Let them be gradually called in, and no inconvenience whatever to the public would result.

To prevent then the prevalence of these lamentable crimes, and their cruel consequences, if nothing else will do, there can be no hesitation in saying that the small notes should be altogether done away. Severe methods have been tried too long. The keeper of Lancaster castle, a good and humane man, is, I am told, grieved and shocked with the numerous executions that have taken place there of late. To pass sentence on the criminals must no doubt have been very painful to the mild and venerable judge who usually presides in the court; and a strong, though perhaps unfounded, opinion, that these awful examples are necessary to the support of public credit, can, I presume, be the only reason why the individuals have not been recommended to the royal mercy.

It is scarcely necessary to observe, that the measure above recommended, would not interfere with the Bank-restriction law. The Bank might be prohibited from issuing notes under 5l. value; and yet privileged not to pay its notes in cash, as long as parliament may think proper.

Your's, &c.

Dec. 19, 1809.

T. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE rage for obtaining titles and hereditary distinctions, has of late years increased astonishingly. During

his Majesty's reign, the peers of England and Ireland have been doubled, and the baronets have never been so numerous as they at present are; those of England amount to five hundred and sixty-one, those of Scotland one hundred and forty eight, and of Ireland one hundred and three: in all eight hundred and twelve. This statement, one would think, either argued amazing magnanimity and talent in our countrymen, (thus to be able to swell our list of worthies) or afforded a convincing proof of their excessive vanity. When we look candidly into the cause, we shall indeed find it highly creditable to our country; for we shall observe that at least one-half of this honorable body is composed of men rewarded for their merits; and that to the other half, the motive of vanity is falsely and invidiously ascribed.

The people of this country, Sir, have of late been gradually refining; or, if I may so term it, the lower orders have been trying to reduce to the same level with themselves the well-born, the well-educated, and the affluent; and accordingly all kinds of fraud and corruption are exercised in order to enable them to effect this by the aid of dress, and every species of imitation. Hence is it to be wondered at, that the man whose family has enjoyed for many generations hereditary possessions, should feel himself somewhat mortified at the upstart pride I have alluded to? He seeks title therefore not from vanity, not from a wish of having additional superiority, but only from the honest desire of maintaining that which nature has allotted to him. How is the wife of a man of fortune to be distinguished now? Are not those persons who are most decidedly her inferiors addressed by the same appellation? Who is there that is not now dubbed an esquire and a gentleman?

From the time of William the Conqueror to the days of James I. we find every man possessing a certain tenure, a knight; and now that knighthood is rendered an inferior order by the introduction of baronetage, it certainly should be the aim of every man to get himself enrolled in this respectable order, who possesses upwards of a thousand a-year in landed property. I am far from including other men, even did their incomes amount to double or treble this sum; it would be hard to say what sort of a medley we might then have! Landed property should alone be included; for, this devolving inalienably to the heirs through

through successive ages, leaves the rank never unsupported. The possessors of this are far more respectable than other persons, since it gives them a sort of prescriptive right over their tenants, which money cannot purchase: it is by the landed interest that a man can be fairly and honorably returned to parliament: it is by the landed interest that that most useful body, the militia of the kingdom is at once raised, headed, and maintained; and services of this latter nature are so well understood, that the ministerial papers have announced the intention of creating several gentlemen of Ireland baronets, on this very account. I hope I have now shown that the acquirement of an hereditary distinction is to be sought by, and will be given to, those who have any way benefited their country; and that the attainment of it even without the claim of reward, may not in every case proceed from vanity.

Aug. 20th.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE attention of the legislature having recently been called to the number of licences, granted under the toleration act, you will have in remembrance, that when Lord Sidmouth made his motion on the subject, his Grace of Canterbury remarked, that "from his own experience, in two dioceses, he was induced to believe the dissenters had increased very much, particularly in the last few years: one cause he conceived to be, the want of churches to contain the people; for the fact was, our population had far outgrown our machinery."

Now, Sir, will you insert the following fact? On Sunday afternoon, the 3d of this month, I went into one of the central churches of the metropolis, and in this large handsome pile, no more than three women, myself, and another individual in the aisle, formed the congregation. The respectable minister was in his sermon, and, from what I heard, I thought it deserved a better and larger audience. But even one of these three women was fast asleep!

A minister went one day to a certain church in the city, to officiate for the lecturer. After a walk of two miles, he entered the church a few minutes before the time, and was surprised not to see an individual in the church except the boy who was tolling the bell, with the surplice on his arm. He went into the vestry, and had just sat down, when a

man in black opened the door, and walking up, addressed him with a very consequential air, "Pray, sir, who may you be?" "Who am I? Such a one, and come to preach for your lecturer this afternoon." "There was nobody here last Sunday," said the man, "and I see nobody to-day." Upon which, taking up his hat, he stalked off with dignity, saying, "Let us depart in peace;" and left the clergyman overwhelmed with indignation.

Woburn, Bedford.

Sept. 13, 1809.

Your's, &c.

M. CASTLEDEN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN looking over the other day, an Explanation of the Church Catechism, published in London, lately, by the booksellers to the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, and taught in many of the most respectable schools and academies about London; in page 16 of the thirty-eighth and last edition, I find, immediately following the question, "What is meant by renouncing him?" (meaning the devil) this answer: "Tha renouncing all familiarity and contracts with the Devil, whereof *witches*, and conjurers, and such as resort to them, are guilty."

There seems to me, Mr. Editor, something extremely improper in this answer; as it tends to make children believe in the existence of *witches*, a doctrine which, except by a few low and ignorant people, is now universally exploded. It is but of small importance, that the reverend author, Mr. Lewes, minister of Margate, Kent, and the publishers, can quote the history of the witch of Endor, in support of this doctrine. For that passage, it is well known, having puzzled our best biblical critics, is to this day not well understood. However, this much is certain respecting it: that the term, there translated *witch*, does not call up to the mind of one, in the least acquainted with the original, that catalogue of crimes for which poor old women in this country, till about a century ago, used to be condemned to the flames. The truth is, were those, who quote and drag in Scripture in support of this, that, and the other doctrine, to study, even with a moderate degree of care, the language of Scripture, and to pay any degree of attention to the laws, customs, manners, and mode of thinking, to which the sacred writers not unfrequently refer, they would find, that, instead of supporting their

their peculiar notions, these passages often militate against them, and are calculated to support doctrines of an opposite tendency. Did people, for instance, attend to this, that in the third chapter of the book of Genesis, the original word translated *sewed*, means to fix, tie, or fasten together in general, be it by a pin of wood, or in any other way; they would not, as is often done, ask that ridiculous question, Where Adam found the needles and thread, with which he sewed the fig-leaves together? And, did they attend to this, that there was a small window in the temple at Jerusalem, commonly called the Needle's Eye, and well known to the Jews by that name, they would not be so apt to find fault with the expression of our Saviour, when he tells us, that "It is easier for a camel to pass through the needle's eye, than for a rich man, by means of his riches, to enter into the kingdom of God." So that, though, for some time before as well as after the days of James VI., who wrote a treatise on witchcraft, the doctrine was believed, yet if the reverend author and publishers of the above Catechism can bring no other proof than they have done, or than is generally known, for the existence of witches, they would have evinced a more rational piety, have shown themselves better pneumaticians, and better acquainted with the Christian system, had they saved themselves the trouble of warning people against resorting to them. A book published with a view of being put into the hands of children, tending to a belief in the existence of witches, however valuable in other respects, comes, in my opinion, with a very bad grace from any connected with the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge. Not doubting that this will find a place in some corner or other of your valuable Miscellany, I am,

Your's, &c.

137, St. Martin's-lane. JAMES HALL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING in your intelligent Miscellany, for September, an account of the rare and beautiful manuscripts of Esther Inglis in the Bodleian library, library of Christ Church, Oxford, and the British Museum, I think it may not be uninteresting to your readers to be informed that another is in my possession, comprising eighteen specimens in different hands of the Proverbs of Solomon, in English, decorated with head-pieces, and entitled

"A New Yeers Gvift for the Right Honorable and Vertuous Lord, my Lord Sidney, of the Hand-Writing and Limning of mee Esther Inglis, the First of Ianvar, 1606."

Your's &c.

Greenwich, JOHN CALDECOTT.
October 9, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the numerous superstitious absurdities which at no very remote period prevailed even among the learned, but which reason and good sense have now happily banished, none was more ridiculous than that of the scrofula, or king's-evil, being cured by the royal touch. Whether our monarchs themselves believed they possessed this miraculous power of healing, or whether they spread this deception to dupe the people into a belief of their divine right, they universally laid claim to it from Edward the Confessor down to the last of the race of Stuart. It does not appear that any of the house of Brunswick have asserted this royal function; at least it has never been publicly announced, as was formerly the practice; but were his present majesty to resume it, such faith is yet put in the assertion of a king, that *all the courtiers*, and the great body of the ignorant multitude, would not hesitate to believe its infallibility. The last sovereign who appears to have exercised this miraculous gift was Queen Anne. In the Royal Gazette of March 12, 1712, appears the following public notice:

"It being her majesty's royal intention to touch publicly for the evil the 17th of this instant March, and so to continue for some time, it is her majesty's command, that tickets be delivered the day before at Whitehall, and that all persons bring a certificate, signed by the minister and church-wardens of their respective parishes, that they never received the royal touch."

Wiseman, serjeant-surgeon to Charles II. gives, in a most reputable work on surgery, a treatise on the king's-evil, in which he speaks of the royal touch in the following terms: "I have myself been a frequent eye-witness of many hundreds of cures performed by His majesty's touch alone, without the assistance of chirurgery, and those many of them such as had tired out the endeavours of able chirurgeons before they came thither. It were endless to relate what I myself have seen, and what I have received acknowledgments of by letter, not only from the several parts of this nation, but also

also from Ireland, Scotland, Jersey, and Germany." It was the office of Mr. Wiseman, as serjeant-surgeon, to select such afflicted objects as were proper to be presented for the royal touch. In the history of the disease, when describing its various states and appearances, he says: "Those which we present to his majesty are chiefly such as have this sort of tumour about the *musculus mastoideus* or neck, with whatever circumstances they are accompanied; nor are we difficult in admitting the thick-chapped upper lips, and eyes afflicted with a *lippitudo*. In other cases we give our judgments more warily." Serjeant-surgeon Wiseman says, elsewhere: "In case of the king's touch, the resolution doth often happen where our endeavours have signified nothing; yea, the very *gummata*; insomuch that I am cautious in predicting concerning them, although they appear never so bad, until fourteen days be over."

Sceptics deny their belief to miracles, from their not being duly attested; but is it possible to desire a more satisfactory testimony of these miraculous cures, than that of a man of science and respectability, under whose immediate inspection they were performed, and who has "himself been a frequent eye-witness of many hundreds of cures performed by his majesty's touch alone?"

The Honorable Daines Barrington, in his Observations on the more Ancient Statutes, inserts what he heard from an old man, a witness in a cause, with regard to this miraculous power of healing. The following are Judge Barrington's words:

"He had, by his evidence, fixed the time of a fact, by Queen Anne's having been at Oxford, and touched him whilst a child for the evil. When he had finished his evidence, I had an opportunity of asking him, Whether he was really cured? Upon which he observed, with a significant smile, 'that he believed himself never to have had a complaint that deserved to be considered as the evil; but that his parents were poor, and had no objection to the bit of gold.'

"It seems to me, that this piece of gold which was given to those who were touched, accounts for the great resort on this occasion, and the supposed afterwards miraculous cures."

Gemelli, the famous traveller, gives an account of 1600 persons offering themselves to be cured of the evil by Louis XIV. on Easter Sunday, in the year 1686. Gemelli himself was present

at the ceremony; and says, the words used were "*Le Roy te touche, Dieu te guerisse.*" Every Frenchman received fifteen sous, and every foreigner thirty. To some of the supposed patients the king said, *Etes-vous malade aussi?*

This power of healing by the kings of France, occasioned great resort to Francis I. while prisoner at Madrid, by the Spaniards, who had not such faith in the efficacy of their own king's touch.

It appears, by a proclamation of James I. March 25, 1617, that the kings of England would not permit any resort to them for these miraculous cures in the summer-time. By another proclamation, of the 18th of June, 1626, it is ordered that no one shall apply for this purpose, who does not bring a proper certificate that he has never been touched before; and the same, it has already been seen, were the terms on which Queen Anne granted her *royal touch*. This regulation undoubtedly must have arisen from some supposed patients who had attempted to receive the bit of gold more than once.

In a prayer-book printed in the year 1708, is a form of the church-service for the occasion of the royal touch. After the Lord's Prayer, it is stated, "Then shall the infirm persons, one by one, be presented to the queen; and while the queen is laying her hands upon them, and is putting the gold about their necks, the chaplain that officiates, turning himself to her majesty, shall say these words following:—God, give a blessing to this work! and grant that these sick persons on whom the queen lays her hands may recover, through Jesus Christ our Lord!—After some other prayers, the chaplain, standing with his face towards them that come to be healed, shall say: 'The Almighty God, who is a most strong tower to all them that put their trust in him, to whom all things in heaven, in earth, and under the earth, do bow and obey, be evermore your defence; and make you know and feel that there is none other name under heaven given to man, and through whom you may receive health and salvation, but only the name of our Lord Jesus Christ! Amen.'

Your's, &c.

September 12, 1809. J. BANNANTINE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"NO species of writing," says Dr. Johnson, "seems more worthy of cultivation than biography, since none can be more delightful or useful."

This sentiment, together with the idea that

that it would not be displeasing to you to hear some account of a deceased friend, has induced me to trouble you with a few memoirs of Taste.

Taste was the offspring of Judgment and Imagination. As he was rather a plain child, his parents endeavoured to remedy the defects of nature by art; but the methods they pursued were so different, that they were continually involved in quarrels respecting him. The consequence of this was, that he was scarcely attended to at all, and used to run about the streets up to his knees in mud. In this condition he was found by Homer, who scraped off some of the dirt that hung about him, and carried him with him, in the capacity of a guide. Homer introduced him to the muses, and when they went to take up their abode at Athens he accompanied them. Here, under their tuition, he improved rapidly; and at an age when other children are thumbing their horn-books, and playing at chuck-farthing, he was engraving on drinking-mugs, and making sonnets. As he grew up, from the company in which he resided, he was of course introduced to all the celebrated poets and artists of the age, who cherished and instructed him; and as he was a popular character, he was enabled to requite their services by rewarding their labours.

Besides, however, his friends, he had (like all who possess intrinsic worth) several enemies. He was nearly killed by Diogenes, for attempting to paint that cynic's tub, and carve his wooden bowl. He once attempted to settle in Sparta; but Lycurgus threw some black broth in his face, and kicked him out of the city, because he could not leap over a ditch.

At length, during the decay of Athens, finding it impossible to reside in a state continually harassed, partially subdued, and universally terrified by powerful enemies, he removed to Rome. Here he became a great favourite at court, under the reign of Augustus. After that emperor's death, his own friends also gradually dying, he began himself to droop, and his destruction was nearly completed by an immense course of Latin divinity. Thus situated, deprived of his friends, weak and wounded in his condition, and despised, he became hypochondriacal, and for some time languished unheard of.

At length he again appeared, though scarcely discernible from the rude weeds of Gothic barbarity that covered him. Weak, deformed, and secluded from pub-

lic life in the gloom of a monastery, it was scarcely known that he existed, until, in the age of chivalry, he was again called forth in the service of the fair sex. From this time he began to gain strength and respectability. The reason of this was that, although he had been forgotten, his works remained; which, on his first re-appearance, were eagerly consulted; and it was universally agreed that the author must be worthy of the highest degree of honor and respect. He was in consequence declared supreme judge of works of art and science, patron and protector of all artists and professors of literature, and president of all scientific establishments. His power now became unlimited; and, still feeling an affection for Italy, the scene of his former grandeur, he made it the seat of his present greatness. After some centuries however of just and undisputed sway, certain eccentricities were observed in his behaviour, which much alarmed his friends; and at length he gave full proof of insanity, by falling in love with and marrying Folly, a being whom he had always before despised and hated. By her he had a son called Absurdity, by whom he was dethroned: after which he languished a short time and then died; leaving but few friends to lament his loss.

It is not my intention now to enter into a history of the reign of Absurdity; but should this be deemed worthy of publication, you may perhaps hear some account of him, from

Your's &c.

NON-RES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is somewhat surprising, that your correspondent R. B. p. 471 of your last volume, in consulting Horace for authorities respecting *flebilis*, should have overlooked the following sentence:

Flebilis sponsæ juvenemve raptum

Plorat.

Lib. 4. Od. 2. Lin. 21, 22.

Here *flebilis* is evidently used in precisely the same signification as that in which Lord Hailes has employed it. More instances of a similar use of the word may probably occur in classic authors. To search for them, however, is unnecessary; as this one example is of itself quite sufficient to vindicate his lordship from the hasty charge preferred against him by your correspondent.

Hanslope,

Your's, &c.

Dec. 8. 1809.

W. SINGLETON.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS of JOHN WALLIS, D.D. *sometime SAVILIAN PROFESSOR of GEOMETRY, in the UNIVERSITY of OXFORD, KEEPER of the ARCHIVES, MEMBER of the ROYAL SOCIETY, and CHAPLAIN in ORDINARY to KING CHARLES II. Originally compiled from SCARCE DOCUMENTS.*

DR. WALLIS was the son of the Rev. John Wallis, M. A. minister of Ashford, in Kent, and was born in November, 1616: his father dying when he was young, he was indebted for his education to the care and kindness of his mother, who sent him to school; first to Tenterden, in his native county, and afterwards to Felsted, in Essex, where he became pretty well acquainted with the Latin and Greek languages, and also obtained some knowledge of Hebrew. Being at home during the Christmas vacation, he learnt from a younger brother the first rules of common arithmetic, which was his initiation into mathematics, and all the teaching he had; but he afterwards prosecuted it as a pleasing diversion at spare hours, for mathematics were not at that time looked upon as academical learning. In the year 1632, he was sent to the university of Cambridge, and there admitted in Emanuel college, under the tuition of Mr. Anthony Burgess, a pious, learned, and able scholar, a good disputant, an eminent preacher, and afterwards minister of Sutton-Colefield, in Warwickshire. Dr. Wallis proceeded Bachelor of Arts in 1637, and Master of Arts in 1640: he entered into orders, and was ordained by bishop Curle; and lived about a year as chaplain in the house of Sir Richard Darby, at Buttercrum, in Yorkshire; and two years with the Lady Vere, (widow of the Lord Horatio Vere.) He was afterwards fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge, but quitted his fellowship on his marriage in 1644. About this time he was also appointed one of the secretaries to the Assembly of Divines at Westminster; and during his attendance on the assembly, he was a minister in London, first in Feuchurch-street, and afterwards in Ironmonger-lane, where he continued till his removal to Oxford. There the doctor prosecuted his studies; till he at length attained to such proficiency, as to be reputed one of the first mathematici-

ans of the age in which he lived. "He was (says Mr. Scarborough,) one of the greatest masters of geometry that hath appeared in any of these later ages; the honour of our country, and the admiration of others." Mr. Oughtred says, "he was a person adorned with all ingenious and excellent arts and sciences, pious and industrious, of a deep and diffusive learning, an accurate judgment in all mathematical studies, and happy and successful to admiration in decyphering the most difficult and intricate writings; which was indeed his peculiar honour, and affords the greatest instance ever known of the force and penetration of the human understanding." I shall here give the reader the doctor's own account of the first-outset of this business. "About the beginning of our civil wars, a chaplain of Sir William Waller showed me, as a curiosity, an intercepted letter written in cypher, (and it was indeed the first thing I had ever seen of the kind); and asked me, between jest and earnest, if I could make any think of it? and was surprised, when I told him, perhaps I might. It was about ten o'clock when we rose from supper; and I withdrew to my chamber to consider of it. By the number of different characters in it, I judged it could be no more than a new alphabet; and before I went to bed I found it out; which was my first attempt upon decyphering: and I was soon pressed to attempt one of a different character, consisting of numerical figures, extending to four or five hundred numbers, with other characters intermixed, which was a letter from Secretary Windebank, (then in France,) to his son in England; and was a cypher hard enough, not unbecoming a secretary of state. And when, upon importunity, I had taken a great deal of pains with it without success, I threw it by; but after some time I resumed it again, and had the good hap to master it.

"Being encouraged by this success beyond expectation, I have ventured upon many others, and seldom failed of any that I have attempted for many years; though of late the French methods of cyphers are grown so extremely intricate, that I have been obliged to quit many of them, without having patience to go through with them." The following

extracts from the copies of his letters are a convincing proof of his labour and success in it: and that he never gave up a cypher while he had the least hope of succeeding. In a letter to the Earl of Nottingham, who was at that time Secretary to William III. dated August 4th, 1689, he says: "From the time your lordship's servant brought me the letter yesterday morning, I spent the whole day upon it, (scarce giving myself time to eat,) and most part of the night; and was at it again early this morning, that I might not make your messenger wait too long." In another: "I wrote to his lordship the next day, on account of the difficulty I at first apprehended, the papers being written in a hard cypher, and in a language of which I am not thoroughly master; but sitting close to it in good earnest, I have (notwithstanding that disadvantage) met with better success, and with more speed, than I expected. I have therefore returned to his lordship the papers which were sent me, with an intelligible account of what was there in cypher." Being hard pressed by the Earl of Nottingham, he thus writes at the conclusion of one of his letters: "But, my lord, it is hard service, and I am quite weary. If your honour were sensible how much pains and study it cost me, you would pity me; and there is a proverb of not riding a free horse too hard." The doctor, I suppose, thought it was now high time (after he had decyphered so many letters,) that some notice were taken of his services; he therefore begins to give his lordship the hint: he was a little more plain in his next, wherein he says, "However I am neglected, I am not willing to neglect their majesties' service; and have therefore re-assumed the letters which I had laid by, and which I here send decyphered: perhaps it may be thought worth little, after I have bestowed a great deal of pains upon them, and be valued accordingly; but it is not the first time that the like pains have been taken to as little purpose, by, my lord," &c.—In another appears the following postscript, dated August 15, 1691: "But, my lord, I do a little wonder to receive so many fresh letters from your lordship without taking any notice of what I wrote in my last, which I thought would have been too plain to need a decypherer; certainly your other clerks are better paid, or else they would not serve you."

In a letter to a friend, he says: "It is true, I have had all along a great many good words; that he is my humble servant—my faithful servant—my very faithful servant—that he will not fail to acquaint the king with my diligence and success in this difficult work," &c. But he met with a better master in Lord Arlington, for whom he did not do the tenth part of what he had done for the earl. And as the doctor was thus treated by our own ministers, so he was not used much better by those of the elector of Brandenburg, for whose service he had decyphered some of the French letters, the contents of which were of great consequence; the decyphering of which quite broke the French king's measures in Poland for that time, and caused his ambassadors to be thrust out with disgrace, to their king's great prejudice and disappointment. Take the doctor's own words:—"Mr. Smettan, (the elector's envoy,) entertained me all the while with a great many fine words and great promises, (which, when decyphered, I found to be nulls,) telling me what important service it was to his master, and how well accepted, and what presents I was to receive from him; and in particular, that I was to have a rich medal, with an honourable inscription, and a gold chain of great value, which (he said) he expected by the next post: but after all, he left England without making me the least requital for all my pains and trouble, save that once he invited me to dine with him, which cost me more in coach-hire thither and back than would have paid for as good a dinner at an ordinary. I believe that the elector does not know how unhand-somely I have been used; and I take it unkind of his envoy to treat me as a child or as a fool, to be wheedled on to hard services with fine words, and yet to think me so weak as to be unable to understand him; when I had decyphered for them between two and three hundred sheets of very difficult and very different cyphers, they might, I think, at least have offered me porter's pay, if not that of a scrivener. I did not contract with them, but did it frankly; for, having a prince to deal with, I was to presume he would deal like himself." Whether it was in consequence of the doctor's letters, or that they were ashamed of their own ingratitude, or from whatever cause it proceeded, the medal so long talked of, and so long expected, was at last

last sent. However, though they were so unwilling to reward his services, yet they were desirous to prevent his art of decyphering from dying with him; for which purpose he was solicited by Mr. Leibnitz, by order of George I. then elector of Hanover, to instruct a young gentleman whom he would send over; and desired the doctor to make his own terms. But he excused himself by saying, "that he should always be ready to serve his electoral highness, whenever there should be occasion; but, as his art of decyphering was a curiosity that might be of further service to his own country, he could not think of sending it abroad without the consent of his sovereign."

This was a great act of disinterestedness in the doctor, and deserves the highest commendation; because it is certain he might have made a very advantageous bargain for himself, without the least impropriety of conduct, had he not preferred the good of his country to his own private emolument; and it was, no doubt, considered as such by King William, who settled on him a pension of 100*l*. a year, with survivorship to his grandson, whom he had instructed in the art of decyphering at the particular desire of his majesty. We must now look back, and see the other methods in which his useful pen was employed; and we shall find it at no period idle. About the year 1653 he published his "*Tractus de Loquelâ Grammatica-physicus*;" wherein he gives a particular account of the physical or mechanical formation of sounds used in speech, or expressed by the letters of several languages. In the year 1699, he published at Oxford three large folios upon mathematics, with this title, "*Mathesis Universalis*." Part of the third volume of his "*Opera Mathematica*," is employed in preserving and restoring divers ancient Greek authors, which were in danger of being lost. In the year 1642, he published a book, entitled "*Truth Tried*;" in answer to a treatise written by Lord Brook, entitled "*The Nature of Truth*." In the year 1653 was published, in Latin, his *Grammar of the English Tongue*, for the use of foreigners; in which he has a curious observation on words beginning with *cr*, as if they took their meaning from the cross. In his "*Praxis Grammatica*," he gives us the following jeu-d'esprit, which shows him to have been so well acquainted with the English tongue, as to be able to translate extempore, from

the French, an example of joining kindred sound (*sensus*) with kindred words. In the above book the doctor says, "A certain learned French gentleman proposed to me the underwritten four chosen French verses, composed on purpose; boasting from it wonderfully of the felicity of his French language, which expressed kindred senses by kindred words; complaining, in the mean while, of our English one, as very often expressing kindred senses by words conjoined by no relation:

Quand un cordier, cordant, veult corder une corde;

Pour sa corde corder, trois cordons il accorde:
Mais, si un des cordons de la corde décorde,
Le cordon discordant fait décorde la corde.

But, that I might show that this felicity of language was not wanting to our own, immediately, without making choice of fresh matter, I translated verbally the same four verses into the English tongue, retaining the same turn of words which he had observed in his, only substituting the word *twist*, purely English, for the exotic word *cord*, which he expected me to use:

When a twister, a-twisting, will twist him a twist,

For the twisting his twist, he three twines doth entwist;

But, if one of the twines of the twist do untwist,

The twine that untwisteth, untwisteth the twist.

And to them these four others:

Untwirling the twine that untwisted between,

He twirls with his twister the two in a twine:

Then, twice having twisted the twines of the twine,

He twisteth the twine he had twined in twain.

And these;

The twain that, in twining before in the twine,

As twins were entwisted, he now doth untwine:

'Twixt the twain intertwisting a twipe more between,

He, twirling his twister, makes a twist of the twine."

In the year 1658, came out his "*Commercium Epistolicum*," being an epistolary correspondence between Lord Brouncker and Dr. Wallis, on one part, and Messrs. Fermate and Frenicle, (two French gentlemen) on the other; occasioned

occasioned by a challenge given by Mr. Fermate, to the English, Dutch, and French mathematicians, to answer a numerical question: but this sort of questions were not such as the doctor was fond of; therefore, at first, he did not pay that attention to it which it seemed to require; but how he succeeded afterwards may be learnt from the following extracts. Sir Kenelm Digby thus writes to the doctor from Paris: "I beseech you to accept of the profession I here make you, with all truth and sincerity; which is, that I honour most highly your great parts and worth, and the noble productions of your large and knowing mind, which maketh you the honour of our nation, and envy of all others; certainly you have had the satisfaction to have had the two greatest men in France, (Messrs. Fermate and Frenicle) to cope with; and I doubt not but your letter will make them, and all the world, give as large and as full a deference to you. This excellent production of your single brain hath convinced our mathematicians here, that, like Samson, you can easily break and snap asunder all the Philistines' cords and snares, when the assault cometh warmly upon you." Mr. Frenicle writes thus to Sir Kenelm Digby:—"I have read over the last letter of the great Dr. Wallis, from which it appears plain to me, how much he excels in mathematical knowledge. I had given my opinion of him dreaming, but now I willingly give my judgment of him waking. Before, I saw Hercules, but it was playing with children; now I behold him destroying monsters at last, going forth in gigantic strength. Now must Holland yield to England, and Paris to Oxford." Thus ended this learned dispute; during which many other ingenious problems were started, and solved, equally to the honour of the doctor.

In 1655, Mr. Thomas Hobbes published "Six Lessons to the Professors of Mathematics in Oxford." Upon this the doctor wrote an answer, entitled, "Due Correction for Mr. Hobbes, or School Discipline for not saying his Lesson right." In 1661, he was appointed one

of the divines who were empowered to review the book of Common Prayer. He wrote and published sundry tracts, and a great variety of letters, on philosophical, mathematical, and mechanical, subjects. Upon the Restoration he met with great respect; and was not only admitted one of the king's chaplains in ordinary, but likewise confirmed in his two places of Savilian professor, and keeper of the archives, at Oxford. To what has been said of the doctor, I may add, that he was well skilled in the most noble science of theology: the degree of eminence to which he attained in this particular, adds a lustre to all his other numerous, both natural and acquired, excellences. He published a few sermons in his life-time; and a volume has also been published since his death. It does not appear that Dr. Wallis had any considerable church-preference, nor that he was desirous of it; for, writing to a friend upon that subject, he says, "I have not been fond of being a great man; studying more to be serviceable, than to be great; and therefore have not sought after it." However, in the year 1693, the queen made him the proffer of the deanry of Hereford, which, being not quite agreeable to his mind, he declined; probably not thinking it worth his accepting: for, he observes to a friend upon this occasion, that: "It was a proverb, when I was a boy, Better sit still, than rise to fall. If I have deserved no better, I shall doubt whether I have deserved this; it being but equivalent to what I have, and with which I am contented: I am an old man, and am not like to enjoy any place long." Thus did that great and good man give his labours to his country, without seeking those emoluments and rewards which others, without the least degree of merit, pursue with the greatest eagerness, and think themselves injured if they do not attain them.

The doctor lived to a good old age, being upwards of eighty-seven when he died, (October 28, 1703.) He was interred in the choir of St. Mary's church, in Oxford, where a handsome monument is erected to his memory, with a Latin inscription.

SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of scarce and curious Books.

THE following Latin Oratorio has been copied from an ancient manuscript, found, some years ago, in the library of Marquis Scati at Milan. It was performed for the first time at Milan while Milton was there; and is the famous original so much talked of by the learned, which gave him the hint of his Poem.

Protoparentum Crimen et Pœna. Oratorium Musicis Expressis Modulis, A. D. Cajetano Furlonio Cithareda, cujus Fidebus commisit, S. Poeta cantans vobis Divinu, decimo secundo Kal. Aprilis.

INTERLOCUTORES.

ADAM,
HÆVA,
LUCIFER.

ORATORIUM.

Adam.—QUOCUMQUE fert ocellus,
Tui luminis favillam
Mei Creatoris Numinis,
Sit unda, sive tellus,
Recordor; dum superbæ
Et simplices arbusculæ,
Feræ, animantia, et herbæ,
Obediunt mihi, et stirpium minusculæ.
Origo rerum,
Dierum auctor,
Tui sum imago,
Tua sum compago,
Et tamen favore
Imperii in imperio me vincis
amore.

Lucif.—Quæ vox? quis iste fragor?
Heu! in tenebras agor;
Cito erumpite furæ molestæ
Umbrae infestæ,
Cito nigrum induite velum:
Loto compactus homo eripit Cælum.
Quid timetis? umbrae amatæ,
Vos incendia si fovetis,
Quid timetis?

Symphonia.

Turbo, nimbus evanescat,
Lampas luminum clarescat,
Mæstum æther serenare,
Adæ somnum concitate.
Somni soror Mors nunc sit,
Tua lumina reconde,
Adam dormi.

Symphonia placida.

Adam.—Ad murmur auræ tremulæ
Rosa ridet Solis filia,

Inter flores gaudia teneo,
Lætor simul, et ignoro,
An Cælum pictum floribus,
An terra clara stellis,
Violæ quoque solis æmulæ
Quietem animi componunt,
Reclinabo super lilia.

Ad murmur auræ tremulæ
Rosa ridet Solis filia.

Lucif.—Claude lumina,

Te volo.

Morte quidem punitum;
Si pugnando amisi Cælum
Restat adhuc illud telum,
Quo me impia allexit sors;
Vindicta pulchrior erit tua mors.

Adam.—Auræ silete,

Satis lussistis:

Minimum quietis rogo

Æther amicum?

Lucif.—Æther ridet dum serenum

Vocant lumina sopores,

Inter placidos horrores

Bibes tu dulce venenum.

Æther, &c.

Quæ nubes importuna
Nunc obumbrat dormientem!
Cor meum gelidus tremor cruciat,
Timenda est procella:
Dormientis lateri surgit puella,
Quæ flavos crines explicat,
Unda ejus luce ridet,
Ah, fluctuat cor meum,
Hæc socia et uxor illi erit nunc data?

Adam.—O Consorts grata!

Quæ tanta pulchritudo
Cor in pectore inflammavit?

Hæva.—Cæli favor incendia suscitavit,

Solatum animi

Adam tu es,

Cordis unanimi

Tu cara spes

Ut tibi indulgeam

Quam cupiam scis

Effare flagita,

Pete quod vis?

Adam.—Quam pulchra, quam decora
Mihi conjux tu es!

Cara conjux,

Hæva.—Vir amate,

a 2. Dies refulgeat serena.

Adam.—Ardeat cor splendore victum,

Hæva.—Cor amoris doleat strictum

a 2. Insolubili catena.

Cara, &c.

Adam.—De meo latere

Tu caro mea?

Hæva.—Sponse fidelis,

Fidem tu serva.

T

Adam,

Adam.—Tu serva amorem.

Hæva.—Lignum vitæ poma præbet?

Adam.—Ne tangamus.

Hæva.—Ne gustemus.

Adam.—Decretum nobis vetat supremum,
Infelices

Innocentia si perdimus candorem.

Hæva.—Solve timorem :

Non me ducit insana cupido ;

Indelebilis erit, et lex,

Quod mihi, et tibi fido

Immineat dura nex.

Non me, &c.

Lucif.—Ah invida sors !

Irae, furorēs lacerant cor,

Bella parentur dira

Serpentis forma, Numinis ira.

Falleris Adam, falleris,

Firma si credis gaudia.

Terræ deliciæ,

Uxoris blanditiæ

Suscitabunt majores ardores.

Auge metum,

In innocentia tua faciam te inquietum.

Adam.—Quid turbaris ?

Quid vexaris ?

Hæva amata, cara mea,

Cessent metus,

Cessent fletus.

Hæva.—Fulminate ?

Contumacem vindicate,

Tunc me Astra si sim rea ?

Adam.—Quid vexaris ? &c.

Hæva.—Si culpa fatalis,

Si error lethalis

Nos Cælum lædendo,

Et escam edendo

Sæviret in me.

Cor meum virtutis

Abiret a spe.

Adam.—In nulla Deus re

Erit Adam contra te.

Hæva.—Deus salutis

Si peccassem coram te

Cor meum virtutis

Abiret a spe.

Finis primæ Partis.

SECUNDA PARS.

Hæva.—Auræ placidæ,

Zephyri molles

Per prata, per colles

Dulce murmur,

Per frondes effate,

Temperate

Flatu levi

Consortis ardorem.

Adam.—Vos odorem

Alis roseis portate

Auræ gratæ,

Et conjugis suspiria

Jam dulciter lenite :

Suaviter spirate.

Suspiriorum auræ

Tuorum luminum succedat sol,

Sic splendor visus terram sæpundet,

Et oris fons gratiis redundet.

Hæva.—Astra lugida, quando Cæli

Per cæruleum vagamini,

Adæ meo sponso fideli

Cor e pectore furamini.

Astra, &c.

Lucif.—Non opus est furis,

Ut cadat, et ruat

Adamus cum prole.

Fœmina tegit rosis præcipitia,

Cum sit saporē nata,

Et sæpe blando vultu fovet vitia :

Cæli proles, qua læta vagaris,

Quare pomum, quod rubescit,

Et in orbem statim crescit,

Ut æmuletur Cælum rubore

Non gustatis sub frondium virgore ?

Cæli, &c.

Adam.—Hocce pomum est amenum ;

Sed amaro succo conditum,

Sapor ejus est venenum,

Ne tangamus.

Hæva.—Forsan tactus

Franget legem vetantis.

Adam.—Tangendo detinemur,

Tenendo nos comprehendimur,

Præhendendo possidemur,

Et possidendo vendimur.

Tangendo, &c.

Lucif.—Insana lex deludit vos.

Adam.—Legis decretum devinxit nos.

Hæva.—Vlr dilecte, tu times ?

Adam.—Anguis latet, Hæva, in herba,

Cave, timeo pericula.

Lucif.—Audite vos mea verba.

Adam.—Verba non sunt sed spicula.

Sub hac arbore amœnissima

Nobis latet mors acerba.

Hæva.—Ejus monet rotunditas

Olympum cernere,

Sic sapor ejus, docet

Cælum spernere.

Sua quemque fert voluptas,

Trahitque quo desiderat ;

Homo se ipso prehenditur,

Leges nunc esse ruptas,

Non curat, non considerat.

Sua, &c.

Lucif.—Eritis instar Dei

Bonum scientes et malum,

Adam sume tu quoque

Pomum gutturi gratum.

Adam.—Hæva, sprevisti incauta Dei man-

datum.

Hæva.—Dulcis est ori sapor.

Adam.—Mihi videtur vapor.

Labiorum cantu,

Luminum planctu

Decipit

Insicit

Amantis cor,

Adam vitam despera,

Res nimis vera

Querelæ, dolores,

Mendaces languores,

Et lacrymæ viles,

Sunt noxiæ blanditiæ fœm-

niles.

Hæva.

Hæva.—Cælum iras dat ultrices.

Adam.—Infelices

Montes operiant nos !

Lucif.—Nobis parta est victoria,

In cuna Lucifer tumulavit vos :

Incautos cæpi,

Cautos decepi,

Arte, versutia

Evomi venenum,

Mærore suspirant,

Dolore delirant,

Cor tabescit angustiis plenum.

Arte, versutia

Evomi venenum.

Adam.—Ah mei causa doloris !

Hæva, fuge !

Hæva.—Sequar te,

Quæ vox clamat contra nos ?

Adam.—Siste gradus,

In cortice plantarum

Sententiascripta est.

Hæva.—Lege, Adam, coram me.

Adam.—" In frontis sudore

" Vescar infelix pane.

Hæva.—" Parturiam in dolore.

Adam.—" Gradietur anguis supra pectus
mane."

Hæva.—"In duo flumina

Si sunt satis nea lumina

Largo fluctu,

Mæsto luctu

Vos abite,

Fraude perdita serpentis

Fuit Hæva exitium gentis,

Nimis læsit Numen vitæ.

Vos abite

Mæsto luctu,

Largo fluctu

Si sunt satis mea lumina

In duo flumina.

Adam.—" Oh virtus magna lacrymæ do-
lentis !

Mollitur Cælum stilla pœnitentis."

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

A SCOTTISH PRAYER.

IN the year 1379, a dreadful pestilence happened in the northern parts of this kingdom, insomuch that whole families were swept away. During the height of this calamity, the Scots took the advantage to enter the land, and carried off great spoils in small parties; but durst not stay long for fear of infection. Asking some of the English the reason of so great a mortality among them, and being told that it came "by the grace of God," they therefore, by way of preservative, used every evening and morning the following prayer, or charm:—"God, and St. Mango, St. Thomas, and St. Andrew, shield us this day from God's grace, and the foul deaths that Englishmen die upon."

DON SANCHE.

One of the grandees of Spain being at the consistory at Rome, the pope proclaimed him King of Egypt. The prince, hearing the applauses of the assembly, and not understanding the Latin language, asked his interpreter what it meant. "Sir," says he, "the pope has created you King of Egypt."—"I must not then be ungrateful," said he; "do you arise, and proclaim from me, the holy father Caliph of Bagdad."—*Mem. Vie. de Petrarch*, vol. ii, p. 200.

THE SURPRISE.

Some years ago, it matters not how many, an organ was erected in the church at Aylsham, in the county of

Norfolk. The organist of the cathedral of Norwich was to open the organ. He arrived in due time; and was admired by the crowd for his beau-like appearance, to which, being a young man, he had no objection. He ascended the organ-gallery stairs; made a most consequential bow to the builder, who bowed most respectfully in return; placed himself on the stool, adjusted his long ruffles, and drew out all the stops: stop diapason, open diapason, principal twelfth, tierce, cornet sesquialtia, trumpet, and regretted that there was not a clarion. After keeping the audience in suspense for a reasonable time, his fingers descended on the full chord of D. Not a note spoke; the organ was dumb. Enraged and disappointed at not producing the intended grand effect, he stamped most furiously, as a signal to the blower to administer that wind, without which an organ, like a windmill, is a body without a soul. He had no doubt he heard the wind rushing into the chest, ready to be emitted most copiously; as grand music in an organ consumes a great deal of that necessary commodity. Again he struck the full chord of D. Not a sound was heard; the organ, again, was dumb. Being a man of genius, and rather a fanciful imagination, though he did not believe in the existence of Æolus, yet he began to think there had been a conspiracy against him. He stared at the builder in the utmost consternation,

The builder, whose eye sparkled with conceit, thus addressed him: "Don't be alarmed, sir, you have made a mistake."—"A mistake!" replied the terrified organist: "what mistake?"—"Why, sir, you have drawn all the stops."—"To be sure I have; who ever heard of an organ's sounding when the stops were undrawn?"—"Oh, sir, that is very true; but my organ, sir, is differently constructed; when you wish it to sound, you must push in all the stops."—The organist, instructed by this most eccentric and original builder, played as good a voluntary as the shattered state of his wits and nerves would allow; and never forgot the opening of the organ at Aylsham.

PAINTED GLASS.

The art of producing pictures of coloured glass is exercised two ways: (1.) Plates of stained glass are cut into the shape of figures, and joined by leaden outlines; and on these plates a shading is afterwards traced by the painter, which gives features to the faces, and folds to the drapery:—(2.) Vitriifiable colours are attached to plates of white glass, which are afterwards replaced in the oven, and thus converted into a transparent enamelling. The first sort of painted glass is cheaper; but the shading wears off by the insensible corrosion of the atmosphere. The second sort defies every accident, except fracture; but the colour of the figures suffers in the oven. For small objects the first sort, for large objects the second sort, as far as art is concerned, seems most adapted.

Many gentlemen of fortune are at this time fitting up their parish-churches with windows of painted glass. Armorial bearings are too often chosen as the theme of decoration. These are proper in the vestibule, or guard-room, of a palace; but they do not excite ideas corresponding with the purpose of the temple. Figures of hovering angels, or personages included in the communion of saints, such as Adam, Eve, Enoch, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Judas Maccabæus, Jesus, and Paul, are better adapted for church-windows; because they may naturally be supposed to hover in our atmosphere, and to perch with delight on the parapet of the temples where their memory is cherished, and their actions are commemorated. If the circular chasm, which admits the rain of heaven into the pantheon of Rome, were closed by a ceiling of painted glass,

centrally representing an inaccessible glory, surrounded by festoons of cherubs and seraphs floating in varied attitudes of adoration, who would not enter the long-hallowed precinct with augmented awe and admiration?

Of our writers on glass-painting, I know none earlier than Walter Geddes: "The Manner how to anneal or paint in Glass:" London, 1616.—Of our artists, I know none more excellent than Jervis, who executed the celebrated window at Oxford.

The application of painted glass in our dwellings, to windows of rooms whose inside should be invisible, as water-closets, or to windows of rooms whose prospect is disagreeable, which is often the case at the back of town-houses, is a luxury too much neglected.

In a Century of Epistles of Claud. Bart. Morisoli, printed at Dijon, in 1656, an attempt has been made to prove, from Seneca and Vopiscus Firmius, that the ancients were acquainted with the art of painting on glass. The oldest preserved specimens of the art are German, and of the eleventh century.—See Pezen's Treasury of Anecdotes, p. 131.—Albert Durer painted much glass.

SALAD-SAUCE.

Why do we pour over our lettuces a mixture of oil, vinegar, and mustard? The practice began in Judea; where, in order to render palatable the bitter herbs eaten with the paschal lamb, it was usual, (says Moses Kotsensis,) to sprinkle over them a thick slabby sauce called Karoseth, which was composed of the oil drawn from dates, or from pressed raisin-kernels, of vinegar, and of mustard. Maimonides adds a seasoning of salt and pepper, which shows that he had a good taste, and deserved to dress salad for the prince of the captivity.

ZENOBIÆ.

Gibbon, in the eleventh chapter of his first volume, has related with his impressive critical eloquence, the political history of Zenobia. One question he leaves undiscussed: What was the personal religion of this heroine?

The describers of the ruins of Palmyra assume, that the chief temple was dedicated to the sun. Even in this case the alternative occurs:—(1.) Were the sovereigns of Palmyra of the religion of the Persian empire, monotheists, who worshipped the sun merely as the emblem of God? or, (2.) were they idolaters, who, among other gods, worshipped preferably Apollo, Bel, or Elagabalus,

galalus, by all which names the sun is said to have been called in Syria?

Basnage, in his history of the Jews, (vi. c. 13, § 19,) says positively, that Zenobia was (3.) a Jewess; resting chiefly on a passage of Trebellius Pollio, which shows, that she observed the directions given by Moses (Leviticus xv. 19—33) to married women. The passage is this:

Cujus ea castitas fuisse dicitur, ut ne virum suum quidem sciret, nisi tentatis conceptionibus: nam quum semel concubuisse, expectatis menstruis continebat se, si prægnans esset; sin minus, iterum potestatem querendis liberis dabat.

I contend, that she was (4.) an unitarian Christian.—These are my reasons:

I. All the Saracens, of whom Odenatus was king, remained, until the time of Mahomet, unitarian Christians; and though they acknowledged as prophets both Moses and Jesus, they neither adopted that dissection of deity into the Father and the Logos, which the Alexandrian school, nor that further dissection of deity, into Father, Logos, and Spiritus Sanctus, which the Roman school, imagined.

II. The Jewish manners of Zenobia do not prove, that she was not of the religion of her country; for the Jewish women who became Christians, did, nevertheless, persevere in the traditional neatness of their original sect.

III. Zenobia gave the bishopric of Antioch to Paul of Samosata, who was an avowed unitarian Christian, a follower of Artemon.

The testimony of Athanasius, who calls her a Jewess, is perhaps resolvable into one of those hyperboles of controversy, according to which Socinians are called Deists by the orthodox.

BIRTH.

Birth is of no other value than as it implies the advantages of education, connections, and behaviour; and these, as they increase the powers of usefulness, and add to the pleasures of the community, are not to be cynically despised.

Yet, if a man without birth attains its privileges, and is learned, courteous, and benevolent, has acquired honourable friends and public confidence (possessing the merit to have gained them by his conduct, without the good fortune which stamped them his inheritance), he is entitled to a greater share of respect than pedigree could have bestowed; and is higher in the order of moral beings, than the name of any father could have placed him; and if he should esteem himself

more upon his descent from an ancient family, than upon becoming the founder of a good one, he is a disgrace to whatever arms he may bear.

It has been observed in general, that people who do not possess the distinctions of ancestry or rank, are apt to value them most; and become so elated by any attentions they receive from men thus endowed, as to disregard all the worth they have witnessed, and all the kindness they have experienced, from persons of inferior extraction and lower order.

If only the ignorant and undiscerning paid this homage to adventitious circumstances, it would create little wonder; common minds are naturally dazzled by appearances, and influenced by opinions; but that men of abilities should alike be subject to this weakness, and equally be flattered by admission into the society of those whom high titles and hereditary estates alone have set above themselves, has excited the severest censures of the moralist. Without meaning to defend this abatement of intellectual dignity, perhaps some allowances may be made for human frailty, even in instances so mortifying to the pride of human reason. Men of genius, but more particularly men of taste, are endowed with finer perceptions than others: they have more imagination, more irritability. To such, coarse manners and the grossness of vulgar habits are peculiarly disgusting; and when they gain access to circles where every wish is anticipated which delicacy could form, and every want supplied which fastidiousness could create; where the desire to please, though inculcated by art, appears prompted by benevolence, and where the surrounding scenery is elegant and splendid; it requires ascetic virtue rather than eminent talents, to remain unenchanted by the glare, and uninfluenced by the delusion.

All the arts excepting poetry, (and poetry of the higher order alone excepted,) have a tendency to strengthen the impressions of the senses, and consequently to weaken the powers of the mind.

The arts are chiefly cultivated in these societies; and the effect of novelty added to their bewitching nature, cannot but be great over men of exquisite organization.

Lycurgus, who meant to form an inflexible national character, was so aware of this tendency, that he banished the arts from the commonwealth; and their high degree of culture at Athens, inter-

woven with their attendant luxuries, has been considered as the origin of the declension of that city.

But though this weakness be found with men of talents, it is not so with men of science: these are born with a patient temperament, (the proper soil for knowledge,) and this is one reason that grandeur and its appendages have little influence over them. There is also another: the objects of a philosophic mind are superior; reason and truth have a potent efficacy in bracing every faculty of the soul, and enlarging every power of the understanding. Men employed in deep researches, whether they dive into the properties of matter, watch the revolution of orbs, or study the solution of problems, are not very likely to be diverted

from their pursuits even by social entertainments, or convivial powers; much less to be dazzled by the dignity of pedigree, the glitter of pomp, or the elegances of address.

Fancy may seek for beauties to depicture, and wit for manners to delineate; but philosophy has no other aim than discoveries to instruct:

*Principibus placuisse viris non ultima laus est,**
Hor. Epist. 17. Lib. 1.

may be the sentiment of men of taste; but it is the nature of men of science, to behold birth, affluence, and splendor, *oculo irretorto.*

* ——— Nor mean the praise,
These deities of human-kind to please.
FRANCIS.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE OAK.

'T WAS winter; and except a leaf
Yet trembling here and there,
December, icy-handed thief,
Had stript the forest bare.

Its tawny foliage strown around,
And silver'd o'er with sleet;
Profusely carpeted the ground,
And rustled to my feet;

When 'mid the solitary scene,
A rustic seat I sought,
And pensive, yet devoid of spleen,
Indulg'd a moral thought.

An aged oak with ample head,
And arms extended wide,
Part living, shiver'd part, and dead,
Rose tow'ring by my side.

A hoary rime its branches grac'd,
Resembling most a beard;
While, clasping its gigantic waist,
An ivy green appear'd.

Its rev'rend aspect fixt my eye;
I felt a pleasing awe;
A ruminating reverie,
Inspir'd by what I saw:

When Fancy, whose creative power
Can give to trees a tongue,
And furnish from their mystic lore
"A sermon or a song,"

Employing all her magic here,
Gave language to an oak;
Which, thus admonishing my ear,
Intelligibly spoke:—

Vain mortal! wherefore dost thou come,
My nakedness to see?
Why leave a comfortable home,
To moralize on me?

All rified as I am and torn,
To taunt me com'st thou here?
Or dost thou come, with me to mourn
The exit of the year?

Whate'er thy motive, mortal, take
Instruction from a tree,
And condescend for once to make
Comparison with me.

If honour, join'd to length of days,
Thou fondly wouldst obtain,
Behold an object that pourtrays
At once, and proves them vain!

For monarch of the woods am I,
The mightiest of my name;
A monarch, not by courtesy,
But by a prouder claim.

Two cent'ries round their circles roll'd,
Ere I attained my prime;
Another, ere I waxed old,
Was register'd by Time.

Surviving still, though wounded strong,
I brave the wintry blast;
And many a man in years now young,
Will not behold my last.

Yet he whose all-destroying stroke
Lays men and forests low,
Will level me!—No more it spoke,
But ended with a bow.

"Will level me!" My muse records
The language o'er again;
"Will level me!" Emphatic words!
Nor altogether vain.

For, musing as I homeward turn'd,
I own it humbled me,
To think that I might lie inurn'd
Ere fell this aged tree.

SONNET,

[WRITTEN AMONG THE RUINS OF
ROCHESTER CASTLE.

YE mould'ring battlements, which cent'ries
past,

In awful grandeur o'er the rapid flood
Which winding laves your rocky base, have
stood,

Lash'd by the howling wind, and wintry
blast:

Oft lonely wand'ring midst your ruin'd
walls,

My fancy mourns the fell destroyer's
rage,

And brings to memory each martial
age

When War's loud clamours echoed through
your halls.

And, ah, for this I rev'rence your remains:
That once your towers a tyrant's hate have
brav'd;

What time young Freedom, struggling with
her chains,

Her sacred banner o'er your turrets
wav'd;

When patriot chiefs, in treach'rous Lackland's
reign,

For the Great Charter fought, nor fought in
vain. I. U.

ODE

IN PRAISE OF COFFEE.

O precious plant, of virtues rare!
List to the grateful muse's prayer,
Who oft has drawn from thee
Fresh inspiration and delight,
The beaming day, the blissful night,
When thou set'st fancy free!*

Oh! may thy foliage, glossy-green,
Thy beauteous snow-white leaves between,
And berries ruby-red,

Oh! may thy fairest shrubby form
Bloom far from chilling northern storm,
- Thy cultivation spread!

* The flow of imagination often caused by drinking strong coffee, is certainly not so injurious as the tumultuous excitement produced by some other stimulants. Yet, where its effect is a sleepless night, it cannot be supposed altogether innoxious. This, however, generally arises from drinking coffee very strong, and without a due admixture of milk or cream. In the morning, or even after dinner, when duly proportioned to the other ingredients, it seldom fails to prove a salutary and grateful beverage, far preferable to that of England (tea), or that of France (wine), in its various states of modification. But, be it remembered, that coffee drink scalding-hot, and without due assistance from the dairy, must be productive of injury to the stomach; and that injury must necessarily extend itself throughout the system.—No errors are so fatal as errors in diet; for this plain reason, that they so frequently recur.

Oh! may thy bright infusion steam
Where'er the sun extends his beam,

O'er all the favour'd earth:
And be thy berry still prefer'd,
While, from narcotic tea deterr'd,
The muse shall sing thy worth!

With muscovado, sparkling pure,
And cream commix'd, thou might'st allure
Olympus' guests to drink.

O coffee! to the weary wight
Thou mingled, thou impart'st delight,
And all his sorrows sink.

By thee is fancy richly fed,
And languor scar'd, and clear'd the head,
And quicken'd every sense:
Thy power impels the poet's song;
Thou bid'st the strain flow sweet and strong;
Then flies each vapour dense.

Ne'er can the herb of China vie
With thee: who soon shalt flourish high,
While Thea fades away:

She first excites, then sinks, the strength;
Shakes the fine frame, and, ah! at length,
Deforms the fairest day!*

O'er fermentation's deadly draught,
(Which ever brought, to him who quaff'd,
Destruction premature)

Coffee, 'tis thine to rise supreme:
Give me thy salutary stream,
So fragrant, rich, and pure.

Jamaica, Oct. 1809.

A. R.

* Tea is powerfully narcotic and stimulant; inducing either of these actions with more or less force, according to constitutional circumstances. The effects of tea, when used to excess (and it is difficult to mark the boundary) are a debilitated stomach, and an irritable disordered state of the whole structure: appetite sickens, clouds surround the head, the hand trembles, and the enfeebled frame acquires that distressing condition of alternate torpor and suffering, unsusceptible of pleasure but "tremblingly alive" to pain, now so common among all ranks, from the haughty duchess to the humble dame who at distance imitates her; and known by the appellation *nerveous*. It is scarcely necessary to observe, that the enervating cup of Thea is not the only source of this inundation of disease: the factitious cravings and various modes of gratification, eagerly pursued by the multitude, high and low, to supply, by mere sensation, the place of higher enjoyment, are unceasingly and successfully active in the production of pain and disorganization.

Upon the whole, the effects of the strong infusion of tea are somewhat similar to those of alcohol, the product of fermentation; of which all the intoxicating liquors in common use among half-civilized nations, are merely modifications. The immediate effects, however, of the latter, are more distressing; and their remote effects more certainly and universally destructive of life.

THE BEACON.

THE scene was more beautiful far to my eye,

Than if day in its pride had array'd it;
The land-breeze blew mild, and the azure arch'd sky

Look'd pure as the Spirit that made it:
The murmur rose soft as I silently gazed
On the shadowy wave's playful motion,
From the dim distant isle till the beacon fire blazed

Like a star in the midst of the ocean.

No longer the joy of the sailor-boy's breast
Was heard in his wildly-breath'd numbers;

The sea-bird had flown to her wave-girdled nest,

The fisherman sunk to his slumbers:
One moment I look'd from the hill's gentle slope,

(All hush'd was the billow's commotion,)
And thought that the beacon look'd lovely as hope.

That star of life's tremulous ocean.

The time is long past and the scene is afar;

Yet, when my head rests on its pillow,

Will memory sometimes rekindle the star

That blazed on the breast of the billow.

In life's closing hour, when the trembling soul flies,

And death stills the heart's last emotion;

O then may the seraph of mercy arise,

Like a star on eternity's ocean!

P. M. I.

SONG.

WAVE thy fair head, thou early flow'r,

And the fleeting sunshine borrow;

For the scornful wind and the driving show'r
Shall lay thee low to-morrow.

Fond beauty, whose love-lighted eye

The smile of joy is wearing,

Cherish the beam; for love shall die,

And leave thy soul despairing.

The blossom of spring's untimely birth,

To the lingering storm is given;

And love is a flow'r may bud on earth,

But only blows in heaven.

P. M. I.

SONNET.

TO A RAVEN, ON HEARING ONE IN A STORMY NIGHT.

WHAT noise is that? What hoarse and dismal cry

Starts me from sleep, and vibrates in my ear?

What form ill-omen'd sounds those accents drear?

Again it croaks: again it hovers, nigh:

Again it screams aloud: and, flitting by,

Against my window beats. Ah! bird of fear,

Say, to what end these boding signs appear;

What mischiefs you presage, what pending destiny.

Hail, hated, dark-wing'd minister of fate;

Whose frequent moans, borne on the hollow blast,

Scarce Reason's self can calmly contemplate,

And Superstition hears with looks aghast:

My mind congenial greets thy dreadful lay,

Welcomes the awful gloom, nor pants for day. I. U.

SONNET.

TO A REDBREAST.

SWEET little songster hither, hither bend

Your casual flight: your airy path I trace;

And, leaning at this ruin'd column's base,

With curious eye your varied motions tend,

And to your plaintive notes a pleas'd attention lend.

Ah, may no feather'd foe your life efface!

E'en quaint school-boys spare your favor'd race,

And man receives and greets you as a friend.

When hail and snow a long white landscape form,

Dauntless you seek his hospitable door,

Find a warm refuge from the ruthless storm,

And feed where pity fondly strews the floor.

Oh! were frail man to man but half as kind,

Yon houseless shiv'ring wretch had shunn'd this wintry wind. I. U.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JOHN DUFF'S (GREAT PULTENEY STREET), for an *Invention of Snuffers on a new and improved Construction, communicated to Mr. Duff by a Foreigner.*

IN the drawings attached to this specification, we have a perspective view of the inside of the snuffers; which exhibits a scraper turning on pivots, one in a socket, and the other underneath and

perpendicular to it. There is a spring which presses through an opening in the scraper, to force it rapidly back against a valve or hanging door; which has a prominent peg facing the scraper, by which it is pushed as the door of the snuffers closes, and raises the valve to let the snuff pass into the receiver; it shuts again by its own weight. The scraper being of the same size as the valve or hanging

hanging door, acts as a second door to the receiver, until drawn back by opening the snuffers, and then the valve resumes its place. There is likewise a representation of a piece of iron, which acts as a lever to draw the scraper forward and backward. One end of the lever is inserted in a hole; and the other end has an oval hole in it, and is held by a peg fixed in one of the shanks of the snuffers, near to its left edge; and, on account of the oval form of its aperture, draws forward the scraper at the opening of the snuffers, and pushes it backwards as the snuffers close. The door for emptying the receiver is at the end of the snuffers, and opens and shuts by pressing the point of the snuffers upwards and downwards: this door is kept closed by an inside spring. On the point of the snuffers are two semi-oval cuts, one plain, and the other with a few sharp edges, intended as proper means of raising or removing splinters, or thieves, in the wick of the candle; and which may or may not be added at discretion, and are not at all connected with the invention as such.

MR. EDWARD MANLEY'S (UFFCULM, DEVON.), *for a Plough.*

The plough described in this specification is denominated the "expedition plough," and is said to have this advantage over every other implement: that the same horse-power has more than double the effect in draught; and that the work it makes, is greatly superior to that of every other plough. It is worked in a beam, in the common way; and has three different sets of feet, which may be exchanged one for the other, as required. These are more or less in number, according to the size of the beam, and the different work for which they are intended. The ploughs are so constructed as to be used for different purposes, in the following manner:—The first sort, when set in shallow ground, will either scarify or spin; when set deep, they will draw themselves into the ground, working it up and pulverizing it at a great depth.—The second are used for the purpose of working the ground finer.—The third are used for turning the ground over in single or double ridges. The beam or wooden frame, in which the feet are fixed, represents that of the common plough, with the addition of two arms or side beams to take the side feet, and is worked by handles, and set by a wheel. The feet are in three sets: a foot of the first set represents a coulter with a share-point, having wings fixed be-

hind, or at foot of the second set; which exactly resembles the first, but is of a smaller size: a foot of the third set differs from the others only in having a single or double broad plate fixed behind the coulter. To the above implements a roller and harrow-brush are occasionally annexed.

MR. JOHN BARTON'S (ARGYLE-STREET, WESTMINSTER), *for a Lamp of a new Construction.*

This lamp is said to be constructed upon the natural unerring principle of the difference of gravity between two fluids; which produces a constant supply of oil, or other combustible fluid, to feed the wick thereof, founting in a perpendicular direction from a reservoir beneath the flame, having the quality of burning or consuming the whole oil, or other combustible fluid. The method of raising the oil, &c. consists in applying to the bottom of the column of oil, or other combustible fluid, contained in the lamp, the hydrostatic pressure of a fluid of greater specific gravity contained in an exterior reservoir, in which the lamp itself, with its contents and appendages, is made to float; and which fluid of greater specific gravity communicates with the interior of the lamp itself, and is at liberty to flow into it, subject to the counteracting hydrostatic pressure of the column of oil, or other combustible fluid, contained in the lamp, by means of an aperture in the bottom of it: and the patentee adds, "I am induced to believe, that by making the point at which the wick is placed, moveable; by the continual subsidence of the lamp on the exterior reservoir, during the combustion of the oil, &c.; and by the other improvements in the construction; I render it unnecessary, in the majority of instances, to employ for the heavier fluid any one of greater specific gravity than common water, and in other respects accomplish the end proposed with greater advantage or convenience than the same has hitherto been done with."—Mr. Barton has given drawings to represent the whole lamp, and also the several parts of which it is composed. The lower part of a hall or staircase lamp, is a cylindrical vessel of thin brass or copper, the bottom of which is fitted on its lower extremity, either by a screw, joint, or otherwise. From the top of this vessel there issues a tube, communicating with it, to the superior extremity of which the burner, or burners, are adapted. There is an air-vessel or float, nearly, but not quite sufficient

ficiently, buoyant to support the whole of the lamp (that is, the vessel with the tube, and the burners attached to its superior extremity) in water, or such other fluid as it may be thought proper to use, for the purpose of supporting the necessary column of oil by its hydrostatic pressure, when the cylindric vessel is filled with either oil, &c. There is also an additional float fitted on the tube towards its superior extremity, which is so adjusted as to be capable, together with an inferior float, of supporting the whole of the lamp. The floats may be made of any buoyant substance, capable of being adapted to a like purpose; such, for example, as the lighter kinds of wood varnished, or cork: or they may consist of tin-plate, thin brass, or any other thin metallic plates, soldered up, so as to form a hollow air-tight vessel. The exterior part of the lamp serves to contain the fluid, by the hydrostatic pressure of which the necessary column of oil for the supply of the burners at the superior extremity of the tube is to be supported; and in which the lamp itself, with its tube, the burners, and the floats, are intended to float when the vessel and tube are filled, either with the oil originally introduced into it, or with such residue of it as may from time to time remain unconsumed; together with such portion of the water, or other fluid heavier than oil, by the hydrostatic pressure of which the column of oil is intended to be supported. It must be observed that whatever be the specific gravity of the heavier fluid, the relative heights of the whole of the vessel, with the tube, must be in a somewhat greater proportion than the inverse proportion of the specific gravities of those two fluids, to enable the cotton to produce, by its capillary action, a sufficiently copious supply of the oil, &c. The patentee next gives a method for conveniently filling the vessel; and he adds, that the burner consists of a tube tapering upwards, to the upper part of which, and not more than about one-half its diameter below its superior extremity, there is attached a small plate or ledge, concave upwards, and projecting on every side from the exterior of the tube itself to a distance equal to about one-half of the diameter of such tube. The intention and effect of this projecting plate or ledge, are, to catch the small quantity of oil which generally exudes from the wick of a lamp that is sufficiently supplied, and by that means not only prevent the unpleasant effect which results from the flowing of

the oil down the sides of the burner, but apply the oil, which would otherwise be wasted by this means, to the purpose of more copiously supplying the combustion of the wick. In order, however, both that no part of the oil which exudes from the wick during its combustion may be wasted, and that the disagreeable effects which would result from its flowing down the sides may be still more effectually prevented, Mr. B. attaches to the tube which constitutes the burner, at a convenient distance below the plate or ledge, a second plate or ledge, of the same figure, but of larger dimensions than the one already described. The tube which constitutes the burner, is perforated between the two plates with two or more horizontal circular rows of small apertures, surrounding such tube: by this contrivance, any such oil as escapes over the edge of the upper of the said plates, may be caught by the lower one, and by that means again brought into contact with the wick through the apertures; and also, the external air which is admitted through the apertures, and a certain quantity of which will, of course, rise through the interstices of the cotton to the lighted portion of the wick, will assist in promoting combustion.

MR. WILLIAM HUTTON'S (SHEFFIELD) *for a Method of making Sickles and Reaping Hooks.*

The nature of this invention shall be described nearly in the author's own words:—Take a piece of steel, hammer or roll it into a proper thickness, then cut or pare it into the form of a sickle or reaping-hook; this may be called the blade of the sickle or hook; then tooth the blade, if for a sickle, in the usual manner; next harden the blade in the hardening-mixture now used for saws, and give a temper or colour according to the quality of the steel of which it is made; then set, and grind it. The back may be made, and affixed to or upon the blade, in the following manner:—the blade being made, holes are to be pierced through that part intended to be affixed to the back; then take a piece of iron or steel, and hammer or draw it into the form of the back of a sickle or hook, and fit it to the blade; afterwards, pierce holes in the back to correspond with those pierced in the blade, and fasten them together either with rivets or screws. Or the backs may be made and fastened to the blades in this way: take a piece of iron or steel, roll, forge, cast, or hammer, it to any thickness,

thickness, and pare it to a breadth proper for the purpose; then double it by means of a vice, stamp, or fly-press; fasten the tongue into the back, either by welding or brazing; then hammer the back upon a block of iron or steel, so that it may be flat and level; then close the edges nearly together, taking care to leave the back part more open than the edge, in order that it may form a spring

for the purpose of holding itself fast to the blade; which done, put the blade into a vice, and force on the back through its nearly-closed edges with a hammer; or force the blade into the back by a wooden hammer, striking on the edge of the blade. In this way any number of rivets or screws may be used, more effectually to fasten the back to the blade.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN FEBRUARY.

* * *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (Post paid,) and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.*

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TO illustrate the works of British artists, and to extend their fame through the medium of engravings, is a laudable and highly important object. It is now too late, and British art too firmly seated in the temple of fame, to need the "twice-told tale," of a refutation of calumnies against her, so decidedly false, as scarcely ever to have deserved serious attention. The British School of Arts, particularly of painting, is certainly now the first in existence; and its works claim the attention of the most eminent connoisseurs, and rival those of antiquity. Barry and Fuseli hold a most distinguished rank in the school of Michaelangiolo: and the series of pictures on human culture, in the great room at the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi, of the former; and the Miltonic gallery of the latter; are proofs of the assertion. The best colourists of the Venetian school, are boldly followed by Reynolds, Hoppner, Shee, Beechey, Phillips, Owen, &c. &c. and the vigorous imagination and purity of design of Raffaele, are more than aimed at by the illustrious president of our Royal Aca-

demy, in his *Regulus*, *Hannibal*, *Coriolanus*, *Paul* in the island of Malta, and other numerous productions of his weariless pencil and imagination. What modern schools can equal Flaxman, Bacon, Banks, and many other British sculptors? How many are the buildings that surpass what Whitehall Palace ought to have been; what Sir Christopher Wren was prevented from making St. Paul's; and what the Bank, Somerset Place, the façade of Covent Garden Theatre, and the innumerable fine palaces of our nobility and gentry, scattered over the kingdom, are, compared with their crowds of inferiors? The basilica of St. Peter, at Rome, may surpass St. Paul's, in size, and Santa Maria da Fiore, in the beautiful outline of its outer dome; but can the vaunted Pantheon at Paris, any way without insult be compared to it? Where in ancient or modern art, is the peristyle surrounding the dome of St. Paul's to be equalled? It would be a work of supererogation to say more, and an act of injustice to say less.

The work now under examination is the first number of a new publication, the intention of which is amply detailed in the quoted title. Its contents are specimens of English portraiture, historical painting, sculpture, and architecture.

1. A portrait of John Dunning, Lord Ashburton, engraved by William Bond, from a picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds. 2. *Thetis* bearing the armour to Achilles, engraved by the same artist, from a picture by Benjamin West, P.R.A. 3. A

view

view of an alto-rilievo, from Flaxman, R.A. representing the passage from the Lord's Prayer, "deliver us from evil," also engraved by Bond. 4. A geometrical elevation of the west front of St. Paul's Cathedral Church, London, Sir Christopher Wren, drawn from actual admeasurement by James Elmes, architect; and engraved by J. Le Keux. 5. A plan of the substructure of the same building, also drawn by Elmes, and engraved by Roffe.

Of the portrait it is sufficient to say, that it is worthy of the pencil of Reynolds, and is faithfully and elegantly engraved in a judicious mixture of the line and stipple.

Of the historical subject much cannot be said in our limited space: therefore to the picture itself, (which must be remembered in the exhibition about two seasons ago, and is the property of, and was painted for, Mr. Thomas Hope,) and to the engraving, our readers are referred. Three personages compose the scene of this grand picture; Thetis, Achilles, and the dead body of Patroclus: Achilles is seated by the couch of his murdered friend, whose arm he is covering with his right hand, while his left supports his head. He is just roused from his grief by his goddess-mother, who is descending with immortal armour made for him, at her request, by Vulcan; his air bespeaks the hero breathing revenge against the author of his wrongs. Thetis has her left hand on his shoulder, pacifying her son, and directing his attention to the arms, worthy of the hero, "and fit to grace a god." A reference to the divine poem of Homer, not only for the immediate passage of the picture, but for the poetical characters of the pictorial personages, would prove, beyond possibility of contradiction, the truth of character, grandeur of expression, and the profound knowledge of the passions, that pervade this picture.

The heads of Thetis, of Achilles, and such part of Patroclus as is seen, are perfect examples of expression. The whole figure of Achilles is academically drawn, and is in itself a model. The bust and arm of Thetis are beautiful, and highly descriptive of the grace of the daughter of Nereus. The colouring possesses both suavity and truth; the lights are brilliant, and the shadows transparent; the arms and drapery are well disposed, and unite in perfect harmony of tone. It has no useless accessories, not one but what the story re-

quires. The casque, formed, as Homer describes, to the contour of the hero's face, and embossed with sculptures, the shining cuirass, the sword and belt, are antique, and purely Grecian. The painter has judiciously introduced the celebrated shield, so exactly described by Homer; in the centre he has shown the sun, the earth, the Pleiades, and the Hyades; the principal compartment which is not concealed by the figure, or parts of the arms, is the representation of an Hymeneal ceremony; and near to it is part of a pleasant vale, with flocks in repose.

In short, the more this classical picture is studied, the more its beauties and merits are discovered.

The engraving also, a mixture of the line and stipple, is delicate, and elaborately finished.

The alto-rilievo, by Flaxman, is a chaste and sculpturesque composition. No other sculptor knows so well as Flaxman how far sculpture should go. He never represents perspective distance, and foreshortening; ponderous clouds, and bulky rays of sun-shine. This example is but a part of a monument to the Baring family; it will therefore be best to leave analysing it more at large, till the complete work comes before the public eye. The indefatigable engraver, Bond, has also executed this in a high degree of excellence.

5 and 6. St. Paul's Church, as a building, has been so often criticised, and we are become so well acquainted with its beauties, that it requires but little comment here. The drawing appears to be correct; and as it is drawn from actual measurement by a professional man, it may be supposed to be exact in its dimensions, and scientifically correct in its parts. The engraving in the line manner, by Le Keux, is clear, and brilliant; and the architectural parts well made out. The same character, (as far as the work goes) also belongs to the plan of the substructure, also drawn by Elmes, and engraved by Roffe.

Six Prints, illustrative of the Lay of the last Minstrel, a Poem by Walter Scott, esq. Drawn by Richard Westall, R.A. engraved by Charles Heath, and published by John Sharpe, Piccadilly.

These prints are taken from the most prominent passages in Mr. Scott's beautiful poem of the Lay of the Last Minstrel; and are lively personifications, by a poetical painter, from an interesting and attractive work.

The subjects are taken from the following passages :

Page 28, canto 1, stanza 18:

She raised her stately head,
And her heart throbbed high with pride.

Page 46, canto 2, stanza 5:

And dar'st thou, warrior, seek to see,
What heaven and hell alike would hide?

Page 90, canto 3, stanza 22:

She thought some spirit of the sky
Had done the bold moss-trooper wrong.

Page 104, canto 4, stanza 6:

Thus to the ladye did Tenlinn show
The tidings of the English foe:
Belted Will Howard is marching here.

Page 164, canto 5, stanza 25:

Yet not Lord Cranstown deigned she greet,
Though low he kneeled at her feet.

Page 206, canto 6, stanza 30:

The mitred abbot stretched his hand,
And blessed them as they kneeled.

The composition of the six pictures is excellently managed, the story is clearly told and well made out, the figures are exquisitely and tastefully grouped, the costume is correct and well managed, and all in a high style of excellence. The engravings by Mr. Charles Heath, in the line manner, are high and creditable specimens of his abilities: they excel most of his cotemporaries for correctness of drawing, fidelity of representing the painter, depth, delicacy, and variety of colour; and that correct distinction of substances, that so highly distinguishes the engravers of the English school. Mr. Heath has proved, by these and other works that shall be noticed in some succeeding numbers, and are now before the public, his just claims to the title of a line-engraver of the first talents; and a worthy inheritor of the great talents of his father, who has long stood in the first rank in art.

This graphic illustration of a favorite poet, is not only a great acquisition to bind with the work; but, from its high intrinsic merit, a valuable addition to the portfolio of the most fastidious collector.

Portrait of the Marchioness of Stafford, engraved by C. Turner, from a picture by J. Phillips, R.A.

The picture from which this portrait is engraved, was a prominent feature in the exhibition before last; and it is not saying too much in favor of it, to assert that the engraving (in mezzotinto) is a faithful copy, and in a clear and brilliant style of scraping.

INTELLIGENCE.

Royal Academy.—Mr. Fuseli is re-elected professor of painting, in room of Mr. Tresham, resigned. Mr. Fuseli held this appointment prior to Mr. Opie, but on the death of Mr. Wilson, he vacated the professorship, that he might succeed Mr. W. as keeper of the academy; and by his re-election, he now holds both situations.

Mr. Soane continued his lectures with the same unabated zeal as his former, (vide last month's Magazine) and with the same liberal elucidations of them, by valuable drawings, at the rate of above sixty each night. But owing to some unaccountable fatuity that has attended the architectural department of the academy for some years past, the students are suddenly deprived of his instructions, which are the first they have received since the death of Mr. Thomas Sandby, in 1798.

The following fact deserves some attention:—Mr. Lonsdale the portrait painter, is employed by the Marquis of Douglas to paint for him portraits of their Majesties, in lieu of those taken by the Dutch in coming from St. Petersburg. He therefore applied a few days since, to the president and council, for permission to copy those done by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in their possession; who have refused him leave! The Marquis therefore must employ an academician, or be satisfied with Mr. L.'s copies from other pictures; but Mr. Lonsdale means to apply to his majesty, and know whether the academy is an exclusive monopoly, or intended for the benefit of the public at large, and of the fine arts.—“They manage these things better in France,”—*Sterne.*

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

Report on the Progress of the Fine Arts, from the Epoch of the French Revolution, (1789) to the Year 1808, made by a Commission of the Institute of France, by order of the Emperor Napoleon.

HIS Majesty being in council,* a deputation from the class of the Fine Arts of the Institute, was presented by the Minister of the Home Department, and admitted to the bar of the council.

The deputation was composed of M. M. Bervic, president; Vincent, vice-president; I. Lebreton, perpetual secretary; Vien, a senator; Moitte, Heurtier, Gossec, Jeuffroy, Grandmesnil, Visconti, Dufourmy, Peyre, and Chaudet. After a speech from the president, the following report was read by the secretary:

SIRE,

The view which we submit to your Majesty, having for its object not only to describe what the arts have produced within the last twenty years, but also to point out what may influence their prosperity, we have thought that, in order the better to second the generous intentions of your imperial decree, it would be proper to trace farther back the causes which have contributed to their prosperity, or their decline, in France. The sciences connect their labours, and the truths deduced from them, with incontestable principles: we are obliged to appeal to examples, in order to establish rules, and to convince. May we then be permitted to consult for a moment our ancient annals?

At the epoch of 1789, the fine arts had completed in France their entire revolution. Brilliant with youth, strength, and grace, under Francis I. who naturalized them, and under Henry II. who, without loving them as much as his father, equally protected them, the arts still threw a lustre on the only noble passion of Catharine de Medicis, her taste for magnificence. Thus, in less than a century, were raised and embellished the palaces of the Louvre, the Thuilleries, Fontainebleau, the Luxembourg, for royal residences; the castle of

Ecouen, perhaps more perfect, for the most famous of the Montmorencies; and Anet, which appeared to be the work of the Graces, for the woman who to the greatest loveliness, and the most charms, united the greatest dignity of character, Diana of Poitiers.

The horrors of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and its fatal consequences, caused France to retrograde towards barbarism. Athens, Rome, Florence, might preserve the arts in the midst of political troubles, and even obtain beautiful monuments from them; but religious wars spare nothing that is liberal. When Androuet du Cerceau, one of the restorers of architecture, forced to quit his country or to abjure his mode of worship, preferred exile; when John Goujon was assassinated as a Huguenot, while working at those beautiful pieces of sculpture of which our school is so proud; France was no longer worthy of possessing the fine arts.

We must pass to the age of Louis XIII. to witness their revival. Not that Henry IV. did not protect and support them: his natural inclinations, and his generous character, made him their friend. He assembled the ablest artists, and gave them apartments in the Louvre, where he often visited them: but the misfortunes of all kinds which the civil war had left for him to repair, his plans of policy, and death, which cut him off in the midst of his glorious career, prevented him from giving a strong impulse to the arts.

Richelieu encouraged them all: he seized the sacred fire which John Cousin had happily preserved during the dark reigns of Francis II. Charles IX. and Henry III. His vigorous administration impressed on the fine arts a more decided character, and greater perfection, than they had under Louis XIV. who, it is true, conferred on them greater magnificence.

The cardinal de Richelieu prevailed on Le Poussin to quit Rome, in order to devote his talents to the reign which that minister wished also to render illustrious by the fine arts; and during a residence of two years, that great painter composed cartoons for tapestry, allegorical subjects for the decoration of the great gallery of the Louvre, frontispieces for the fine editions produced by the royal presses, recently

* Sitting of Saturday the 5th of March.

recently established. Exceeding the ordinary dimensions of his works, he drew the only great pictures that are still extant by him.* At the same time, Le Sueur painted the cloister of the Carthusians; Philip de Champagne executed his pictures and portraits, so natural and so full of truth; the Luxembourg was finished; the equestrian statue of Louis XIII. was erected. Warin struck the finest coins used by the moderns; while the gold and silver-smiths' produced excellent models.† Such was the influence of Richelieu on the arts at the commencement of the seventeenth century. But when he was no more, they began to decline: that profound knowledge of design, the taste, the grace, which characterised the time of Francis I. and Henry II. disappeared.

If the Fine Arts had so greatly degenerated since the time of Louis XIV. it was not because their administration had experienced any apparently great alteration. In the state of degradation to which we have just seen them reduced, their organisation was very nearly the same as under Colbert: they had always for their administrator the director-general of the king's buildings, (board of works;) and their masters had the titles of first painter, and first architect. It was absolutely necessary to conciliate these last, in order to obtain prizes in the schools' employment, or the title of Academician. In this artists succeeded by imitating their manner, and adopting their tastes, their aversions: or by not daring to attempt any thing beyond what they knew, and particularly by respecting their habits. Such was the common law by which all the arts, and their academies, were governed. It was that which at all times opposed every kind of progress; but which was most absolute with respect to the fine arts under the reign of Louis XV.

The contrast which then existed between the sciences, philosophy, and literature, on the one hand, and the fine arts on the other, has something very singular in it; the former boldly attacked all their limits for the purpose of extending them, whilst the others continued under the most disgraceful servitude which they had ever submitted to; under the necessity of conforming to the maxims, and almost to the orders, of two or three artists, who could only form disciples of greater mediocrity than themselves. But they were the distributors of employment and honorary titles; they

formed the standard of opinion, and of the favours of the prince: submission was compulsory. Accordingly we find in the arts, during the whole age, only one name worthy of being inscribed with those of Montesquieu, Buffon, J. J. Rousseau, and Voltaire: it is that of Vien, who put an end to that state of things.

Let not the other nations of Europe avail themselves of that humiliation: no one of them could enter into competition, if, instead of considering the general causes of the prosperity or decline of the fine arts, we made a selection of their works, even since the regency. Amongst the painters, the Coypels, Restout, Carle-Vanloo; Boucher himself, whom nature had gifted with imagination, wit, and facility; the statuarys Bouchardon, Pigalle, G. Coustou, Falconet; would yet form a respectable list, which would admit of no rivalry, except in architecture; in which we should have to quote only three or four edifices worthy of esteem, until the year 1752.*

In 1789, painting flourished in the French school, because it possessed both M. Vien, and his principal pupils. The former is always the object of our veneration, and the latter execute great works, which show that their talents are still in their full vigour. We are indebted to them for a new generation of painters, in different branches, and in every one worthy of their masters. From their schools annually proceed the young artists who obtain the great prizes, and repair to the imperial school at Rome, to complete their instruction.

Painting is therefore not only flourishing in France, but it never was more so.

The same may be said of sculpture, with this difference, that the latter has yet formed only one generation since the art has been brought back to good taste, and the principles of the beautiful. The same statuarys who have thus restored it, continue to afford examples of success. But, as well as in painting, the first pupils enjoy a reputation established on beautiful works.

Of all the arts, sculpture is that which has achieved the greatest conquest since 1789. It never appeared with more distinction during the whole cen-

* The portico at the entrance of the ancient Palais Bourbon, (now the palace of the Legislative Body); the two buildings in the square of Louis XV. (the Place de la Concorde); the great theatre at Versailles; and the first court of the Palais Royal.

tury, in its relations with architecture; and the grand basso-relievo of the Pantheon, as well as those lately executed in the court of the Louvre, and the ornaments of the triumphal arch of the Carousel, are incomparably superior to all the sculpture of the kind, since the age of Louis XIV. and even under the reign of that prince. The art of the statuary is therefore also in a state of progression.

Amongst the wishes which we are authorised by your Majesty to submit to you, is this: that an error, which would shortly become an abuse very prejudicial to sculpture, may not be allowed to extend any farther; that of submitting it to ideas foreign to the subject, and which, not being conceived in the spirit of the art, could only produce discordances, more or less offensive. The more prudent it is to require that sculptors should conform to the general system of a monument, the more necessary it is that they should be at liberty to dispose their subjects according to the conception of the statuary; for every art has its poetics, its principles, its language, its means, (we might say its conscience,) which must be respected, to avoid introducing disorder by confounding the styles.

Engraving in medals, which remained far behind sculpture, though it should have kept pace with it, had approached it in 1789. One artist only showed more knowledge of design, particularly of the talent of a statuary, which must be found in an engraver of medals.* During the revolution, a new engraver, still more distinguished, added to our Popes.† We have lost him, and the former has ceased to produce works before the usual age of inactivity. Both leave a void in the art, which however still possesses some able men, whom we shall quote hereafter; but it does not appear to have made that progress, which might have been expected from the great number of medals executed within the last ten years. We apprehend that too much precipitation is the cause.

As to engraving on precious stones, it has been totally forgotten: some individuals have applied for a few portraits;

but no historical monument had been entrusted to it when the minister of the home department (M. Creter) charged it to consecrate one of the great events of your Majesty's reign.* Engraving on precious stones, and that of medals, which form two branches of the same art, are, however, the most durable depositaries of history, and on that account deserve to be improved as much as possible.

Architecture has suffered more from the révolution than the other arts. It had been attacked even in its principles by a crowd of men, constituting themselves architects without the study indispensable necessary. It appeared with honour on public festivities alone. If these were not all worthy by their object to assemble and to collect a great people, they were for the most part remarkable for the dispositions of the architects. Some have left recollections, which in every point of view are renewed with pleasure: such was the triumphal fête, at which the master-pieces of the arts, recently conquered by you, Sire, appeared in the Champ de Mars, there to receive the homages and acclamations of three hundred thousand Frenchmen.

After the invasion of ignorance, architecture was threatened with being confined only to the agreeable; a taste which, if encouraged, would have produced a deviation from the grand style to which the art should tend. We have exerted ourselves, as well as the professor of the school of architecture, to restrain the young artists by the influence of public competitions; and our zeal has not been unsuccessful. The last great prizes have been adjudged to works of a grander character.

As to great monuments, it is not to be expected that since the year 1789, a nation without a government, shaken by long and violent convulsions, could have decreed any. France, Sire, will be indebted to your reign for them.

Engraving on copper is ranked amongst the arts of design, of which it translates and multiplies the conceptions. It was not revived with the French school, because it had been left without consideration, and without great models; because there was no necessity that engravers should excel in design. The whims of taste and fashion kept it alive; and if some engravers sought for glory, they obtained it from foreigners.

* M. Dupré, who announced himself as early as the year 1776, by the medal of the Independence of America.

† Rambert Dumarest, who died a member of the Institute in 1806, was not noticed till 1795.

* The peace of Tilsit.

A Frenchman and an Italian had introduced into England, about the middle of the eighteenth century, the art of copper-plate engraving, which was so flourishing in France during the seventeenth; and those two foreigners caused it to prosper in London, while the country of Audran, Edelinck, Nantueil, Poilly, Masson, Drevet, &c. scarcely counted two or three engravers whom it could acknowledge.*

In 1789, the only engravings of any consequence executed in France, were the galleries of the Palais Royal, and that of Florence. Since that period, and particularly since you, Sire, hold the reins of government, we shall have to quote a great number of magnificent works which occupy the art advantageously, both for itself and for commerce. The greater part of these undertakings is due to the encouragements given them by your Majesty. One alone has constantly occupied upwards of a hundred artists for the last eight years.†

The view of the progress or of the decline of music, cannot be traced with the same precision as that of the other arts, because its productions are not placed in the same aspect, and under the influence of a single cause.

It has not followed the same line, on the great theatre of the Comic-Opera. On this last, the natural grace of Mon-

* Vivarez, born in France; and Bartolozzi, in Florence, very able engravers: the former in landscape, the latter in history. Before them, England possessed but one engraver worthy of notice, John Smith, and his was the black manner. The two foreigners formed some native talents; one of whom, Woollet, a pupil of Vivarez, is justly celebrated.

† The description of the Napoleon Museum, due to M. M. Laurent, and Robillard-Peronville. The other works will be quoted in the general view, under the article Engraving.

signy, the happy, fruitful, and witty genius of Gretry, seduced without obstacle; and was an honour to France, while irksomeness was seated at the Lyric theatre, and almost insuperable shackles impeded composers who could have brought about a better taste.

In 1774, Gluck, four years after, Piccini, and in 1783, Sacchini, fortunately took possession of the scene. Their success had nothing national in it, besides a just admiration, and the impressions made by the animated and long debates, carried on by the warmest partisans of the German and Italian schools. Hence, however, results the fact, that the French are not insensible to the beauty of music, as it has been pretended. It is to be observed, likewise, that Philidor and Gossee had, before the arrival of Gluck, attempted to substitute, in the room of the trailing melopœa, which constituted the old French singing, the animated tones of the passions, and that they were applauded.* In order to finish the view of music in 1789, we have to state that a few years previously,* a school for singing had been established from a persuasion that the theatre could never be subjected to the art, unless the only means which can insure success were employed, namely, sound instruction. But that school was neither grandly conceived, nor ably organized; and when it was destroyed as a royal establishment, in 1790, it had already passed under the influence of the opera, which it was intended to regenerate.

Such was the state of dramatic music in France, when the political revolution commenced.

* Philidor, in his Opera of *Ernclinde*, performed in 1767, and Gossee in *Sabinus*, acted in 1773.

† In 1783, the Baron de Breteuil, established the school for singing and declamation.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

* * *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

IT is in contemplation to publish a new and handsome edition of "Fuller's Worthies," under the sanction of the association of booksellers, who are presenting to the public improved and uniform editions of the most valuable of our English Chronicles. If any one had the presumption to attempt impro-

ving Fuller, the consequence would naturally and very properly be a total failure in the speculation. It is not by this assertion intended to say that he is faultless; but such is his general accuracy, and so pleasant are his excursive digressions, that it will be highly proper to consider him so strictly as an English classic,

as not to admit a single alteration into the text, but rather to insert, in brief notes, such trifling errors as may be detected. Any notes or corrections, or any hints on the subject, that the admirers of Fuller may have the goodness to send to Messrs. Nichols and Son, Printers, will be thankfully received, and duly noticed.

An important national work will be published about the Easter recess, under the title of *County Annual Archives*. Hitherto the annals of each county have been entirely lost to the public, and any one desirous of referring to any particular event or proceeding in the county in which he resides, has no means whatever of gaining such information, however interesting it may be to himself or important to the public. As the *County Archives* is intended to supply this desideratum, the contents of each annual volume will be arranged under the names of the counties to which they respectively belong, and the subjects classed under five general departments: 1. Public Business. 2. Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence. 3. Political Economy. 4. Chronicle. 5. Biography.

Mr. BENJAMIN THOMPSON, of Nottingham, has in the press a Translation of M. Lasteyrie's Account of the Introduction of the Merino Race of Sheep into the several Countries of Europe where they are naturalized. The work is accompanied with notes relative to the mode of managing this valuable breed, which the translator's experience has enabled him to supply.

It has long been matter of surprise to foreign naturalists, that although in this country botany has been cultivated with a zeal and success which leave nothing to desire, scarcely any attention has been hitherto paid to the sister science entomology; so that while the vegetable productions of the British isles are for the most part well known, and accurately described, not a third of our numerous tribes of insects have been noticed or enumerated. This neglect is, doubtless, principally to be attributed to the want of a popular and comprehensive elementary work, adapted to the present improved state of the science. To supply this desideratum, and facilitate the study, in Britain, of a department of natural history, singularly amusing and instructive; abounding in objects striking in their shape and structure, splendid in decoration; and in the highest degree interesting in habits, manners, and economy; the Rev. W. KIRBY, A. B. F. L. S.

author of *Monographia Apum Angliæ*, and Mr. W. SPENCE, F. L. S. are engaged in preparing an Introduction to Entomology, which is in a state of considerable forwardness. The plan of the work is popular; but without overlooking science, to the technical and anatomical departments of which, much new matter will be contributed, its object, after obviating objections, and removing prejudices, is to include every thing useful or interesting to the entomological student, except descriptions of genera and species, which are foreign to the nature of such a work.

The new East India college, at Haileybury, Hertfordshire, was a few months since completed. It is a very neat and handsome structure, composed entirely on the Grecian model, after the designs of Mr. William Wilkins, jun. It consists of four sides, forming a quadrangle, with a well-proportioned square in the centre. The principal front, of free-stone, faces the east, and commands a distant view of the high north road, from which it has a very beautiful appearance. In this front are the chapel, dining-hall, and library; the kitchen and offices composing one wing, and the Principal's apartments the other. The other three sides contain separate apartments for 120 students, having a recess for a bed, and a closet for books, in each, so that every student has a commodious apartment to himself. The centre and wings of these three sides of the quadrangle, also contain houses for the professors, and several lecture-rooms, besides the various offices necessary for the college-servants, &c. The grounds belonging to the college are now laying out agreeably to a plan of Mr. Repton, and when completed, will, together with the building, be a great improvement to that part of the county; while the institution itself will be a lasting memorial of the zeal of the East India Company in the cause of literature and science, as well as the source of benefit and advantage both at home and in India. The nomination of students to the college is vested in the directors, and is, in fact, a virtual appointment as writers. The terms of admission are 100 guineas per annum. The students wear an academical habit, and are subject to college discipline and restrictions. Their fourth annual examination took place on the 21st December, when the prizes were distributed as follows:

To Mr. Robert Anderson, the certificate of superior

superior merit, for proficiency in Sanscrit. Having already received the gold medal for his acquirements in that particular branch of learning, he was precluded, under the college-regulations, from again receiving a similar mark of honor. *The Gold Medals.*—To the same gentleman, for history and political economy, for classics and for mathematics: also the first prize for theology and law.—To Mr. John Fendall, for Persian and Sanscrit.—To Mr. Andrew Anderson, for law and mathematics.—To Mr. Paul Andrew Wynch, for English composition. *Prizes of Books.*—To Mr. Henry Chastenay, the first prize for mathematics, classics, and Bengallee, among the juniors.—To Mr. Charles Norris, the second prize for composition, theology, and classics, among the juniors.—To Mr. John Young, the first prize for classics, history, and political economy.—To Mr. Richard Clive, the first prize for Persian, among the juniors, and ditto for Hindoostanee.—To Mr. Henry Lacon, the first Sanscrit prize.—To Mr. Montague Ainslie, the first Hindoostanee prize.—To Mr. Charles M'Sween, the second prize for political economy and history.—To Mr. John Macleod, the second mathematical prize, among the juniors.—To Mr. William F. Larking, the mathematical prize.—To Mr. Joshua Carter, the first Bengallee prize.—To Mr. Alexander Dick Lindsay, the second Persian prize.—To Mr. William Wilkins, the first Persian prize.—To Mr. J. B. Pybus, the second prize for law.—To Mr. James C. Dick, the second Hindoostanee prize.—To Mr. Charles C. Hyde, the third mathematical prize, among the juniors.

A Tour through the central Counties of England, namely, Worcester, Stafford, Leicester, and Warwick, including their topography and biography, will shortly appear in a royal quarto volume, with twenty-four engravings.

Dr. WATSON has nearly ready for publication, a Theoretical and Practical View of the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb; containing hints for the correction of impediments in speech, and illustrated by numerous plates.

A Translation of M. de Luc's Travels in the North of Europe, will appear in a few weeks.

Dr. SMITH is printing a Translation of Le Roy's instructions for Gouty and Rheumatic Persons.

Dr. LATHAM has in the press, Facts and Opinions concerning Diabetes.

Mr. LEE, surgeon, of Shields, will shortly publish an Essay on Mortification.

Mr. HAMILTON's Travels in Syria and Egypt, may very soon be expected to appear.

The Rev. Mr. BICHENO has in the press, his Sermon preached on the late Fast-day.

The Rev. W. P. SCARGILL, is preparing for publication, a Hebrew and English Dictionary, without points, on a new plan particularly adapted to young students.

In the course of March will be published, *The Prison, or Times of Terror*; from the French, by the author of the *Letters of the Swedish Court*.

Mr. MARRAT, of Boston, has in the press a *Treatise on Mechanics*, chiefly designed for the use of schools and public seminaries; it is publishing by subscription: and will appear about Midsummer next. The subscribers' names will be printed.

The author of the *Husband and the Lover*, has in the press a Romance, to be entitled the *Daughters of Isenberg*.

Mr. T. WOODFALL, assistant-secretary to the Society of Arts, has announced his intention to publish, by subscription, in two octavo volumes, the whole of the valuable papers on Agriculture, which have been brought before that Society.

Mr. AYSHFORD, assistant-surgeon in the Royal Artillery, has in the press an *Epitome of Anatomy*, comprised in a series of tables. The work will form a thin quarto volume; and as its object is to furnish a copious vocabulary for the student of anatomy, perspicuity and simplicity of arrangement have been chiefly aimed at by the author.

Mr. BENJAMIN TRAVERS, demonstrator of anatomy at Guy's Hospital, has in the press an *Experimental Enquiry concerning Injuries to the Canal of the Intestines*, illustrating the Treatment of penetrating Wounds, and Mortified Hernia.

Dr. REID will commence his Spring Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, on Monday, the 19th of March, at six o'clock in the evening, at his house, Grenville-street, Brunswick-square; where the course will be continued until its conclusion in the latter end of May.

A third edition of Lord BYRON's satire, entitled *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*, is in the press.

A silver medal has been voted by the Board of Agriculture, to the Rev. G. T. Hamilton, minister of Harbottle, in Northumberland, corresponding member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, &c. for a communication on the

the important subject of a General Inclosure Bill for Great Britain.

A gentleman of Aberdeen, recently deceased, has, by his will, directed his executors to offer a sum of not less than 1200*l.* for the best treatise on "The evidence that there is a Being, all-powerful, wise, and good, by whom every thing exists; and, particularly, to obviate difficulties regarding the wisdom and goodness of the Deity: and this, in the first place, from considerations independent of written Revelation; and, in the second place, from Revelation; and from the whole to point out the inferences most necessary for, and useful to, mankind." The ministers of the established church of Aberdeen, the principals and professors of King's and Marischal colleges of Aberdeen, and the trustees of the testator, are appointed to nominate and make choice of three judges, who are to decide, after the 1st of January, 1814, upon the comparative excellences of such treatises as shall be laid before them. There is also left, by the same testator, a further sum, not exceeding 400*l.* for a treatise on the same subjects, which shall be thought, pursuant to the same decision, next in merit to the first-premium treatise.

The Hulsean premium has been adjudged to the Rev. William Heath, fellow of King's college, Cambridge, for his dissertation "On the advantage of difficulties in religion; or an attempt to show the good effects which result, or which might result, from the proofs of Revelation being of a probable, rather than of a demonstrative, kind."

The late Bishop of London, a short time before his death, directed that all the graduates, as well as under-graduates, of Christ college, Cambridge, should, in future, be admitted to be candidates for the two annual gold medals which he has given for ever. The subjects for the present year are, for the Latin dissertation: "*Beatitudo humana non pendet tantummodo ex hac vitâ, sed expectanda est alia.*" For the English—"Abstain from fleshly lusts, which war against the soul."—1 Pet. ii. 14.

Mr. SPENCER SMITH, late minister plenipotentiary at the Ottoman Porte, and brother of Sir Sidney, has presented the university of Cambridge with two very valuable Greek marbles, to be added to the collection in the vestibule: namely, the body of an amphora, about three feet in length, from the shores of the Propontis; and a votive tablet, or cippus, from Cyzicus. The first exhibits a bas

relief in a very high style of ancient sculpture, which is remarkable for the pileus, or Athenian hat, still worn by patriarchs of the Greek church; and of which, only one other representation is preserved in ancient sculpture.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's prizes at Cambridge, viz.—For Latin verses: "*Pyramides Egyptiacæ.*"—For an English essay: "What are the arts, in the cultivation of which the moderns have been less successful than the ancients?"—For a Latin essay: "*In Philosophiâ quæ de Vita et Moribus est illustranda, quænam præcipuè Sermonum Socraticorum fuit excellentia?*" The first of the above subjects is intended for those gentlemen of the university who have not exceeded four years from the time of their matriculation; and the other two for such as have exceeded four, but not completed seven years.

Sir ROGER NEWDIGATE's prize, for the best composition in English verse, not containing more than fifty lines, by any under-graduate who has not exceeded four years from the time of his matriculation: "*The Statue of the Dying Gladiator.*"

The late Dr. SMITH's two prizes of 25*l.* each, for the best proficients in mathematics and natural philosophy, among the commencing bachelors of arts of Cambridge, were adjudged to Messrs. William Henry Maule, and Thomas Shaw Brandreth, of Trinity college, the first and second wranglers.

The subjects for Sir WILLIAM BROWNE's three gold medals for the present year, are, for the Greek ode—

AD REGEM.

Serus in celum redeas, diuque
Lætus intersis populo.

Latin ode—

Injuriarum Africanarum finis.

Greek epigram—

Bioliomania.

Latin epigram—

—Brevis esse laboro,
Obscurus fio.

One of the most remarkable facts in the history of geography, is communicated by letters conveyed in the last ships from the Cape of Good Hope. The island of Bossen, or Penguin, sometimes called Seal Island, at the western extremity of Table Bay, has entirely disappeared beneath the waters. An earthquake was felt at Cape Town, in December, only two leagues distant, by which some damage was occasioned to the houses, but we do not find that any lives were lost at that place; and it is supposed that the convulsion extended to Bos-

sen. The island was about two miles in length and one in breadth, and was, although flat, somewhat more elevated above the surface of the sea, than the contiguous island of Elizabeth. The Dutch, when in possession of the Cape, kept a guard of twenty-four men on Bosen; and it was employed as a place of banishment for criminals, to the number of from seventy to a hundred, who dug lime-stone to supply materials for the buildings on the adjacent continent. No women were then permitted to reside here, not even the wife of the port-master. It was not allowed that strangers should visit it, since a Danish ship which had lost great part of her crew, and was refused assistance at the Cape, sent a boat on shore, dispersed the guard, and received on board as many malefactors as were necessary to navigate her to Europe. At the southern extremity of the island, a flag was hoisted on the approach of any vessel.

FRANCE.

M. VAUQUELIN, in the name of the Committee of the Chemical Arts, has lately reported on a manufacture of tallow for candles, professed to be purified from all animal substances of an injurious nature, to be free from all moisture, and not at all discolored. "The tallow," says he, "which I carefully examined, is demi-transparent, perfectly dry, and sonorous. It is indeed so very dry, that when a blade of iron is passed over it, only lightly touching it, it gives an extremely lively phosphoric light, occasioned, according to all appearance, by an electric motion; for when this tallow is recently melted, and the surrounding air is extremely dry, the mere passing of the hand on it is sufficient to produce sparks. The dryness of this tallow is still farther demonstrated by its perfect transparency when melted: at the temperature of boiling water, neither bubbles nor clouds are discernible. This tallow, it is affirmed, may be kept without any discoloration or rancidity for two years. The candles made of it are extremely white, their light is very pure, they emit little or no smoke, they do not gutter or run, and require snuffing less frequently than others. They are about five per cent. higher in price than those of common manufacture."

M. TARENNI has discovered, that the slimy juice of snails is a specific for the cure of hernia, when the ruptured part can be returned, and it is not dangerous to confine it in the body. When this

point is ascertained, he directs that a truss be made, having the ball at the end concave instead of convex, as usual, for the reception of a cup of equal diameter with the orifice of the hernia. The cup must be of porcelain, glass, or earthenware, that the liquor may not penetrate it, or undergo any alteration; and the edges of it should be turned, that they may not incommode the patient. It is to be filled with wool, which must be changed every other day. Two, three, or four, hundred snails are then to be procured, and kept in a place where they can procure food, as only two or three, or if they are small, six or eight, are to be used every day. The patient, before he rises, and after he has been in bed, removes the cup from the truss, and pricks the snail in different places with a pin. From each wound the snail gives out, through the opening in his shell, sometimes a bluish, sometimes a grey, liquid, which must be caught on the wool in the cup. If only a thick froth oozes out, the snail must be thrown aside, and another taken in his stead. The cup being sufficiently filled with liquor, must always be placed exactly in the same situation, on the affected part, then covered with a white linen cloth, and the ball of the truss applied on it. The latter must be sufficiently tight, to prevent the fluid from escaping. During this treatment, which will last three or four months, or more, the only precautions necessary to be taken are to shave the part once in four days, and not to leave it long uncovered for fear of cold. If the cup rubs off the skin, it must be removed till the place is healed. In this case the patient may remove the truss altogether at night, if it can be done without danger; and in the day-time he may wear it dry, filling the cavity with wool, and covering the hernia with a bit of cloth. By this treatment, a common hernia may be cured in two, three, or at most four, months; after which, however, the patient should continue to wear the truss for six weeks, or two months, till the wound is sufficiently healed, to permit the muscles to resume their natural action.

M. AMATUS GOUSON BONPLAND, the companion of M. Von Humboldt, in his travels, has been appointed chief inspector of the domain of Malmaison, with a considerable salary. He will probably continue the splendid work, entitled, "*Le Jardin de Malmaison*," interrupted by the death of Ventenat, as soon as the

second part of his "*Plantes Equinoxiales*" is finished.

In the second part of M. VON HUMBOLDT's collection of Astronomical Observations, he has given the latitude and longitude of a great number of places, which he determined during his travels along the Orinoko, Atabapo, Tuamini, Temi, Cassiquiale, and Rio Negro. Maps of this portion of the South American continent, that is of the Orinoko, the river Magdalen, the province of Joren de Bracomorros, and of the western part of the river of Amazons, which M. Von Humboldt took on the spot, and made drawings of in the years 1801-1802, during his residence at Quito and Mexico, are in the hands of the engraver. With these the author intends to publish the bases of his maps, and various astronomical and geographical enquiries, by M. Oltmanns. The third part of the same collection contains the elevation of five hundred points of Spanish America, which M. Von Humboldt determined by means of the barometer.

RUSSIA.

Petersburgh, Dec. 6.—A merchant has sent to Petersburg from the coasts of the Frozen Sea, the head of an animal of extraordinary size, and in very perfect preservation. This head has been presented to the emperor by the minister for commerce: and his majesty has rewarded the merchant with a gold medal.

In the government of Simbitsk, in the circle of Korssun, four versts from the crown village Kassaur, there is a district where the earth has been burning for three years. No fire is seen; but much smoke, which issues at various places. The ground sinks in sensibly; and on pressing it at the edges, flames burst out. The inhabitants of Kassaur say, that not far from that place, the earth had burned in the same manner twelve years ago, and had become extinguished of itself. Where the ground was dug into, a spring of water was found.

GERMANY.

On the 14th of January, at fifty-three

minutes after five in the evening, a rather violent shock of an earthquake was felt throughout Vienna, and its suburbs. In most of the houses, objects that did not stand firm were thrown down, the bells rang, and all the effects usual on such occasions, were observable. At the observatory, Mr. Triesnecker noticed the following particulars of this phenomenon:—The duration of the shock was about a minute. There were two very distinct oscillations in the direction of from south-west to north-east, and reciprocally: the wind was north-north-east. Reaumur's thermometer stood at eleven and a half degrees below zero, and the barometer twenty-eight inches six and a half lines. Of three pendulum clocks, one was stopped; the other two continued going: their isochronism only was deranged.

M. SIMON, of Berlin, has recently made some experiments on the laws of electric repulsion. Coulomb, by means of the torsion of wire in his electrical balance, seems to have ascertained that the electrical repulsion is in the inverse ratio of the square of the distance. To prove this law to his audience by a more simple and firm apparatus, M. Simon constructed a pair of scales, all the parts of which were made of glass, and coated with gum lac. Though inferior in sensibility to Coulomb's apparatus, it appears sufficiently sensible for experiments of this kind, since each degree of deviation of the tongue of the balance from 0, was equal to the weight of .04 of a grain. The result of M. Simon's experiments, the circumstances of which he varied in every possible way, was, that the electric repulsion was in the simple inverse ratio of the distance. In trials with the gold leaf, electrometer, this law was established with still more precision, than in those which he made with the pith balls. It is to be observed, that Volta has always denied the truth of Coulomb's law; and asserted that experiments with the electrophorus, show the electric repulsion and attraction to be simply in the inverse ratio of the distance.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Three Sonatas, for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Lady Armitage; by F. A. Dahmen.
5s.

THESE sonatas are obviously intended for the use of juvenile practitioners. Their style is easy, and the

passages are well disposed for the hand of the tyro. To say that they are pleasing would be scarcely doing justice to their merit: some of the ideas are at once original and beautiful; and the whole evinces a taste for this species of composition, much above mediocrity.

A second

A second Grand Bugle-born Piece, or Sixth Troop. Composed and Inscribed to John Smith, Esq. by George Guest, of Wisbech. 3s.

This troop is published for clarinets, flutes, horns, trumpet, bugle-horn, bassoons, serpent, side drum, and bass drum, with an adaptation for the piano-forte. The passages are spirited and connected; and the score is so arranged as to evince an intimate knowledge of the characters and powers of the various instruments it includes, and of their combined effects, while the adaptation for the piano-forte much increases the value of the publication.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment (ad libitum) for a Flute or Violin. Composed and Inscribed to the Right Hon. Viscount Hampden, by Wm. Slapp. 7s. 6d.

In these sonatas, which are enriched by the introduction of several excellent and genuine Scotch airs, we find many agreeable and well-constructed passages. The prevailing features of the original matter are those of familiarity and simplicity: nevertheless, science and execution are occasionally displayed, and the general effect is both forcible and florid.

Six Sonatas for the Piano-forte, selected from the Works of Giordani, Gluck, Vento, Rauzzini, &c. Arranged and Dedicated to Miss Eyre, by H. C. Corfe. 5s.

This selection of sonatinas is highly creditable to Mr. Corfe's judgment, and will prove a useful acquisition to young practitioners on the instrument for which it is intended. Some of the pieces are uncommonly attractive; and all will be acceptable to those who possess real taste, or are anxious to improve their finger.

The Rose; a Ballad, for two Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte and Harp-Lute. Written, Composed, and Inscribed, to Miss Gosling, by John Parry. 1s.

Mr. Parry (the editor of the Welsh Melodies,) has displayed in this ballad some taste for vocal composition. It is evidently intended as a trifle; and we are justified in pronouncing it a pleasing one.

A Grand March, for the Piano-forte. Dedicated to Lord Catcart and Admiral Gambier, by Gosling, Phipps, D'Almaine, and Co. 2s.

This march, which has the recommendations of a violin accompaniment, and the introduction of "Rule Britannia," is bold and energetic in its style, and is not

uncharacterised by novelty. The *allegretto* movement, by which it is succeeded, is conceived with vivacity; and so well did it merit to be announced in the *title-page*, that we think its omission there impolitic.

Lord Catcart; a favorite Dance, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by M. Holst. 1s. 6d.

This is a pleasant little exercise; and calculated to improve the finger, as well as please the ear, of the piano-forte student. For any striking novelty or specimens of science we can never reasonably look for in productions of this nature; but, as far as their general merit extends, the present rondo may fairly put in its claims.

The Warrior; sung by Mr. Bellamy. Composed with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Inscribed to Mrs. Wildman, by Joseph Major. 1s. 6d.

The melody of this song is easy, natural, and pleasing; but the compass of voice necessary to its performance will, we should fear, by no means tend to promote its general circulation. We must, however, in candor, observe, that the unusual range of the passages does not detract from their intrinsic merit.

Rondo, "No more Love's arts bewailing." Composed by J. Clarke, Mus. Doc. Cambridge. 1s. 6d.

The subject of this rondo is interesting, and the digressive matter is well conceived. Many of the passages are at once ingenious and tasteful; while they rise out of each other with an ease that bespeaks a free and natural flow of ideas, and set in a highly-favourable point of view the well-known talents of the composer.

"Mr. P. O." a New Song, sung by Mrs. Bland, at the Lyceum Theatre. Composed by Mr. Parry. 1s.

"Mr. P. O." is a humorous little effort, in which Mr. Parry has done what his subject required. The melody is light, free, obvious, and easy of attainment. The pause, introduced for the accommodation of the words that are spoken, is well managed, and the effect of the whole is good.

"Summer;" a Pastoral Divertissement for the Piano-forte. Composed by M. P. King. 2s.

Mr. King has exhibited much taste in this little production. It consists of two movements; the first of which is in the compound common time of six quavers,

and the second in common time of two crotchets. The subject of the former is remarkably pretty, and the latter, consisting of "summer heats," is arranged with considerable contrivance and judgment.

Messrs. Samuel Wesley, and Charles Frederic Horn, are preparing for the press a new edition of the first twelve Preludes and Fugues of Sebastian Bach. They are to be published by subscription; and the ingenious editors promise to

bring them out "in a manner superior both in point of perspicuity and exactness, to any of the copies that have been procured from the continent." Among other advantages announced in the proposals, are those of the number of *parts* in which every fugue is composed, being pointed out to the young student, and the introduction of explanatory marks to show whether the subject is pursued *directly*, *inversely*, by *diminution*, or by *augmentation*.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN FEBRUARY.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

RUSSIA.

ON the 13th of Jan. at eight o'clock in the morning, the Ministers, the Privy Counsellors, and Senators, assembled, by command of his Majesty the Emperor, at the Palace. His Majesty addressed them from the throne, and after the meeting broke up, a new form of Administration was announced, of which the following are the most prominent features:

There is to be a Supreme Administrative Council, to consist of 32 Members, and four presidents. His Majesty the Emperor presides in person, when present at their meetings, and when absent, appoints a Commissioner, who is to be changed every year. The Commissioner for the present year is Count Romanzow. The whole of the Administrative Council, consisting of 36 persons, is divided into four sections, viz.—1st. Of Legislation; 2nd. Of the Administration of Justice, in spiritual and temporal affairs; 3rd. Of Military Affairs, by sea and land; and 4th. Of Internal Economy, comprising the finances, commerce, manufactures, agriculture, medical superintendence, public instruction, &c. Each of these four sections has a distinct President, and there is to be one Imperial Secretary for the whole. The chief Director of the Chancery is to be Imperial Secretary. He is the bearer of all communications between the Monarch, the Supreme Council, the respective sections thereof, and the Colleges of Government. He also receives all petitions addressed to the Emperor. The existing Ministerial offices are to be retained, but to be subordinate to the Supreme Council.

The Presidents of the four sections are, Count Sawadowsky, Prince Lopuchin, Count Araktschejev, and M. Mordwinoff, formerly Minister of Marine. The Minister for the Home Department has requested permission to resign, and Baron Von Camperhicepa is appointed Imperial Treasurer in the place of M. Golubzoff.

DENMARK.

The Treaty of Peace between Sweden and

France, was signed on the 6th of January, by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Duke of Candore, and the Swedish Plenipotentiary, Count Essen, and Baron Lagerbeilke; it was immediately sent off by M. Von Krassow. The conditions are as follow:—Pomerania is restored to Sweden; France guarantees the present possession of the Crown of Sweden. Sweden accedes to the Continental system, yet with the exception of salt, which may be imported. The exportation of goods from Swedish harbours in Swedish bottoms is free: the contributions, imposed in Swedish Pomerania, but not yet paid, are remitted; the grants made by the French Emperor in Swedish Pomerania are to be confirmed; Spain, Holland, Naples, and the Confederacy of the Rhine, are included in this treaty of peace; all Swedish ships taken or sequestered since the accession of King Charles XIII. to the Swedish throne, shall be restored with their cargoes (colonial produce excepted); the ancient relations of commerce between the two kingdoms are to be restored, and the merchants shall be treated in both countries as the most favoured nations; the prisoners of war shall be returned in a mass, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within 50 days at latest.

FRANCE.

Little of importance has occurred in the intelligence from the French Empire during the last month, which we shall not have rather to state under the names of other countries. The new matrimonial views of Bonaparte appear to be directed to a sister of the Emperor of Russia, and it is said that other important marriages will take place on the occasion. It is expected that Bonaparte will not set out for Spain till after the adjutant and celebration of the union.

The *Moniteur*, in some long and coarse remarks on the King's Speech, at the opening of the present Session of Parliament, makes the following statement on the result of our late expedition:

"The mischief done by the English in the Island

Island of Walcheren, is estimated at about 400,000 francs (about 16,700*l.* sterling); but they have repaired the fortifications of Flushing on the land side, and left them in the best condition. The expense thereby incurred, is estimated by our engineers at 600,000 francs (25,000*l.*). They have left behind, balls, bombs, and pieces of ordnance, and suffered a great number of their ships to be taken: several of them were laden with clothes; fifteen thousand coats were found in one of them. On calculating the value of these different articles, and taking every thing into account, it will be found that our losses are nearly balanced by our gains; at least, the former do not exceed the latter by 50,000 francs. The mines made to blow up the sluice of the large basin of Flushing were constructed with such ignorance or precipitancy, that they did not effect their purpose; they have not even damaged the ground-beams, which makes a difference of a million. Had they injured the ground-beams, two years' labour, and an expense of two millions, would have been required to render it possible for ships to enter the basin, while now 300,000 francs and six months' time, will be sufficient to put the sluice into a serviceable condition. On hearing this Speech, should we not be induced to think that the arsenals and dock-yards of Flushing are the arsenals and dock-yards of Brest? The dock-yards, the arsenals, and port of the Scheldt, are at Antwerp, and not in Flushing; but one 64-gun ship and a frigate were on the stocks in Flushing. The English have taken these two ships to pieces, but left us the timber. The expedition of the English has produced one favourable result: it has removed all doubt on the possibility of ships of the line, completely armed, sailing at the Scheldt. We have now such an accurate knowledge of that river, that our squadron has arrived at Antwerp armed, and has come there to moorings perfectly safe. The basin of Antwerp will be finished in the course of this year; and thirty sail of the line can be afloat there, perfectly sheltered from the ice. Our ships will, in future, set sail from Antwerp completely armed, and having their provisions, water, and artillery, on board.

Palace of Tuilleries, Jan. 20, 1810.—Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Rhenish League, and Mediator of the Helvetic Confederation—Desiring to provide for the security of the northern frontiers of our Empire, and to place out of danger our dock-yards and arsenal at Antwerp, we have decreed as follows:—

Article 1st.—An army shall be formed, to be called the Army of Brabant.

2nd.—All the country situated between the Meuse and Scheldt, and the Sea, shall compose the territory of the said army.

3rd.—All the French and allied troops,

either naval or military, within this compass, shall form part of the army of Brabant.

4th.—The fortresses situated between the Meuse and the Scheldt shall be placed in a state of siege.

5th.—The military commanders, and French authorities in Holland, are required to conform to the present orders.

6th.—The Minister of War is charged with the execution of the present Decree.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

SPAIN.

The conquest of Spain is now nearly completed. The French armies, by a series of rapid movements, have passed the Sierra Morena, taken Seville, advanced into Andalusia, and threaten Cadiz, the last refuge of the discomfited patriots.

The following Letter from the Duke of Dalmatia, to the Prince of Wagram, and Neufchatel, contains some of the details.

I have not yet received an official account of the artillery, ammunition, and magazines, which the enemy left us at Jaen. I have only learnt that there are 44 pieces of cannon, half battering, and the rest field artillery. There are also 6000 muskets, a great deal of ammunition, and considerable magazines. At Cordova we also found 6000 muskets, and a cannon foundry, from which the artillery will derive great advantage. The enemy evacuated Castille and Bocar, leaving behind four eight-pounders and a howitzer. He also abandoned six more in the mountains; so that, since the passage of the Sierra Morena, the Imperial army has taken eighty pieces of cannon. I shall have the honour of sending an account of all that has been taken, to your serene Highness, so soon as I receive it.

General Sebastiani was to march this day from Jaen on Granada. I have received no intelligence from him these two days; but his preparatory movement must have been finished yesterday evening.

The division of General Latour Maubourg is this day at Leva; the infantry of the first corps of the army at Rambla and La Carlota. To-morrow, the whole of the first corps will be at the other side of the Leva, on the road to Seville. The fifth corps will unite at Ecija, where his Majesty intends to fix his head-quarters to-morrow.

The king is determined to march on Seville. Hopes are entertained that the inhabitants will make no resistance, and that we shall reach it before Albuquerque's division, and the troops of the Duke del Parque, which we are informed have been ordered from Estremadura and the banks of the Tagus. Should we get there before them, it is probable that the fall of Seville will be followed by the surrender of Cadiz, where they cannot be yet in a state of defence, and that we shall thus obtain possession of the Spanish fleet.

The

The Junta has fled to the Isle of Leon, near Cadiz. It is supposed that most of the members will embark for America.

Madrid, Feb. 1.—The king left Cordova on the 28th, and intended to sleep that night at Ecija.

The Junta has quitted Seville. That city has sent deputies, and his Majesty will doubtless enter it before the end of the month.

Grenada has opened its gates. The enemy's armies are dispersing. Prisoners, cannon, and stores, are incessantly collecting.

The king is every where received as a beloved father, arriving in the midst of his children, after a long and painful absence. This is the infallible effect of the comparison which all the inhabitants make between the tyranny and violence of the Junta, and the beneficence of his Majesty, who brings peace and security to every family.

The army enjoys abundance. It returns the good reception it meets with from the inhabitants, by the most exact discipline and respect to persons and property.

The troops of his Majesty the Emperor and King have entered Cordova and Jaen. In every part of the army's line of march, the inhabitants testify the greatest satisfaction at being rescued from the tyranny of the Junta. All the citizens remain in the bosom of their families.

The insurgents seem to have had the intention of defending Jaen; where there were found 46 pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of military stores and provisions.

The total of prisoners exceeds 7000, among whom are a number of officers. There are between 3 and 4000 wandering in the mountains, and several of them are hourly brought in, exclusive of a great number who have thrown away their arms, and are returning to their homes, whence they had been carried by violence. Arrizaga, in his flight to the mountains of Grenada, was scarcely able to get 5000 of the poor wretches to follow him.

These happy results afford the consoling hope of seeing the war in Spain terminate speedily, and without bloodshed.

The king continues to enjoy the best state of health. The gratitude of the inhabitants, and the frank expressions of their joy, are, to his Majesty's heart, the most flattering reward of his clemency and paternal bounty.

A column of infantry and cavalry, which left Madrid three days ago, under the orders of the Chief of Squadron Soubeyran, has fallen in with, and routed, a numerous corps of brigands, near Santa Cruz de la Sarza.

On the 29th, this officer came up with them, from 100 to 150, near the village of Prado. He instantly charged them, at the head of 25 chasseurs of the 26th regiment, killed 20 of them on the spot, and took 18 horses. The rest fled in the greatest disorder.

(Signed) BELLIARD.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following return shows the effective strength of the army which embarked for ser-

vice in the Scheldt, in the month of July, 1809; the casualties which occurred; the number of officers and men who returned to England; and the number reported sick according to the latest returns (with the exception of the 59th regiment, from which corps a proper return has not yet been received:)

Adjutant General's Office, Feb. 1, 1810.

	Officers.	Rank & File.	Drummers.
Embarked for service	1,733	37,481	
Killed.....	7	99	
Died on Service.	40	2,041	
Since sent home	29	1,859	
Deserted.....	0	84	
Discharged.....	0	25	
Total Officers and men who returned, who are now borne on the strength of their respective corps.....	1,671	33,373	
Of which number are reported sick.....	277	11,269	

(Signed) HENRY CALVERT.
Adjutant-Gen.

According to a return laid before parliament, the number of sick and wounded sent home from the army in Walcheren, from the 21st of August to the 16th of December, amounts to 12,863.

An account laid before the House of Commons, of the total net produce of the permanent, annual, and war taxes, in the years ending the 5th of January, 1809, and the 5th of January 1810.

In the former:

	£.	s.	d.
Permanent taxes	12,158,450	15	10½
Annual ditto	4,929,790	1	9
War ditto	20,291,797	10	9½
Total	57,380,038	8	5

In the latter:

Permanent taxes	33,544,348	19	6½
Annual ditto	4,920,760	18	6½
War ditto	20,798,145	10	7½
Total	59,263,253	8	8

Making an excess of nearly two millions in favour of the latter year.

National Debt.—An account of the reduction of the National Debt, from the 1st August, 1786, to the 1st February, 1810:

Redeemed by the Sinking Fund	156,042,936
Transferred by Land Tax redeemed	23,421,468
Ditto by Life Annuities purchased	1,024,512
On Account of Great Britain	180,488,916
Ditto of Ireland	6,593,966
Ditto of Imperial Loan	1,020,525
Ditto of Loan to Portugal	21,662

Total 188,125,069

The sum to be expended in the ensuing quarter is 2,693,686*l.* 1*9s.* 1*½d.*

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Pompee, under Marie Galante,

SIR,

Dec. 25, 1809.

Being at anchor in Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, on the 16th instant, a man of war brig, far in the offing to leeward, appeared with a signal flying that she had been chased by the enemy's frigates; I immediately made the signal to the *Perlin*, then on her way to Guadalupe, to speak the brig, and to proceed according to the intelligence she might obtain: the *Alcmene* was ordered to weigh and follow, and the *Sceptre*, *Alfred*, and *Freija*, which had that moment joined me, were not allowed to anchor, but to leave their flat boats, and proceed also. So soon as I heard from Captain Weatherall, of the *Observateur*, the brig which made the signal, that the enemy's frigates, four in number, had captured and burnt his Majesty's ship *Junon* (belonging to the Halifax squadron), about 150 miles to windward of Guadalupe, and that the *Observateur* had escaped by superior sailing, I proceeded to sea with this ship and the *Abercrombie*, and arrived off the *Saintes* early in the morning of the 13th; and about noon I was informed by Captain Elliott, of his Majesty's sloop *Pultusk*, that two of the enemy's frigates were at anchor about three leagues to the northward and westward of the town of Basseterre; I then directed Captain Fabie, of the *Abercrombie*, to remain and guard Point-à-Petre, and Captain Watson, of the *Alfred*, to guard Basseterre, and made all sail in this ship, with an intention of attacking the enemy; but on approaching nearer, I discovered the *Sceptre*, of the line; the *Blonde*, *Thetis*, *Freija*, and *Castor*, frigates; and *Cynet*, *Hazard*, and *Ringdove*, sloops; and *Elizabeth* schooner, ready to commence the attack. I therefore did not interfere with the judicious arrangement of Captain Ballard, of the *Sceptre*, the senior captain, and had only an opportunity of witnessing the engagement. Baffling and light winds preventing the *Pompee* from getting within gun-shot until the action had ceased, and the two frigates and batteries which defended the anchorage, completely destroyed. The *Blonde*, *Thetis*, *Cynet*, *Hazard*, and *Ringdove*, bore the brunt of the action from their being a-head of the other ships, and by the animated fire kept up from them, one of the enemy's frigates was very soon dismantled, when the men began to desert their ships, and soon after set fire to them. Upon this, Captain Cameron, of the *Hazard*, with the boats of the squadron, gallantly landed and stormed the batteries, which were still annoying the ships both with cannon and musketry, and in the act of hauling down the enemy's colours, he fell by a swivel shot. In him the service has lost a brave and distinguished officer, and who, with Lieutenant Jenkins, first of the *Blonde*, also killed,

have left each a widow and family to lament their loss. The names of the frigates destroyed are, I understand, the *Loire* and *Seine*, pierced for 40 guns each; but had none mounted on their quarter-decks or forecastles; they were moored in a strong position in *Ance Le Barque*, with their broadsides towards the entrance, which was defended by a heavy battery, now demolished, and the magazine blown up. I am informed by the seven prisoners brought off from the shore, that these ships had not their full complement of seamen, but that they had 400 troops on board and 50 artillery-men, which all escaped, with the exception of the above seven, and 20 others, taken in a re-captured vessel; but all the warlike stores and provisions intended for the garrison of Guadalupe, were blown up in the frigates. The *Blonde*'s loss is rather severe, and so is, I have reason to believe, the enemy's, who had time to save nothing but their clothes. I had every reason to be highly pleased in witnessing the emulation and bravery displayed by the several ships, in closing with the enemy; and I request you to make the same known to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. I have not yet been able to fall in with the other two frigates; but I am in great hopes of preventing their arrival at Guadalupe.

I am, &c.

ALEXANDER COCHRANE.
AMERICA.

A popular commotion, amounting in fact, to a total revolution, has taken place in one of the regencies of South America. The people, under the visionary apprehension that their Archbishop and Governor-general were disposed to transfer the sovereignty of the province of La Paz to a Princess of Brazil, assembled in a body, ordered the Governor and Archbishop to resign their functions, erected a bust of Ferdinand VII. called upon the *Cabildo*, or Town Council, to assist in forming a new government, and taking possession of the *Casa Real*, or royal treasury. These measures being executed, they assembled round the bust of Ferdinand VII. took an oath "to maintain the rights of their Sovereign, their religion, and their country." After this solemn and voluntary act of genuine loyalty, they turned their attention to the formation of an army. Two squadrons of cavalry of 500 men each were instantly enrolled; the infantry were to be augmented to 10,000 men, and the heights of the city were to be fortified with 100 pieces of cannon. Not ten days after this patriotic government was established, caciques and deputies from the Indian chiefs arrived, offering 200,000 warriors to assist in defending the country. These events were happily achieved without any effusion of blood, as only one man was accidentally killed, and another wounded; a circumstance, when contrasted with the popular commotions in Europe, which reflects the highest honour on the character of the Spanish Americans.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the Care of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of January, to the 20th of February, 1810.

THE last month has not been less prodigal than that which preceded it, in the production of disease. The season has been found remarkably sickly by the medical faculty in general, in London at least, and in its more immediate vicinity.

Several cases of the Walcheren fever have lately been attended by the Reporter, each of which was a relapse of the malady, after a distinct and considerable interval. This modification of morbid action seems to have shown a peculiar propensity to recur, after it had once been expelled, and apparently eradicated, from the system; and although it, for the most part, assume the intermittent type and character, it is far from being so obedient, as the ordinary intermittents of our domestic growth, to the influence of the appropriate remedies. Agues, which are the natives of this soil, are, perhaps, as much as any disorder whatever, under the controul and management of medicine. The Peruvian Bark, and where that fails, which is not often the case, arsenic, that most powerful and salutary drug, has an almost infallible power in subduing, and that in no dilatory manner, the operation of the intermittent fever to which we are exposed, more particularly in the marshy regions of our Island. But these medicines, though, in a longer or shorter time, they produce some impression, seem by no means so expeditious or certain in dispossessing the frame of the effects arising from the Walcheren contagion.

The Reporter has lately questioned several dyspeptic patients, with regard to the origin of their complaints, which, by their ingenuous confession, appeared to arise from an habitual excess in *eating*. Their dinners, were the source of their diseases. This species of indulgence, is, amongst the substantial classes of society, by no means an infrequent occasion of indisposition. The more indigent orders of the community fortunately cannot afford to ruin their constitution by the inordinate quantity and luxury of their ingesta. It is one of the unenviable privileges of the comparatively wealthy, to be able to gormandise to their own destruction. The appetite may be, and often is, increased much beyond what is natural, by the

artificial excitement of various and highly-seasoned dishes. Fasts ought from time to time to be observed, if not from piety, at least from prudence; though not regarded as religious institutions, they ought to be kept with a kind of religious punctuality, as wholesome intervals of abstinence, which give the stomach an occasional holiday, and afford a temporary respite from the daily drudgery of digestion. We are not in general aware of the degree of intestinal labor, which is necessary to exonerate the body of the load which gluttony imposes. The inordinate devourer of food cuts out more work for his internal machinery, than it can either with ease or impunity perform. It must at length fall a sacrifice to toils of supererogation.

Convulsive affections, or *fits*, as they are called, of different kinds and titles; although they all exhibit a certain community of symptoms, prevail more in the present age than in earlier and less effeminate periods of our history. There can be no doubt that we are more liable to tremors, twitches, and spasms, than our more robust ancestors. In consequence of the enervating influence of excessive civilization and refinement, we acquire an additional susceptibility to convulsive, more perhaps than to any other class of diseases. We become like Eolian harps, in being acted upon by the gentlest breeze that passes over us, only that in passing over us it does not awaken such agreeable and harmonious vibrations.

The distinction is not radical or essential between the various species belonging to the genus of spasmodic affections. Hysteria, epilepsy, chorea, and apoplexy, are all members of the same family: for the most part they arise from similar causes, and often, in the progressive stages of life, attack, at different periods, the same individual. One mixed case, partly of the hysterical, and partly of the epileptic description, is at present under the Reporter's care. The repeated invasion of the paroxysms has made an evident inroad upon the mind. The intellectual faculties of the patient have unequivocally suffered from his corporeal disorder. This, in every nervous concussion, may almost invariably be observed. Of the Archbishop of Grenada's

Grenada's homily it was observed, that "it smelled of the apoplexy." And after all instances of similar seizure, may similar indications of mental deterioration or decay be discerned by a critical, if not by an ordinary, observer.

In a considerable proportion of the convulsive disorders, which at different times have fallen under the Reporter's notice, their attacks were in the first instance ascribable to a much more destructive sort of excess than that which we have just had occasion to notice—to the excessive use of stimulating and inebriating liquors.

In these cases, the intervals between the paroxysms, which were often of considerable length, were marked by a dejection approaching, in its degree, to an alienation of mind, unless when the thickness of gloom was at times broken, or attenuated, by draughts from what might be regarded as the fatal fountain of the disorder. The temptation, under such circumstances, is almost irresistible, to seek for oblivion of feeling in the Lethe of intoxication, in that kind of sleep of the sensibility out of which, however, the awakening cannot fail to be attended with an accumulated horror. Wine, and other physical exhilarants, during the treacherous truce to wretchedness which they afford, dilapidate the structure, and undermine the very foundation of happiness. No man, perhaps, was ever completely miserable, until after he had fled to alcohol for consolation. The habit of vinous indulgence is not more pernicious than it is obstinate and pertinacious in its hold, when it has once fastened itself upon the constitution. It is not to be conquered by half measures.—No compromise with it is allowable. The victory over it, in order to

be permanent, must be perfect. As long as there lurks a relict of it in the frame, there is imminent danger of a relapse of this moral malady, from which there seldom is, as from physical disorders, a gradual convalescence. The cure, if at all, must be effected at once: cutting and pruning will do no good, nothing will be of any avail short of absolute extirpation. The man who has been the slave of intemperance, must renounce her altogether, or she will insensibly re-assume her despotic power. With such a mistress, if he seriously mean to discard her, he should indulge himself in no dalliance or delay. He must not allow his lips a taste of her former fascination.

Webb, the noted walker, who was remarkable for vigour both of body and mind, lived wholly upon water for his drink. He was one day recommending his regimen to one of his friends who loved wine, and urged him, with great earnestness, to quit a course of luxury, by which his health and his intellects would equally be destroyed. The gentleman appeared convinced; and told him, "that he would conform to his counsel, and thought he could not change his course of life at once, but would leave off strong liquors by degrees." "By degrees, (says the other with indignation,) if you should unhappily fall into the fire, would you caution your servants to pull you out only by degrees?"

Feb. 22, 1810.

J. REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

N. B. His anonymous correspondent of last month must, upon reflection, be aware that it is impossible for the Reporter to take notice of observations that are communicated to him in that way, however respectable may be the author.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of January, and the 20th of February, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitor's Names are between Parenthesis.)

AMBLER John, jun. Ilington, horse-dealer. (Jones and Roche, Covent Garden church yard)
 Appleton William, jun. and Edward A. Smedley, Lau-
 calter, paper-manufacturers. (Hewitt and Kirk,
 Manchester and Ellis, Chancery Lane)
 Ashley John Gregory, Gloucester Terrace, Commercial
 Road, merchant. (Wild, jun. Cable Street, Falcon
 Square)
 Atkinson William, Rotherhithe, broker. (Martin, Lon-
 don Street, Fitzroy Square)
 Audley William, Bristol, linen draper. (Baynton,
 Bristol)
 Babo John, Leadenhall Street, wholesale hofer. (Collins
 and Waller, Spiral square)
 Bacon James, Deptford, victualler. (Whitton, Great
 James Street, Bedford Row)
 Barber Nathaniel, Curator Street, Stationer. (Bennet,
 Dean's Court, Doctor's Commons)

Earns John, Truro, draper. (Wild, Cable Street, Fal-
 con Square)
 Bingham Thomas, Bath, tailor. (Highmore, Bath Lane,
 Longon, and Mingate, Bath)
 Binns Jonas, Oxford Street, founder. (Hannam, Covent
 Garden)
 Birket Robert, Gloucester Street, Queen Square, tailor.
 (Mills, Vine Street)
 Boyll Benjamin, and Capel Hanbury, Catherine court,
 Tower-hill, corn factors. (Druce, Billiter Square)
 Brown John, Long Lane, Bermondsey, tanner. (Gale
 and son, Bedford Street)
 Carroll James, Boxton Square, victualler. (Darby,
 Gray's Inn Square)
 Chambers Samuel, Maidstone, corn merchant. (Druce,
 Billiter Square)
 Chance Edward, Bury Street, Bloomsbury, grocer.
 (Fritchard, Essex Street)
 Chiddell James, Southampton, porter merchant. (Da-
 man and Warner, Romley)
 Chinery Francis, Oxford Street, linen draper. (Wadeford
 Barlow, and Grosvenor, Austin Friars)

Clough

- Clough George, Derby, grocer. (Baxters and Martin, Furnival's inn, and Harrison and Radford, Derby.
- Clowes James, Birmingham, jeweller. (Baxter's and Martin, Furnival's inn, and Webb, Birmingham.
- Collier Robert, Bond court, Walbrook, wine merchant. (Alington, Freeman's court, Curnhill.
- Common Robert, North Shields, grocer. (Barker, North Shields, and Settee, St. Mary Axe.
- Cooper William, Henderford, Whitworth Common, surveyor. (Hughes, Christ Church Passage, Newgate street.
- Coward Thomas, Bath, linen draper. (Clarke and Son, Bristol, and Jenkins, James and Abbott, New Inn.
- Crooke Thomas, Pickett street, linen draper. (Sweet, Temple.
- Davies Thomas, Cheshire, corn-factor. (Gamer, sen. Cheshire, and Huxley, Temple.
- Davis John Kautzman, Edgeware road, dealer. (Rogers and Son, Manchester buildings, Westminster.
- Dawson Thomas, Prudhoe, Brydges street, Stratford, stationer. (Richardson, Fisher and Lake,bury street, St. James's.
- Dixon William and Henry, Rotherhithe, timber merchants. (Courtenay, Walbrook.
- Donnithorpe Isaac, Truro, victualler. (Edwards, Truro.
- Dore Frederic, High street, Southwark, upholster. (Pearle, Salisbury square.
- Doyle James, Covent-garden market, china and glassman. (Thomas and Naylor, Newport street.
- Duckworth John Bell, Ashford, Kent, wine and brandy merchant. (Field, Gray's inn.
- Duncan William, Thatched house-court, St. James's, working jeweller. (Gaines, Hart street, Bloomsbury square.
- Dunsford Jabez, Plymouth, cutler. (Partridge, Tiverton; Coryndon, Plymouth; and Alexander, New square, Lincoln's inn.
- Elliot Edward, Fratt street, Lambeth, victualler. (Few, Henrietta street, Covent Garden.
- Flude Charles, Feuchurch street, hardwareman. (King, Cattle street, Holborn.
- Forge William Witham, York, rifling machine maker. (Dickinson, Hull.
- Gibbs Robert, Bristol, dealer. (Osbornes and Ward, Bristol; and Meredith and Robbins, Lincoln's inn.
- Gibson John, Liverpool, tailor and draper. (Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row, and Daltern and Tottenham, Liverpool.
- Gifford Thomas, Borough road, St. George's Fields, shop keeper. (Ifaacs, Bevis Marks, St. Mary Axe.
- Goodwin William, Gosport, baker. (Bleardale, Alexander, and Holme, New Inn, Cruickshank, Gosport.
- Green William, Brown's lane, Spitalfields, dyer. (Framme, Great Queen street.
- Griffiths John Hill, Southampton, slater and builder. (Ridding, Southampton.
- Haynes Thomas, Bristol, chemist. (Gabbell, Lincoln's inn, and Jacobs, Bristol.
- Hey Thomas, Lombard street, Fleet street, dealer in spirituous liquors. (Robinson, Charter-house square.
- Hill John, Leeds, Kent, miller. (Webb, St. Thomas's street, Southwark, and Cooke, Maidstone.
- Hinde John, Whitechapel, tin-plate worker. (Hodgson, Surry street, Strand.
- Hirt Henry, Lingard's wood, Almondsbury, York, clothier. (Batters, Huddersfield.
- Hoode David, Sun street, Bishopgate, colourman. (Harding, Primrose street, Bishopgate.
- Howden Robert, St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, linen draper. (Foulkes and Beckitt, Holborn court, Gray's inn.
- Jory John, Mark Lane, broker. (Murray, Birch's lane.
- Jackon Samuel Raikes, Birmingham, button-maker. (Johnston, Temple, and Dolphin, Birmingham.
- Jacob John, Slide, Isle of Wight, miller. (Clarke and Sewell, Newport.
- Jones John, late of Whitechapel road, cordwainer, but now a prisoner in the Fleet. (Metcalfe, Basinghall street.
- King William Newport, Hants. miller. (Griffiths, Newport.
- Lewis John, Fashion street, Spitalfields, victualler. (Godmond, Brick house, Fleet street.
- Lock Philip, Nailsworth, Gloucester, yarn-maker. (Wathen, Stroud.
- Lowton Edward, Mark Lane, merchant. (Day and Hammerton, Lime street.
- Lyon John, North place, Gray's inn lane, money scrivener. (Ifaacs, Bevis Marks, St. Mary Axe.
- Marsden William, Leeds, merchant. (Upton, Nicholson, and Hemmingsway, Leeds.
- Mears Henry, Greenwich, tavern keeper. (Shepherd, Dean street, Southwark.
- Metcalf William, Banks Mill, Durham, miller. (Maynard, Durham; and Fringle, Greville street, Hutton Garden.
- McLeod James Craufurd, late of Demerara, but now of Hurley Hotel, Leicester Fields, merchant. (Forbes and Peacock, Ely Place.
- Moody Henry, Saltfleet-by All Saints, Lincolnshire, jobber. (Barber, Gray's inn square, and Phillips, Louth.
- Morrish William, Bath, cheesemonger. (Watts and Griffith, Bath, and Netherfield and Fort, Essex street.
- Moss Joseph, jun. Newbury, timber dealer. (Hall and Woodham, Newbury; and Gregory, Clement's inn.
- Mowbray Anthony, Durham, wine merchant. (Reed, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Fairless, staples inn.
- Munro John, Clifton street, Mary-le-bone, tailor. (Wilkinson and Young, Margaret street, Cavendish square.
- Nicholls Thomas, jun. Bradford, Wilts, linen-draper. (Clarke and son, Bristol, and Jenkins, James and Abbott, New Inn.
- Nicholson Henry, Charlton Crescent, Ilminster, merchant. (Harington, Primrose street, Bishopgate street.
- Niven Alexander, Great Freeton, dealer. Goodman's Fields, master-mariner. (Nind, Throgmorton street.
- Ockenden Richard, Bopeep, Hastings, Sussex. (Barnard, Alifitton.
- Palmer George, Plymouth, haberdasher. (Street and Woolfe, Philipot lane, London.
- Farmer John, Borough, near Aylham, Norfolk.
- Parrell Robert, Newent, Gloucestershire, tanner. (Tovey and James, Newnam.
- Parsons John, Bread street Hill, callenderer. (Reyne and Northhead, Aldermanbury.
- Pais William Thomas, and Jacob Bailey, Bermondsey, brewers. (Lee, Three Crown court, Southwark.
- Patterfon John, Woolwich, grocer. (Mangnall, Warwick square.
- Paulson Edward, Cateaton street, warehouseman. (Cardwell, Manchester.
- Perry Francis, Finsbury square, merchant. (Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thompson, Cophall court.
- Phillips Thomas, Plough court, Lombard street, merchant. (Sherwood, Cuthion court, Old Broad street.
- Preston William, Leeds, merchant. (Upton, Nicholson, and Hemmingsway, Leeds, and Lambart and Sons, Watton Garden.
- Richard Joseph, Birmingham, dealer. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry, and Whateley, Birmingham.
- Riley Joseph, Hackney, baker. (Bond, See-hing lane.
- Rofs George, New Basinghall street, merchant. (Wilde, Warwick square.
- Rutledge Thomas, Reading, hatter. (Williams and Drake, Prince's street, Bedford row, and Sozon, Plymouth Dock.
- Salts Thomas, Preston, Lancaster, plumber and glazier. (Dixon, Preston.
- Sanders Samuel, Dove row, Hackney fields, wine merchant. (Allingham, St. John's square.
- Schofield John, Slaughtwaite, York, cotton manufacturer. (Stephenson, Holmfirth.
- Schofield John, Skipton, York, money scrivener. (Exley and Stocker, Furnival's inn, and Alcock and Preston, Skipton.
- Sellers Robert, Sculcoates, York, grocer. (Edmonds and Son, Lincoln's inn, and Haire, Hull.
- Shepherds William Chaffon, Nottingham, iron merchant. (Payne, Nottingham.
- Slade Thomas, sen. and jun. Bartholomew Close, oil merchants. (Tilson, Chatham Place, Blackfriars.
- Smith George, Newcastle upon Tyne, woollen draper. (Atkinson, Chancery lane, and Bainbridge, Newcastle.
- Spottelwood John, Tokenhouse yard, money scrivener. (Watson and Plumbree, Temple.
- Stelling Richard Norton, York, wool dealer. (Williams, Red Lion square, and Lister, Scarborough.
- Stephenson Thomas, Rochdale, Lancashire, common brewer. (Hurd, Temple; and Law, Manchester.
- Stokes Thomas, Chesham, Monmouthshire, money scrivener. (James, Gray's inn square, and Cooke, Bristol.
- Stone Jacob, Bridge road, Lambeth, seaman. (Clutton, St. Thomas's street, Southwark.
- Sunnocks Thomas, Barcliff Highway, carpenter. (Hughes, Church Passage, Norgate street.
- Syme George, Vine street, Minorities, merchant. (Wild, jun. Cattle street, Falcon square.
- Taylor Joseph, Ware, Herts, oak dealer. (Bynd, See-hing lane.
- Taylor John, Great Tower street, woollen draper. (Toulmin, Aldermanbury.
- Tucker John, Tiverton, Devon, watchmaker. (Rendell, Tiverton, and Lys, Tuck's court, Curfior street.
- Valley William, Uckfield, Sussex, grocer. (Gwynne, Lewes and Turner, Bouverie street.
- Wainwright James, Sheffield, builder. (Blacklock and Mallinson, Temple, and Tatterfalk, Sheffield.
- Walker John, Blackman street, Southwark, linen draper. (Hartley, Bridge street, Blackfriars.
- Wallis John, Croydon, tailor. (Jones, Martin's lane, Cannon street.
- Watson Matthew Crawford, Charlotte street, Bloomsbury, lace man. (Watkins, Stone buildings, Lincoln's inn.
- Whitaker John, Francis street, Tottenham court road, bookbinder. (Hurd, Temple.
- Wilcox William, Parson's Green, Fulham, victualler. (Bousfield, Bouverie street.
- Wilkes James, St. James's street, gun maker. (Perry, Charlotte street, Portland place.
- Willia John, Fudding lane, merchant. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry.
- Winch Robert, Shoe lane, joiner. (Lee, Cattle street, Holborn.
- Worr James, Little Cheaphide, Finsbury square, butcher. (Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thompson, Cophall court.
- Wright Robert, Watling street, warehouseman. (Bovill, Bridge street, Blackfriars.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

- Adams Thomas, High street, Southwark, innholder, March 3.
- Agar Moses, City Chambers, ship owner, March 13, (not on 10th Feb.).
- Allio John, Rotherhithe, coal merchant, April 18.
- Arman John, Darlington, Durham, money scrivener, February 26.
- Aulton Thomas, Blackburn, Lancaster, dealer, March 8.
- Atland William, Kensington, cheesemonger, March 8.
- Atkinson W. Manchester, shoe dealer, March 6.

Baillie George, and John Jeffray, Finsbury place, merchants, February 22.
 Baker George, City road, coach maker, February 26.
 Barclay James, Old Broad street, merchant, March 26.
 Batherbe Barnabas, Lynn, Norfolk, haberdasher, February 7.
 Bennett J. Truroy, Cornwall, linen draper, March 12.
 Binns Thomas, Great Barlow street, Mary le-bone, water closet maker, and Charles street, Long Acre, candle manufacturer, March 2.
 Bland J. and J. Satterthwaite, Fen court, insurance brokers, February 20.
 Bloxam Sir Matthew, Gracechurch street, banker, February 24.
 Bloxam Sir Matthews, Thomas Wilkinton, and William Bloxam, Gracechurch street, bankers, February 17.
 Bowers Nathaniel Ward, and William, Cannon street comb makers, February 26.
 Bowers James, Manchester, innkeeper, March 10.
 Bromley William Gartham, and Robert Smith, Bishopgate street, auctioneers, February 7.
 Brookes John, Hardhead, York, merchant, March 5.
 Caffee James Green, stepney, tallow chandler, March 10.
 Chipchase R. Peultry, linen draper, February 9.
 Clarkson H. Liverpool, porter dealer, February 16.
 Clough T. Bromley, York, clothier, February 19.
 Cole Isaac, Warrnhull, Dorset, woollapler, March 5.
 Cotton L. Fenchurch street, merchant, February 10.
 Crop William, Lombard street, banker, March 6.
 Davies Thomas, Haverfordwest, mercer, March 12.
 De la Cour Albert, New Little street, Leicester square, Jeweller, March 13.
 Diggle William, Exeter, flour merchant, March 10.
 Dunage S. St. Paul's Church yard, trunk maker, April 21.
 Eaton William and Robert, Jun. Bucklersbury, warehousemen, March 2.
 dmonds Elias, Monument yard, wine merchant, March 10.
 Edwards Giles, Louth, spirit merchant, March 16.
 Edele Stephen, Cannon street, St. George's, Middlesex, builder, March 1.
 Emdin Abram Gompert, Portsmouth, shop keeper, March 3.
 Faulkenne Thomas, Manchester, William F. and John Gibson, Queen street, Cheapside, merchants, March 16.
 Fowler William, Dittaff lane, wine merchant, Feb. 27.
 Gatty Joseph, Oxford street, ironmonger, March 10.
 Gadden William, Cranbourn-alley, Leicester fields, linen draper, March 17.
 Gofs Thomas, Hackney road, apothecary, February 17.
 Groucock T. Drayton Hales, Salop, mercer, March 8.
 Hancock J. Sheffield, merchant, February 23.
 Harris George, Bristol, grocer, February 10.
 Hillsicks Zachariah, Bristol, draper, March 1.
 Hodges Thomas, Warghoun, Kent, dealer, February 21.
 Hope W. Brampton, Cumberland, cotton manufacturer, February 23.
 Horn Nicholas, Martin's lane, merchant, March 6.
 Hoskin William, Cawland, Cornwall, brewer, March 10.
 Houghton W. Liverpool, merchant, March 1.
 Hunter James, Whitehaven, Cumberland, mercer, February 21.
 Hurry Ives, Richard Poles, and James Hurry, Nag's head court, Gracechurch street, merchants, April 3.
 Jackson John, Farnham, Surrey, Surgeon, February 27.
 Jackson Peter, Manchester, small-ware-manufacturer, March 1.

Jacob Michael, Berner street, Commercial road, dealer Feb. 16.
 Jones Joseph, Wood street, Cheapside, Legborn hat ware houseman, February 10, March 17.
 Jones John, John Owen, and Henry Abbott, Bucklersbury, merchants, February 27.
 Layton Michael, Kennington, Bone mafon, March 3.
 Lee Joseph, Hidington, timber merchant, March 14.
 Lewis Lewis, and Frances Rudd, Newcastle upon-Tyne, milliners, February 26.
 Lifter P. Slatering, York, cotton spinner, March 12.
 Loat Richard, Long acre, ironmonger, February 26.
 Lomnitz Benjamin, and Wolff Rillon, Fenchurch street, merchants, March 3.
 Lowes David, and Henry John Rigg, Covent Garden, brandy merchants, March 10.
 Luxton John, Exeter, linen draper, March 8.
 Macaulay Alexander, London, merchant, March 1.
 Mackenzie Roderick, King's Arms yard, merchant, March 3.
 Makeham James, Upper Thames street, cheesemonger, February 26.
 McLinnam M. Gracechurch street, haberdasher, Feb. 3.
 Morque J. Wall's End, Northumberland, ship owner, March 8.
 More Walter, Halesworth, Suffolk, fadler, February 31.
 Mofely Henry, Lawrence Pountney Hill, and Isaac Wheldon, Cuthall court, merchant, March 24.
 Nixon John, Pinilico, carpenter, March 3.
 Oakley Francis, Hereford, woollapler, May 12.
 Palke Richard, Little Hemphion, Devon, coal merchant, March 8.
 Palmer Ebenezer, Old Jewry, paper hanger, March 10.
 Perrin J. Portwood, Chester, cotton manufacturer, March 8.
 Potts James, White Bear yard, Back hill, Middlesex, cabinet maker, March 17.
 Rhodes E. Leeds, currier, February 23.
 Riley Henry, Halifax, cotton spinner, February 21.
 Robinson Thomas, Middle Temple, money scrivener, February 27.
 Roughledge W. Wotton, under Edge, Gloucester, vintner, March 7.
 Russell J. Altham Mills, Blackburn, Lancashire, miller, February 23.
 Salter John, Bermondsey New road, carpenter, March 3.
 Smith Joseph Staples, Liverpool, shoemaker, March 10.
 Smith William, Portico, linen draper, April 1.
 Southall Samuel, and Jonathan Drakeford, Birmingham, factors, January 30, February 12.
 Southcombe George, Britol, chiefs factor, February 23.
 Sowley Richard Knowle, Warwick, corn factor, March 3.
 Steele W. and J. and C. Johnstone, Lancaster, linen and woollen drapers, February 14.
 Stone Thomas, Wilton, Hereford, corn factor, March 5.
 Taylor John, Brown's lane, Spitalfields, baker, March 3.
 Tharme Sampson, Stone, Stafford, corn dealer, March 7.
 Tindie Thomas, Witley, Northumberland, farmer, March 17.
 Tomlinson John, Barlaston, Statford, boat builder, March 6.
 Whately John, Bankside, Surrey, colour manufacturer, March 17.
 Williams David, Shoreditch, linen draper, March 17.
 Wilson Richard Boston, Wakefield, factor, February 26.
 Wilson Edward, St. James's street, hatter, March 10.
 Withall C. Fenchurch street, warehouseman, March 6.
 Young William Weison, Glamorgan, miller, February 21.
 Young James, Queen street, merchant, March 10.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON: With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

A PLAN has been projected and matured for the erection and establishment of a new Stock Exchange, in opposition to that in Capel Court. The ground allotted for the purpose is said to be already purchased behind the Bank, near to the corner of Coleman-street. A dreadful fire broke out, at two o'clock on Monday morning, January 15th, at the house of Messrs. Holtzapfel and Deyerlein's horn-manufactory in Long Acre, which consumed the whole of the premises, and communicated to the adjoining house, belonging to Messrs. Kempsten and Fairburn, leather-sellers, which was also burnt to the ground. The Crown public-house is also very much damaged. The engines arrived as soon as the alarm was given, but no water could be procured for near an hour on account of the frost. The inmates of the house escaped with great difficulty. No lives were lost.

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MARRIED.

At Surat, in the East Indies, William Thing, esq. surgeon to the seventeenth Regiment of Light Dragoons, to Miss Mary Theith, second daughter of Colonel Alexander T. commanding the Southern Division of Guzerat.

At Camberwell, Edward Baker, esq. of Southampton, to Anna Maria Frances, eldest daughter of Stephen Cattley, esq.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, James Marsh Wildon, esq. of Kentish Town, to Miss Oliphant, only daughter of Lancelot O. esq. late of Itonfield Lodge, Cumberland.—William Gordon, esq. M. P. for Worcester, to Caroline, youngest daughter of Sir George Cornewall, bart.—Mr. S. Smith, of Sandwich, to Miss L. Ellis, daughter of the Rev. William E. late of Caversfield, Bucks.

At Mary-le-bone, Captain Spicer, of the
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2nd regiment of Life Guards, to Miss Prescott, sister of Sir George P. Bart.—John Blencarne, esq. of Cheshunt, Herts, to Miss Colclough, of Beaconsfield, Notts. niece to General Wynyard.—The Rev. Bryant Burgess, of Salisbury place, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the Rev. Matthias Rutton, of Selling, Kent.

At Brunswick Chapel, Sir W. Geary, Bart. of Oxenheath, Kent, to Mrs. Dering, widow of Edward D. esq.

At St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, Alexander Glennie, esq. to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Archibald Edgar, esq.

John S. Wright, esq. of Wilford, Notts, to Miss Gray, daughter of E. Gray, esq. Harringay House, Middlesex.

H. Capel, esq. of Feltham-hill, Middlesex, to Amelia, second daughter of R. Hunt, esq. of Basing-house, Hammersmith.

The Rev. J. James, of Oundle, Northamptonshire, to Miss Bell, of Blackheath.

Francis Ed. Gray, esq. of Brunswick-square, to Maria Emma, youngest daughter of the late H. Smith, esq. of Greenwich Hospital.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. William Warrington, to Miss Mainwaring, only daughter of William M. esq. of Hanover-square.—Major J. Twigg, to Miss Mackay, only daughter of Hector M. esq. of Hans-place.—W. Long, esq. of Breshaw, Hants, to Lady Mary Carnegie, eldest daughter of the Earl of Northesk.

The Rev. R. Wright, vicar of Wrangle, Lincolnshire, to Miss Pennington, of Lamb's Conduit-street.

At Hampton, W. Moreton, esq. of the 13th light Dragoons, to Miss Griffithshoof, eldest daughter of William G. esq.

DIED.

In Sloane-street, Mrs. Parr, relict of Dr. Parr, late of the Royal Hospital, Plymouth. To brilliant talents she added exalted virtues and earnest piety.

In the London Road, St. George's-fields, Andrew Robinson Bowes, esq. whose marriage to the Countess of Strathmore, 33 years ago (when Captain Stoney), occasioned much bustle in the fashionable world. Pursuant to the will of her ladyship's father, he then took the name of Bowes (as Lord Strathmore, her first husband, had also done), and for a few years the splendor of his establishments, both in Grosvenor-square and at the mansion of Gibside, in the county of Durham, eclipsed those of all his competitors. His political connections were also among the higher class; not only a seat in the Lower House, but the dignity of the Irish Peerage was destined for him, under the Rockingham Administration: but this bright aspect of his affairs was soon clouded. His friends went out of office; domestic broils between him and his noble consort arose so high, that the law was appealed to; he carried her off, placed her in con-

finement, and therein was guilty of contempt of Court. Her ladyship made all advantage of this intemperate conduct: he was required to give security for keeping the peace in so large a sum, that he never would ask any friend to be bail for him, and has ever since, for the long space of 25 years, been a prisoner in the King's Bench prison. Lady Strathmore had afterwards interest to get a Court of Delegates appointed, which high Court pronounced a sentence of divorce between her and Mr. Bowes. During Mr. Bowes's confinement, his demeanour obtained the confidence of the different Marshals of the prison, who rendered it as light as possible. By application to the Court of King's Bench, the demand of heavy bail was withdrawn; but during his long imprisonment his affairs were become too far deranged ever to be settled; he therefore remained a prisoner for debt, but in that situation obtained the privilege of residing any where within the Rules. In all his misfortunes, the Duke of Norfolk, who had been his intimate associate in prosperity, remained his firm friend, and frequently visited him, when a single room, on what is called the State Side of the King's Bench Prison, was Mr. Bowes's bed-chamber, parlour, drawing-room, and in short, the only apartment he could have for the accommodation of his family, and to receive his illustrious guest.

In Dover-street, Mr. Michel, florist to the queen and princesses.

At Twickenham, Viscountess Dowager Dudley and Ward.

In Tenterden-street, Hanover Square, the Hon. C. L. Dundas, second son of Lord D. and M. P. for Richmond, Yorkshire.

Mr. Gilbert Pidcock, aged 67, of the Menagerie, Exeter Change.

In Bedford Place, C. T. Maling, esq. father of Lady Mulgrave, and one of the commissioners of excise, 69.

In Oxford-street, Miss Ktter, of Nettlebed, Oxfordshire, 18. She was on a visit to her uncle, and on her return from the theatre, one night, warming her feet by placing them on the fender, set fire to her muslin dress, which blazed up in an instant, and though two other persons were in the room, they were too much alarmed to render her any assistance: her clothes were burnt off; she survived in great agonies about four hours, and then expired.

At Charing Cross, Jeremiah Watkin, esq. one of the justices of the peace for Middlesex.

Mrs. Mary Stephens, widow of Lieut. General S.

Sir Jerome Fitzpatrick, late inspector-general of health to the army.

In Ely Place, J. C. Saunders, esq. late demonstrator of anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital, and surgeon to the London infirmary for curing diseases of the eye.

In York Place, Portman Square, Philip Redwood.

Redwood, esq. late chief justice of Jamaica, and Speaker of the House of Assembly.

Mrs. Mackworth Praed, wife of Serjeant P.

In St. Paul's Church Yard, *Mr. Benjamin Chandler*, 60.

In Cleveland Court, St. James's, the *Rev. W. Davis*, late of Trinity College, Cambridge; a gentleman eminently distinguished by his moral character and profound learning.

At Clapton, the *Rev. Felsinger Symons*, rector of Whitburn, Durham, and many years minister of Upper Clapton Chapel, 62.

At Brompton, *Capt. J. Pryce*, of the East India Company's service, 76.

At Hackney, *Wm. Hockaday*, esq. late of the 1st foot guards, in which he had served 50 years.

In Basinghall-street, in consequence of her clothes taking fire, *Miss Elizabeth Tate*, 14.

In Little Queen-street, Westminster, *Mr. P. F. McCallum*; author of *Travels in Trinidad*, and various political publications.

In Berkeley-square, in his 18th year, *Wm. Reynolds*, eldest son of Dr. Bankhead.

In Lime-street, *T. Gibson*, esq.

Mr. J. Richardson, late bookseller of Cornhill, 76.

In Baker-street, *Jane Harriet*, youngest daughter of *Wm. Gore*, esq.

In Little Marybone-street, *Mrs. Jane Ridley*, 68. She died almost for want of the common necessities of life, although in the midst of plenty; her property was left to two sisters, one of whom, on hearing of her death, died in a few hours.

In Charles-street, St. James's Square, *John Hoppner, esq. R. A.* one of the most eminent portrait painters since the time of Reynolds. He might indeed have merited the praise of being the first, if he had not been so close an imitator of the style of that great master, as it related to the spirit and elegance of his touch, forcible effect of light and shade, picturesque back-grounds, graceful simplicity of attitude, and especially the richness and harmony of colouring, in which he certainly excelled all his contemporaries. In some of his best coloured works, such as the *Nymph*, in the possession of Sir J. Leicester, the vivacity, truth, and delicacy of the various fleshy tints, have scarcely been surpassed by any master. But if he could boast of displaying much of the merit, he possessed the faults of his prototype, especially that of incorrect drawing of the human figure, a defect for which not even the colouring of Rubens, or Titian himself, can ever atone.

At his seat, near Romford, *Jackson Barvis, esq.* of Walbrook House, London, well known in the mercantile world for his extensive dealings, honour, and integrity; and in the literary world, for his dialogues on liberty, and other publications.

In John-street, Bedford Row, *John Roberts, esq.* many years one of the directors of the East India Company, 71.

At Somers Town, *Mr. Wilde*, of the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden. He was reading, and complained of a sudden pain in the back part of his left hand, which instantly ran up his arm, and only allowed him the opportunity of requesting to be put to bed, which was scarcely done when he expired.

In the Adelphi, *John Flamank, esq.* of Wallingford.

In Kensington-square, *Mrs. Colegrave*, relict of the late William C. esq. of Cannon Hall, Wansted, Essex, and only surviving sister of the late Thomas Manby, esq. of Downsell Hall, near Brentwood.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, *Lady Catharine Stanbupe*, 85.

In Bedford-square, *Thomas Everett*, esq. partner with the late Nathaniel Newman, esq. banker, in Mansion-house-street, and M. P. for Luggershall, in Wilts.

In Ormond street, Queen-square, *Mrs. Weskett*, wife of Robert W. esq. late of the Custom House.

In Albion-street, Blackfriars, *Thomas Nash*, esq. formerly of Camberwell, Surry.

In Thatched-house-court, St. James's, *Celin Dallas*, esq. of the Island of St. Vincent.

In Great Coram-street, *Mrs. Duncomb*, wife of Benjamin D. esq.

At Woolwich, *Dr. Rollo*, surgeon-general to the artillery.

In Charlotte-row, New road, *Henry Greenway*, esq.

In Bury's-buildings, New road, *Mrs. Tomlinson*. She was burnt to death in her apartments, while indulging in the very reprehensible practice of reading in bed with a candle close to the bed curtains.

At Millbank, *John Vidler, esq.*

In Harley-street, *Charles Arcedickne, esq. Paul Sandby, esq.* (whose death is recorded at p. 535 of our last volume,) was descended from a branch of the family of Sandby, of Babworth, Nottinghamshire, and was born at Nottingham, 1732. In 1746 he came to London, and having an early bias towards the arts, got introduced into the drawing-room of the tower. Thence, after two years, he was appointed draughtsman under the inspection of Mr. David Watson, who was employed by the late Duke of Cumberland to take a survey of the Highlands. During this excursion he made several sketches from the scenery of that romantic country, from which he afterwards made a number of small etchings, which were published in a folio volume. From this circumstance, perhaps, we may account for the bold and striking style by which the paintings of this excellent artist are so peculiarly distinguished. In 1752 he quitted this employment, and resided with his brother at Windsor. Several of the most beautiful views in the neighbourhood of Windsor and Eton now became the subjects of his pencil; here also he attained that skill in depicting Gothic architecture, which gave so beautiful an effect to these landscapes, that Sir J.

Banks,

Banks purchased them all at a very liberal price. Mr. Sandby soon after attended that great naturalist in a tour through North and South Wales, where he took several sketches, which he transferred to copper-plates, and made several sets of prints in imitation of drawings in Indian ink. In 1753, he was one of the members of an academy which met in St. Martin's-lane, and was, with several others, desirous of establishing a society on a broader basis; this was strenuously opposed by the celebrated Hogarth, which drew on him the attacks of his brother artists. Among others, Mr. Sandby (then a very young man) published several prints in ridicule of his Analysis of Beauty, which, he afterwards declared, had he known Hogarth's merit as he did since, he would on no account have done. On the institution of the Royal Academy, Mr. Sandby was elected a royal academician. By the recommendation of the Duke of Grafton, the Marquis of Granby appointed him in 1763, chief drawing-master of the Royal Academy at Woolwich, which office he held till the day of his death. It is needless to descant on his merits; those who have seen his drawings, can alone form an adequate judgment of the superiority of his taste, and the brilliancy of his execution.

At Copford, Essex, *Dr. Kelly, L.L.D.* a native of the Isle of Mann, upon which he reflected no ordinary degree of honour, by his abilities, his acquirements, and his truly exemplary conduct, as a divine and a scholar. He prosecuted his classical studies under the late Rev. Philip Moore, of Douglas; whose indefatigable coadjutor he afterwards became, in the important work of revising, correcting, transcribing, and preparing for the press, the manuscript translation of the holy scriptures into the Manks language; the impression of which, comprising all the books of the Old and New Testaments, with two of the Apocryphal books, he also superintended at Whitehaven, in the capacity of corrector; to which, on the recommendation of the last-mentioned gentleman, he was appointed by the society for promoting christian knowledge; the patrons of that impression, as of every subsequent religious work connected with it. Dr. Kelly also superintended the printing of an edition of the Book of Common Prayer, and Bishop Wilson's Treatise on the Sacrament, all in the Manks language; and, in the course of his labours in this vineyard, he had transcribed all the Books of the Old Testament, three several times, before he had attained his twenty-second year! On the completion of this charitable work, begun by Bishop Wilson, who, like Bede, by his piety and virtue, acquired the appellation of venerable; and promoted by the active zeal of his successor, Bishop Hildesley, Mr. Kelly was ordained, upon a title from the episcopal congregation at Air, where he resided, respected by all who knew him, until

the Duke of Gordon engaged him to be tutor to his son, the Marquis of Huntley, whose studies he superintended at Eton and Cambridge; and afterwards he accompanied that young nobleman on the tour of the Continent. Soon after his return, Mr. Kelly graduated at Cambridge; and again visited the Continent, with two other of his pupils. In the course of a few months after his return, he was presented with the rectory of Arncliffe, in Essex; and afterwards, to that of Copford, in the same county: the former of which he resigned some years since. From the time that he entered into the ministry, it might truly be said, that he made the vocation of holiness honourable. He has left behind him a monument of his erudition in the Celtic, in a Grammar of the ancient Gaelic, or language of the Isle of Mann, which was expected to be followed by a much larger work, a Manks Dictionary, which was unfortunately consumed in the fire at Messrs. Nichols's, some months ago announced as being nearly ready for the press. A large edition, the fourth, of the Book of Common Prayer, printed under the patronage, and by the munificence of, the Bible Society, from the corrected copy of Dr. Kelly, was finished at Whitehaven, and sent to the Isle of Mann, only about six weeks ago. Of twenty-seven clergymen, concerned in the translation of the Manks Scriptures since the year 1760, three only are now living. These are the translators of the book of Judges and Ruth; Ecclesiastes; and the Minor Prophets, from Joel to the end.

At Greatness, near Sevenoaks, aged 86, *Peter Nouaille, esq.* the oldest member of his Majesty's court of lieutenancy in the city of London. This gentleman's grandfather was descended from an ancient family in France, and came over to this country from Nismes, in Languedoc, at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, having sacrificed a considerable property in that country, in common with many others, who, upon that occasion, voluntarily left France for the sake of their religious principles. Mr. N.'s father resided at Hackney, and was a merchant of considerable eminence in the Levant and Italian trade. At the age of twenty-one, Mr. N. having previously been taken into partnership with his father, set out upon a tour through Europe, with a view to establish correspondences, and to acquire general knowledge; at the end of two years, having travelled through France, Italy, and Sicily, he was obliged to return home without visiting Germany, on account of the continental war, in which England was at that time engaged. Whilst abroad he gained a perfect knowledge of the French and Italian languages, which he spoke and wrote with the fluency and correctness of a native, acquired a great taste for the fine arts, and brought home with him a valuable collection of pictures

tures and prints, &c. which he continued to augment for many years after his return to this country. In the year 1761, he married Elizabeth, the only daughter and heiress of Peter Delamare, esq. of Greatness, whose ancestors were likewise refugees from France, in 1686. In right of his wife he became possessed of the silk mills at Greatness; they had been erected upon a very confined scale, and at that period they did not produce above 300*l.* per annum. He however, soon perceived that great advantages were to be obtained by them, and possessing a profound knowledge of mechanics and mathematics, after expending at least 20,000*l.* in enlarging and improving the machinery, he very considerably increased their produce. Some parts of the machinery which he invented are so ingenious in their construction and movements as to render the silk, prepared by them for different branches of manufacture, far superior to that worked by any others in this country. He first introduced the manufacture of crapes into England, which, before his time, were imported from Bologna; by his own ingenuity he discovered the process of their manufacture, and soon rivalled them in his manner of preparing them. In the year 1778, partly through the imprudent speculations of a near relation, in whom he placed implicit confidence, and partly by heavy losses, occasioned by the failure of a house with which he transacted business, he became a bankrupt. The unkindness and oppression which he experienced from some of his relatives upon this occasion considerably aggravated, and certainly tended to confirm this misfortune, which might have been averted, had proper time been given him to settle his affairs. He was, however, amply compensated by the countenance and friendly offers of assistance which he received from many of the most eminent merchants in the city, amongst the foremost of whom was his ever valued friend Peter Gaussen, esq. then Governor of the Bank. After the sale of his effects and collections, he prosecuted his business with unceasing energy. The silk mills now became his chief object; he more than doubled their number, and brought them to so high a degree of perfection that they produced many thousands per annum, and in a few years he was enabled, as he had hoped to do from the hour of his misfortune, most honourably to discharge the residue of his debts, which would have been due to the creditors had not the bankruptcy taken place, and which after it had, he could be under no legal obligation to pay. It was a measure, dictated alone by that high sense of honour and integrity, which uniformly directed all his dealings with others. In 1800, having realised an independent fortune, which was then consi-

derably increased by the death of a near relation, he withdrew from business, giving up the manufactory and property connected with it to his son, and retired to Sevenoaks, where he resided till the death of his wife, which took place in 1805. He then returned to pass the remainder of his days with his son at Greatness. About this time his memory began to fail him; it was the only symptom he exhibited of old age, and was probably occasioned by his intense application to studies of an abstruse nature, at an earlier period of life. In the year 1792, when the mania of the French revolution had nearly obtained a footing in this country, and it became necessary for every one to testify their attachment to the constitution, his name appeared almost the first upon the list of those public-spirited men, who at that critical juncture established the association at the Crown and Anchor. He was blessed with a good, though rather delicate constitution, which had never been impaired by intemperance, or enfeebled by disease; and he had the enviable felicity of attaining to an advanced age without suffering from any of the infirmities which usually accompany that period of life, being able to read the smallest print without the assistance of glasses. He possessed a highly-cultivated understanding, and a considerable portion of general knowledge, refined by an exquisite taste; the upright independence of his character and his high sense of honour, were manifested in every occurrence of his life. He had a strong sense of religion and piety, and a sensibility and tenderness of feeling that rendered him ever alive to the misfortunes of others. In addition to the many Christian virtues which he exercised, the most prominent feature of his character was an unbounded liberality and benevolence towards those who needed his support; his purse was ever open to encourage and assist young artists in their professional pursuits. To rescue merit from distress, and to bring into active and useful exertion, talents, which would otherwise have been lost, he was ever foremost to contribute his kindness to all those employed in his service, uniformly shone forth upon every occasion, amply providing for the comforts of those who had grown old in his employ. To the poor he was a kind friend and benefactor, and no one was more deservedly esteemed in the neighbourhood where he resided: the respect which attended him through life was equalled only by the sorrow which accompanied him to the grave. He was buried at Christ Church, Spital-fields, and has left a son, who succeeds him in the business, and one daughter, who was married in 1791 to Edward Ridges, esq.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

* * *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

ON excavating the earth to obtain a firm foundation for the new Court-houses for the county of Northumberland, where the half-moon battery in Newcastle formerly stood, a variety of curious discoveries have been made. After the excavation of about thirty feet of solid earth, the entrance to an ancient well has been found, which will probably, when dug, develop some remains of antiquity. Within a few yards of this well, two pair of horns, resembling those of a stag, but much larger, along with the jaw-bones of the animal, were dug out. In the opinion of an eminent natural historian, these bones and horns must have belonged to an animal similar in size and species to the American elk. In several other parts which have been dug, about forty-six feet from the top of the mount, a number of large beams of solid oak, perfectly sound, lying in a variety of directions, as if to support the superincumbent bank, have been also discovered, all which afford sufficient grounds to believe, that the whole mount was a work of the Romans, for the purpose of forming a commanding station, when in this country.

Married.] At Heworth, the Rev. John Hodgson, to Miss Kell.—Warren Lamb, esq. of Newcastle, to Miss Hunter, daughter of the late Robert H. esq. of Medomesley, Durham.

At the Holystone, James Armstrong, 85, to Margaret Craggs, aged 19.

At Arlecdon, Mr. Robert Gordon, of Skelcow, to Miss Howard, of the same place. Their united ages amount to 34 years. The father of the bridegroom is 35, and the mother about the same age.

At Wooler, the Rev. William Gilmour, to Miss Bolton, sister to Mr. Thomas B. of Liverpool, merchant.

At Sunderland, Marmaduke Featherstone, esq. to Miss Hill, sister of C. S. Hill, esq. comptroller of the customs of that port.

Died.] At Newcastle, Nicholas Walton, esq. one of the receivers of the revenues of Greenwich Hospital, in this district, 76.—Mr. Henry Galloway, 82.—Mrs. Mary Sheldery, 80.—Mrs. Elizabeth Read.—Mrs. Ann Grey, 71.—Mrs. Isabella Rowell, 80.—Mrs. Young; she went to bed at night in good health, and in the morning was found a corpse.—Mr. William Bell, 53.—Mr. Oliver.—Mr. John Weatherston.—Mr. Thomas Richard-

son.—Mr. Samuel Price, ship-owner.—Mr. John Coulter, 65.—Mrs. Manisty, 76.—Mr. John Eden, 95.—Mrs. Elizabeth Benney, 31.—Mrs. Saunderson.—Mrs. Proctor.—Mr. William Hind, master of the Shaftoe, Greenlandman.—Mr. John Temperly, 69.—Miss Ogilvie, daughter of the Rev. Mr. O.—Mr. John Carr, 38.—Mary, widow of John Walker, 102.—Mr. James Parkinson, methodist preacher.

At Hexham, Mrs. Mason, 80.—Mrs. Bell, 73.

At Alemouth, Mr. John Bell.

At Wooler, Miss Stephenson, 19.

At Forest Burn, near Rothbury, Matthew Hall, 407.

At Ponteland, the Rev. John Blyth, of Hartley.

At Ingoe, William Dixon, esq. 64.

At Berwick, Mrs. Wilson, 72.—Mrs. Gresham, 65.—Mr. William Lauder, schoolmaster, 53.—Mrs. Hogarth.—Mr. Thomas Weatherston, 61.—Mrs. McDougal, 50.

At Durham, Mrs. Peal, 35.—Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison, 70.—Mrs. Revelly, 28.—William Benjamin Shute.—The infant son of William Thomson, esq.—Mr. George Bone, 55.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

At Workington, in the year 1809, there were—Baptisms, 420.—Burials, 212.—Marriages, 47.

At Harrington, in the year 1809—Baptisms, 58.—Burials, 32.—Marriages, 2.

Married.] At Maryport, Captain Buttermere, of the Lavinia, to Miss Jane Dempsey.

At Corney, Mr. John Jackson, of Park Nook, to Miss Mary Benn, of Middleton-place, daughter of the late Jos. B. esq.

Died.] At Bankhouse, in Kinnyside, Mrs. Elizabeth Boadle, 92.

At Douglas, Isle of Mann, Lieut. Clerk, of the royal navy, 49.

At Burton in Kendal, Mr. Stow.

At Walby, Mr. Robert Hewett, 79.

At Brampton, Mr. John Halliburton, 87.

At Holm Rook, near Whitehaven.—Mrs. Lutwidge, wife of admiral L.

At Parton, Mrs. Williamson, 66.

At Sansfield, near Carlisle, Mrs. Elizabeth Mulcaster, 36.

At Kendal, Mr. Francis Docker, 77.

At Gatehouse of Fleet, Alexander Birk-whistle, esq. 60.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Beaumont, 52.—Mrs. Ann Satterthwaite, 69.—Mr. James Robinson,

son, 72.—Dinah, daughter of the late Mr. John Mullia, 19.

YORKSHIRE.

At the annual meeting of the Dock Company of Hull, at the Guildhall, the accounts for the year ending the 31st of Dec. 1803, were audited; and the dividend declared to be 43l. 14s. 9d. per share, (in all 180); being an increase upon the dividend of last year, of 16l. 5s. 8d. each. The amount, by renewed resolution of the company, (after the deduction of the tax under the property act) will be appropriated to the completion of the works of the Humber Dock.

Married.] At Whitby, Euseby Cleaver, esq. of Nunnington, to Miss Ingram Chapman, daughter of John C. esq.

At Thornton Watlass, John Clerveaux Chaytor, esq. third son of William C. esq. of Spennithorne, to Miss Carter, of Richmond.

At Great Driffield, Captain William Rip-
poth, of Bridlington Quay, to Miss Ann Scott.

At Hull, Captain William Hessletine, of the Success, of that port, to Mrs. Wray, widow of the late Captain W.—Mr. W. A. Brigham, master of his majesty's ship Ranger, to Miss Jane Thompson, daughter of Captain Thomas T.—Captain Arnold to Miss Banks.

Benjamin Clarkson, esq. of Alverthorpe Hall, to Miss Wood, of Flanshaw, both near Wakefield.

Harry Spencer Waddington, esq. of Cavenham, Suffolk, to Mary Ann, fourth daughter of the late Richard Slater Milnes, esq. of Fryston Hall.

The Rev. Joseph Wilson, head-master of the grammar-school at Sheffield, to Miss Elizabeth Antey, second daughter of the late Mr. A. of Leeds, solicitor.

At Leeds, James Armitage Rhodes, esq. to Mary, only daughter of Alexander Turner, esq. one of the aldermen of that borough.

Died.] At Carleton Hall, near Richmond, H. L. Puleine, esq. youngest son of the late Henry P. esq. 37.

At Newbywisk, near Thirsk, Mr. Moor, 90.

At Kilton, near Gainsborough, Mrs. Mary Farndale, 98.

At Wakefield, the Rev. Richard Munkhouse, D.D. vicar of that place.—Mrs. Catharine Sampson.—Mr. Shillito, 66.

At York, the Rev. Andrew Plunkett, a man equally distinguished by his extraordinary virtues and extensive learning.—Mrs. Glover, 80.—Mrs. Sturdy, wife of Mr. William S. sen.—Mr. E. Yeoman, keeper of the house of correction, 21.

At Hull, Mr. James Hopwood, 58.

At Haxby, Mr. John Beverley, 88.

At Bridlington Quay, Mrs. Dales, 90.

At Ruswarp, near Whitby, Thomas Holt, esq. 58.

At Horbury, Mrs. Taylor, wife of the Rev. John T. 71.

At Sheffield, Mr. Alexander Crome, son of

Mr. John C. printer. He was the author of an ingenious system of short-hand.

At Thribergh, Mrs. Hedges, sister to the Rev. Mr. H. 87.

LANCASHIRE.

A dreadful accident occurred on Sunday Feb. 12, at the parish-church of Saint Nicholas, in Liverpool. A few minutes before divine service usually begins, and just as the officiating clergyman was entering the church, the key-stone of the tower gave way, and the north-east corner, comprising the north and east walls, with the whole of the spire, came down, and with a tremendous crash broke through the roof, falling along the centre aisle, till it reached near to the communion rails, and in its fall carrying with it the whole peal of six bells, the west gallery, the organ, and clergyman's reading desk, totally demolishing them, and such seats as it came in contact with. Not more than from fifteen to twenty adult persons were in the church at the time, and of these the greater part escaped; but the children of a charity school, who are marched in procession somewhat earlier than the time of service, had partly entered. The boys following last, all escaped; but a number of the girls, who were either entering the porch, or proceeding up the aisle, were overwhelmed in a moment beneath the falling pile. The crash of the steeple, and the piercing shrieks of terror which instantly issued from those who had escaped in the church, of were spectators in the church-yard, immediately brought a large concourse of people to the spot, who did not cease to make unabated efforts to rescue the unfortunate victims from the falling masonry, till all the bodies were extricated, notwithstanding the tottering appearance of the remaining part of the tower and roof of the church, which momentarily menaced a second fall. Many instances of hairbreadth deliverance occurred. All the ringers escaped except one, who was caught in the ruins, and yet was extricated alive by his brethren. The alarm it is said was first given to the ringers, by a stone, falling upon the fifth bell, which prevented its swing; the men ran out; and a moment did not elapse before the bells, beams, &c. fell to the bottom of the tower, and their escape would have been impossible had not the belfry been upon the ground-floor. The Rev. R. Roughedge, the rector, owes his safety to the circumstance of his entering the church at an unaccustomed door. The Rev. L. Paghe, the officiating minister, was prevented from entering by the children of the school who were pressing forward. The teacher, who was killed, had just separated the children to afford him a passage, when a person exclaimed, "For God's sake come back!"—He stepped back, and beheld the spire sinking, and the whole fell in. We shall relate another instance almost miraculous. A person named Martin was seated in his pew; the surrounding seats were dashed in pieces, and heaped with ruins,

ruins, but he came out unhurt. Twenty-seven bodies have been taken from the ruins, and twenty-two were either killed or have since expired; this number, if we consider the peril, may be called comparatively small, but in the eye of humanity, awfully great.

Married.] At Preston, James Pedder, esq. of Greenbank, to Miss Pedder, daughter of Edward P. esq.

At Manchester, Mr. Richard Dilworth, of the Post-office, to Miss Muncaster, of Salford. —Mr. S. Lapage, jun. of Leeds, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Thomas Caister, esq. of Catterick House.

At Liverpool, Captain Hinkley, of the schooner Providence, to Miss Probert. —Captain Charles Swan, of the ship Roe, of this port, to Mrs. Lonsdale, Cumberland Tavern, Old Dock.

At Warrington, Robert Pennington, esq. to Miss Fawcett, both of Kendal.

Died.] At Old Hall, near Manchester, William Douglas, esq. 64.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Bowes, wife of Thomas B. esq. 24. —Mrs. Holt, wife of Mr. James H. bookseller. —Mrs. Taylor, 81.

At Poulton Hall, near Lancaster, Mrs. Eidsforth, wife of A. E. esq. 34.

At Newton, near Warrington, Edward Aikens, esq. a gentleman long known on the turf.

At Hale, Alice Barnes, 101.

At Blackbrook, the Rev. John Orrell, catholic priest.

At Warrington, Mrs. Newton.

At Manchester, Mr. James Hand. —Mrs. Wogden. —Mrs. Kearsley, relict of Mr. K. solicitor. —Mrs. Randle.

At Liverpool, William Potts, esq. of Petersburgh, Virginia. —Caleb Fletcher, esq. 54. —Miss Thompson, 19. —Mr. Richard Parkinson. —Mrs. Catharine Santley, 24. —Mr. G. Clough, who for many years engaged performers for, and took care of, the Music Hall in this town, 59. —Mrs. Dawson, 60. —Mr. John Hornoy.

At Prescott, Mr. James Scarlsbrick, post-master, 56.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Prestbury, Thomas Tipping, esq. of Fulshaw Hall, to Anna, eldest daughter of Robert Hibbert, esq. of Birtles.

At Chester, William Jones, esq. of London, to Miss Maria Wynne, of Waverton.

Died.] At Chester, Gabriel Smith, esq. alderman of that city, 83. —Mrs. Roberts.

At Congleton, the Rev. J. Wilson, vicar of Biddulph, and head-master of the free-grammar school, Congleton.

At Nantwich, Mr. Spencer, 100.

At Stockport, Samuel Lees, esq.

DERBYSHIRE.

Died.] At Dalbury, Joseph Green, esq.

At Buxton, Mr. Goodwin, of St. Ann's Hotel, 54.

At Ednaston, Mr. Robert Morley.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Lenton, Quarter-master Maples, of the 2d battalion 15th. regiment, to Miss Millicent Lacey.

Died.] At Newark, Mrs. Lacy; 96. —Mrs. Pearls.

At Long Eaton, Thomas Hopkins, esq. formerly a surgeon in the army, 78. He was celebrated for his breed of game cocks, which on most occasions proved the first in the kingdom.

At Gamston, the Rev. Edward Mason, Rector of Heapham and Beesby, in Lincolnshire.

At Bledworth, Wm. Collinson, gent. 66.

At Mansfield, Mr. George Simes, 76.

At Worksop, Mrs. Gell.

At Wilford, Mr. George Dickinson, 86. —Mr. Wm. Hazard, 65.

At Ruddington, Mr. Breedon, deservedly celebrated among the first agriculturists of the kingdom for his knowledge and judgment in breeding sheep, 63.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Curtis, 63. —Mrs. James, 38; and a few days before, her daughter Mary, 6.

At Cransley Hall, Mrs. Rose, wife of John Capel R. esq.

At Wallingwells, Sarah, Frances, and Lydia, three of the daughters of Sir Thomas Woollaston White, bart.

At Farnsfield, Mr. W. Smith, 86; and a few days previous, his wife, Peggy, 76.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The Tolls on the Witham road, between Lincoln and Boston, which 20 years ago were taken for 300l. have lately been let for 3000l.

About five years ago a benevolent institution was established at Lincoln, for the twofold purpose of assisting poor married lying-in women, and of educating poor girls in such a way as may be the means of their becoming useful members of the community. From an account lately published, it appears that, by lending for the month twelve sets or bundles of necessary linen (which cost about thirty pounds) aided by about 18l. a-year given in money, above sixty poor women annually are very considerably relieved. The other and more important object of this charity, the education of poor girls, is so conducted as to produce more good effect than charity schools generally do; and at a very moderate expense: eighty children are taught to sew, knit, and read, and also receive moral and religious instruction, for about forty guineas a-year. The ladies, managers of this charity, provide cloth, &c. which they cut out for the instruction and employment of the children; and at the Repository Shop the various garments they make are sold, for the benefit of the institution.

Married.] At Boston, Mr. John Eisey, schoolmaster, to Mrs. Meadows.

At

Died.] At Sudbrook Holme, near Lincoln, Hannah, wife of Lieut. Col. Ellison, M.P. for that city.

At Little Ponton, near Grantham, aged 80, Mrs. Dorothy Pennyman, relict of William P. esq. of that place; who left two sons, both of whom being dead, the estate now descends to General Dowdswell.

At Hornsea, Mr. Thomas Allan, 84.

At Lincoln, Miss Hayward, only daughter of Mr. Alderman H. 25.—Charles White, esq. 84.

At Louth, Mr. Samuel May, 85.—Mr. Trout, 85.—Mr. Robert Pearson, 78; and the same day, his sister, Mrs. Westerby, 77.—Mrs. C. Tuxford, 86.

At Boston, Mrs. Mompesson, 80.—Mr. Wm. Blaydwin.—Mr. W. Robinson, 24.

At Ashby Puerorum, Mrs. Craik, 87.

At Saltfleet, Mrs. Sarah Blenkarn, wife of Mr. Wm. B. surgeon, 30.

At Alford, Mr. Wm. Brown.

At West Deeping, Mrs. Green, 76.

At Spalding, Fullwood Sanderson, esq. formerly an eminent attorney of that place, 70.—Mr. Abraham Phillips, 83.

At Troston, Mr. Richard Walkden, 93.

At Langton, Mrs. Bartholomew, wife of Thomas B. esq.

At Morton, Mr. Joseph Mills, 68.—Mr. Abraham Simpson, 92.

At Gainsbro', Mr. John Clixly, 71.—Mrs. Froggett, 75.—Mrs. Thompson, 85.

At Spilsby, Mrs. Jane Atkinson, wife of Mr. Edward A. sen.—Mrs. Anne Martin.

At Stamford, Mrs. Thompson, widow of Kerchever T. esq. 76.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

A meeting lately took place at Leicester of a great number of respectable persons, desirous of promoting a society in that town, auxiliary to the Bible Society of London established for extending the circulation of the holy scriptures. A number of resolutions were entered into in furtherance of the design.

Married.] At Ashby de la Zouch, John Simpson, esq. to Mrs. Lamb.

At South Kilworth, J. H. Holmes, esq. only son of the Rev. Wm. H. rector of Normanton on Soar, to Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles Chambers, rector of South Kilworth.

At Medbourn, Wm. Simkin, gent. of Hallaton, to Miss Meadows.

At Leicester, Mr. Oldershaw, to Miss Springthorpe.

Died.] At Orton, Mrs. Phillimore, wife of the Rev. J. P.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. John Clementson, stationer, 41.

John Edwards, esq. maternal uncle to the Rev. J. Pigott, vicar of Wigston.

At Leicester, Mrs. Brewin, wife of John B. gent.—Mrs. Tomlin, 43.

At Ashby de la Zouch Mill, Mrs. Elizabeth Timms, 61.

At Ullesthorpe, Mrs. Mary Atkins, 90.

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At Market Bosworth, Mr. John Swinfen, 79.

At Gumley, the infant daughter of the Rev. Mr. Aphorpe, rector of that place.

At Nuneaton, Mrs. Wm. Taylor, second daughter of the late John T. esq. of Castle Donington.

At Countessthorpe, Mrs. Gillam.

At Mountsorrel, Mrs. Doughty, wife of — D. gent. 78.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Weston, William W. Whitmore, esq. of Dudmaston, Shropshire, to the Hon. Miss Bridgman, only daughter of Lord Bradford.

At Woolstanton, Richard Rawson, esq. of Rose Hill, near Liverpool, to Anne, eldest daughter of Dr. Bent, of Basford, near Newcastle.

At Barlaston, Wm. Orange, esq. of Wentworth House, Suffolk, to Mrs. Yates, of Barlaston House.

Died.] At Spring Hill, John, eldest son of Mr. Startin, banker, Birmingham, 17.

At West Bromwich, Mr. B. Hunt, 23.

At Walsall, Mrs. Middlemore, in consequence of her clothes taking fire.

At Rickerscote, Mrs. Perkins, sister of T. B. Perkins, esq.

At Branscott, Mrs. Bentley, 93.

At Haywood, Mrs. Suffolk, 97.

At Hanley, Mr. George Crompton, 61.

At Armitage, near Lichfield, Mrs. Smith.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Joseph Wainwright.—Mr. Samuel Craddock, of the Little Swan Inn.

At Lane End, Mr. Wm. Johnson.

At Tamworth, Mrs. Harper, relict of Alderman H.—Mr. Harding.

At Uttoxeter, Mrs. Eliz. Grove, relict of Henry Jermyn G. esq. late of Pool Hall, Worcestershire, 77.

At Stafford, Mrs. Wilkinson.

At Newcastle, Mr. Joseph Harrison.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. J. Farro, to Miss Brewer, eldest daughter of the Rev. Jehoiada B.

Died.] At Wroxhall House, Mrs. Vaughan, wife of Thomas Hall V. esq. 21.

At Warwick, the lady of S. Eekins, esq. During a painful illness of four years and a half she discovered truly Christian patience; and is most sincerely lamented by those who were best acquainted with her.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Vickers, of the Castle Inn.—Mr. Winfield.—Mr. John Sumner.—Mr. J. Haywood, 28.—Mrs. Palmer, wife of Mr. Charles P. 24; and the same day, their infant son.

At Ratcliff, near Atherstone, Mr. Thomas Slater, of Ashby de la Zouch.

At Coleshill, Mrs. Warnford, relict of the Rev. Charles W. vicar of Shustock.

At Little Kineton, Mr. John Hett, 98.

At Coventry, Mr. Henry Lester.—Mr. Yearwood.

At Park House, Hamill, Mrs. Jee.

2 A

SHROPSHIRE.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Fitz, the Rev. Wm. Hopkins, jun. to Jemima, youngest daughter of the late Bold Oliver, esq.

Died.] At Berrington, Mr. Wigley, 80.

At Wellington, Mr. Wm. Harper.

At Edmond, Mr. Moses Sillitoe.

At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Martha Moore.—Mrs. Sarah Thomas, relict of Wm. Thomas, esq. a captain in his majesty's navy, 89.—Mr. John Bather.—John Barber, esq. 83.—Mr. Ford. He was surveying some premises near Kingsland, where he was building a house, to which he intended to retire, when his foot slipped and he was precipitated into a well, and instantly killed.—Mr. Owen.—Mr. Davies.—Mr. Harries, of the White Horse Inn.—The youngest daughter of the Rev. C. Powllett.

At Cross Brook, near Durrington, Mrs. Priscilla Bromley, 97.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Wm. Briscoe.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Died.] At Bever Green, near Worcester, Colonel Passingham. While sitting at table, he fell from his chair, and died without a groan.

At Worcester, Mrs. Wigley, relict of the Rev. Henry W. 73.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Wm. Cooke, 71.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

A new school is established in Hereford, for the excellent purpose of affording gratuitous education to fifty children or relations of such freemen as may be unable to pay for their instruction. It is under the immediate patronage of the Duke of Norfolk.

Died.] At Whitechurch, near Ross, Colonel Anderson.

At Hereford, Mrs. Smith.—The Rev. W. H. Barry, vicar of All Saints.

At Ruckhall Mill, near Hereford, Mr. John Davis, of Upton on Severn.

At Leominster, Mrs. Mary Waring, 73.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The foundations for the eight houses required to complete the Crescent, at Cheltenham, are now laying, and the New Road from thence to the Colonnade is also begun. The proprietors of the Crescent have purchased the meadow ground in front, which is to be inclosed with iron palisades and planted. These embellishments and additions will render that elegant pile of building, one of the first ornaments of the town.

The new public Assembly-rooms at the same place, are in a state of great forwardness. Some adjoining houses in the street are levelled with the ground, to make room for the extended plan of these buildings; and the additions in the garden are rapidly rising. The new proprietors are proceeding with great spirit; the expense will be enormous; but it is supposed that the whole plan, when completed, will be unrivalled in splendor, elegance, convenience, comfort, and extent.

Died.] At North Cerney, Mrs. Holder, wife of T. H. H. esq. 21.

At Dursley, Mrs. Tippetts, wife of Thomas T. esq.—Mr. Isaac Jones, one of the aldermen of that town.

At Cheltenham, Louisa, youngest daughter of the late John Lewis, esq. of Harpton Court, Radnorshire.—Mr. William Buckingham, an eminent musician.

At Tewkesbury, Mrs. Cole, 101.—Wm. Martin, esq. of the firm of Vernone and Martins', distillers.—Mrs. Anne Clarke, 66.

At Gloucester, James Sedler, esq. one of the aldermen of the corporation. He had twice served the office of mayor.

At St. Briavell's, Thomas Ball, esq. son of the late Peregrine B. many years vicar of Newland.

At Overbury, James Martin, esq. many years the upright and truly independent Representative in Parliament for the borough of Tewkesbury. He was born on the same day as our venerable and revered Sovereign.

At Stroud, Mrs. Grazebrook, 93; and a few days afterwards, her husband, B. G. esq. banker, 80.

In her 18th year, Eliza, only child of the Rev. T. Thomas, minister of Colford Chapel.

At Berkeley, Mr. Edward Jenner, eldest son of Dr. J. 21.

OXFORD.

A new carriage-road is in contemplation from Botley, near Oxford, to the town of Eynsham, avoiding the present hill, and going through a country not only level, but picturesque and delightful. The Earl of Abingdon, to whom the ground to be used belongs, has liberally given the trustees permission to go in whatever direction is most beneficial to the public.

Married.] At Witney, Mr. A. A. Gillinship, of London, to Miss Sheppard, daughter of Joseph S. esq.

At Banbury, Robert Calcott, gent. of Neithrop, to Miss Eliz. Baker.

At Chipping Norton, Thomas Matthews, esq. to Miss Ann Brooks, of Churchill.

Died.] At Chadlington, Mr. Joseph Parr, 70.

At Oxford, Mr. John Fausbury, 25.—Mrs. Tollett.—Mr. Butler.—Mrs. Clarke.—Mr. Anthony Gilkes.—Mrs. Wood, relict of the Rev. Mr. W. chaplain of Magdalen college.

On his return home from London, the Rev. George Watts, vicar of Uffington, Berks, a Prebendary of the Cathedrals of Salisbury and St. Asaph, and a Magistrate of Berks and Wilts.

At Bicester, Mrs. Mary Fletcher, wife of the Rev. Mr. F. dissenting minister.

At Banbury, Mrs. Clarke, relict of Mr. C. many years master of the White Horse Inn, 81.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.] At Wollaston House, Frances Diana, youngest daughter of Francis Dickens, esq. 19.

At Gretton, Mrs. Satchell.

At Middleton Cheney, Mrs. Gardiner.

At Duston, Mr. Robert Blewitt, 36.

At Stoke Bruerne, Mr. John Skears.

At Daventry, Mrs. Wadsworth, 74.

At Wilby, Mrs. Knight, 45.

At Cransley, Catharine, wife of John Capel Rose, esq. and eldest daughter of the late Wm. Symonds, esq. of Bury, 28.

At Peterborough, Mr. Francis Money.

At Northampton, Mr. John Mather, 45.

—Mrs. Tibbitts, relict of Richard T. esq. banker, of London, 77.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Died.] At Watting Park, aged 85, General Hall, colonel of the old buffs, a brother of the late John Hall Stevenson, esq. of Skelton Castle, Yorkshire, and grand nephew of the first Lord Lowther, Viscount Lonsdale. He was one of the oldest officers in his Majesty's service, and aid-de-camp to the Marquis of Granby, at the battle of Minden.

At Cambridge, Miss Lyon.—Mr. Matthew Underwood.—Mr. Hallack, jun.

At March, Mr. Nathaniel Goodman, 56.

At Horningsea, Mr. Moore.

At Willingham, Mr. B. D. Capraed, 29.

At Chesterford, near Cambridge, Mrs. Tynes, wife of Henry F. esq. M.P. and eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Wylde, rector of St. Nicholas, Nottingham.

At Ely, Mr. Paul Gotsbed, 82.

At Whittlesea, Mr. James Aveling, 54.

NORFOLK.

A petition is about to be presented to parliament, for leave to erect a new bridge at the Foundry, Norwich. This measure, when effected will bring into the centre of the town, all passengers to and from Yarmouth, and other parts of the county.

Married.] At Norwich, John Brown, esq. of Mattishall, to Mrs. Sarah Hudson.

At Yarmouth, the Rev. Mr. Benyon, dissenting minister, to Miss Mary Steward.

Robert Emerson, esq. of Titchwell, to Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew Nelson, esq. of Holme by the Sea.

At Erpingham, Capt. Cubitt, to Miss Churchill.

At Norwich, Starling Day, esq. alderman, to Mrs. Rodwell.—The Rev. Dr. Turner, dean of Norwich, to Miss Taylor, niece of the Rev. Mr. Peele.

At Lynn, Mr. Baly, to Miss F. Goodwin, daughter of Mr. G. architect.

Thomas Wythe, esq. of Eye, Suffolk, to Miss Case, of Middleton.

Henry Harvey, esq. of Catton, to Miss Dalton, eldest daughter of the late Francis D. esq. of Swaffham.

Died.] At Harleston, aged 72, Mr. Henry Tilney, master of the Mathematical Aca-

demy in that town, which he had conducted for many years, with much credit to himself, and benefit to others. In justice to the memory of this worthy man, and to the honour of this academy, we mention, that those two highly-distinguished characters, the Rev. Professor Vince, of the University of Cambridge, and the Rev. Dr. Brinkley, Astronomer Royal at the University of Dublin, received the rudiments of their mathematical knowledge at this well-known seminary. Mr. Tilney's great watchfulness over the conduct of his numerous pupils, and scrupulous attention to their improvement, will occasion his memory to be long remembered by them with gratitude, and his death to be lamented with much sorrow.—Harriett, daughter of Captain Hicks, of the second eastern regiment of Norfolk local militia.

At Wymondham, Mrs. Wigg, relict of Robert W. esq. many years captain and adjutant of the East Norfolk militia.

At Saxlingham, Mr. Robert Dawson, 77.

At Long Stretton, Mrs. D'Urban, mother of Lieutenant-colonel D'U.—Mr. William Moore, 98.

At Lynn, Mr. Watson.—Mr. James Howlett.—Mr. Gressenthwaite, druggist.

At Wiggenshall St. Mary Magdalen, Mr. John Whistler, 46.

At Downham Market, Mr. William Manby.

At Geldestone, in his 62d year, Thomas Herrich, esq. He was an acting magistrate and deputy lieutenant for this county, and served the office of high sheriff during the memorable years of 1788 and 1789.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] The Rev. C. Brooke, of Ufford, to Miss C. Capper, daughter of the Rev. Mr. C. rector of Earl Soham.

At Nayland, Mr. Norton, to Miss Sarah Potter.—Mr. W. Thurston, of Westhorp, to Miss Sarah Simpson, of Walsham-le-Wil-lows.—Mrs A. Pars, jun. of Newmarket, to Miss Rigby, of Islington, Suffolk.—Mr. Thomas Dowty, of High Wycomb, to Miss R. Golding, of Hadleigh.—Mr. Richard Haynes, of Gazely, to Miss Norman, of Kentford.—Mr. John Langham, to Miss Wendley, both of Cockfield.—Mr. William Fairweather, to Miss Stocking, both of Walsham-le-Wil-lows.

At Bradfield Combust, Lieutenant Erraght, of the 43d regiment of foot, to Annabella Raymond, widow of the late Rev. Philip Honeywood R. and daughter of J. B. Edwards, esq. of Bradfield Lodge.

Died.] At Sudbury, Charles Hurrell, esq. late of Brunden Hall, Essex, and one of the justices of the peace for that county, 69.

At Cheyely, Mrs. Folkes, eldest daughter of the late M. F. esq.

At Ipswich, Lieutenant J. Bucke, late commander of the Acute gyn-brig.—Mrs. Abbott, wife of S. A. esq.—John Lloyd, esq. collector

collector of the customs.—Mr. Robert Batley, 58.

At Bungay, Mr. James Chapman, impropiator of the rectory of Ilketshall St. Lawrence.

At Ousden, Mr. Bumstead Moore.

At Mildenhall, Mr. Pettit.

At Letheringham, Miss Cooper.

At Denston, the Rev. Beriah Brook, perpetual curate of that place.

At Shadbrook, Mr. James Peterson, 61.

At Newmarket, Mr. Bradley.—Mrs. Alchin.

At Bildeston-hall, Miss Chaplin, 32.

At Bury, Mrs. Jaques.

At Melton, while on a visit to Sir Jacob Astley, George Wyndham, esq. of Cromer, Norfolk, 46.

At Woodbridge, Mr. Robert Baldwin, of Kettleburgh.

ESSEX.

Died.] At Faulkbourne-hall, in the 78th year of his age, John Bullock, esq. one of the representatives in parliament for that county, and colonel of the eastern regiment of its militia. He was first elected to serve in parliament in 1754, and continued to represent Maldon and Steyning (with a very short interruption) until the general election, in 1784, when, notwithstanding the peculiar circumstances of the times, he was elected without opposition one of the members for the county of Essex, and to which situation he was five times re-elected. He was an officer in the militia for this county from its first institution, in 1759, and commanded the eastern regiment as colonel for nearly thirty years. He lived and died universally esteemed and respected by all who knew him.

At Purleigh, Mary, daughter of Mr. Jonathan Powell.

At Great Dunmow, Mr. Edward Harridge.

At Springfield, Mr. Thomas Clarke, of the Duke's Head inn.

At Horndon on the Hill, Mr. Thomas Badley, 73.

At Danbury, Mr. Thomas Turner, who has for twenty-two years been supported by the Union Benefit Society of that town, 91.

At Coggeshall, Mr. John Harrison.

KENT.

In the progress of excavating the basin for the canal, which is to connect the Thames and Medway, a stratum of peat has been discovered, in which large trees are found, apparently oak and yew, some standing, others lying horizontally, and some in all directions. The work goes on rapidly at the end towards the Thames, and it will not be long before the foundation-stone is laid down.

Married.] At Leybourne, Sir Brook W. Bridges, Bart. of Goodnestone, to Dorothy Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir H. Hawley, Bart. of Leybourne Grange.

At Ospringe, Lieutenant Innis, of the 42d regiment, to Miss Fraser, daughter of Cap-

tain Fraser, of the same regiment.—The Rev. Richard Osborn Tylden, vicar of Chilham, to Miss Frances Fairman, of Millars Lynsted.

At Loddiswell, John George Children, esq. of Tunbridge, to Caroline, eldest daughter of George Furlong Wise, esq. of Woolstone, near King's Bridge, Devon.

At Chatham, Mr. Bagster, deputy commissary to the forces in Portugal, to Miss Shirley.

At Stroud, Mr. Edwards, surgeon, to Miss Farthing.

Died.] At Ashford, Mr. Holliday.—Mr. Oliver.

At Deal, Mrs. Brooksby.—Mrs. Larkins.

At Lea, Mr. C. Brown, of Muscovy-court, London, 26.

At Sheerness, Mrs. Covey.

At Mount Ephraim, in Boughton Blean, Thomas Dawes, esq. 91.

At Rochester, in consequence of wounds which he received from three unknown ruffians, on the New Road, near Chatham, Mr. Boucher, sen.

At Chatham, Mr. Peter Paddon. He was a man of uncommon stature, his coffin measuring seven feet long.—Mr. Baker, late minister of the General Baptist Meeting-house.

At Tenterden, Mr. G. Pearce, 71.

At Boughton-house, Jane, wife of William Henry Douce, esq.

At Dartford, Mr. Thomas Budgen.

At Sandwich, Mr. William Trellignan, the oldest freeman of that town, 95.

At Whitstable, Mr. John Baker, 25.

At Bromley, Thomas Soane, esq.

At Romney, in his 41st year, Thomas Trevillon, esq. first lieutenant in Captain Honeywood's troop of yeoman cavalry. His merits as an officer were justly appreciated by the truly respectable corps to which he belonged. In the domestic circle of private life, his many amiable qualities ranked high in the esteem of his numerous friends, and his loss will long be deplored with the keenest regret.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Maxwell.—Mrs. Mead.—Mrs. Lodge.—Mr. Thomas Parnell, 51.—Mrs. Fry.—Mrs. Anne Igglesden.—Mrs. Anne Burbridge, 58.

At Feversham, John Shepherd, esq. 80.—Mr. Thomas Bonner, 75.—Mrs. Mann.

At Margate, Mrs. Gooden, wife of Mr. C. schoolmaster.

At Ash, Mr. John Price, 21.

At Brompton, Mr. John Tracy.

At Maidstone, Mr. Hacon.—Miss Allen, 27.

At Hythe, Mrs. Broadbridge.

At Whitstable, Mrs. Ward, 80.—Mr. Thomas Gregory, 70.

At Faversham, Miss Pratt.

At Lydd, Mr. T. Gilbert, 82.

At Buckland, Mr. William Fox, 43.

At Chatham, Mrs. Lewis, wife of Colonel L. of the Royal Marines.

SURRY.

Died.] At Croydon, Edmund Ferrers, esq. of Peltdown, Sussex, 87.

At Waverby Abbey, Mrs. White, sister of the Rev. Mr. Jacob, of Shillingstone, Dorset.

At Streatham, Henry Thomas, esq. of Llwynmadock, Breconshire, 77.

At Guilford, Mrs. Smallpiece, wife of Mr. John S. esq. solicitor.

SUSSEX.

A flight of sea eagles have lately visited the coast near Hastings. The very uncommon appearance of these birds on the southern coast has excited very great curiosity. Many of the gentlemen in the neighbourhood have endeavoured to shoot them, from an apprehension of danger to their lambs in spring, if they should remain there; but hitherto without success. They have already made great destruction among the rabbits on the warren, near the signal station.

The Charity Schools lately established at Lewes, upon the Lancaster plan, go on very successfully, and promise to be of great advantage to the poor, as they are, also, an honour to the town. The number of poor boys and girls taught in them, approach near to two hundred and fifty; and what is calculated to have an abiding effect on them, is the strict observance of the sabbath, and the extreme order and regularity which is observed with them.

Married.] At Brighton, the Rev. John Pollard, of Hurstperpoint, Sussex, to Lucy Sophia, only surviving daughter of General Morgan, late of the Coldstream guards, and grand-daughter of Bennet, third earl of Harborough.—Charles Tottill, esq. of Exeter, to Miss Eliza Perkins.

Mr. Charles Phillips, of the Steyne hotel, Worthing, to Miss Hemsley.

At East Grinstead, Mr. James Campbell, of Leigh, Kent, to Miss Susannah Terry.

Died.] At Brighton, Mrs. Rennel, wife of Major James R. 71, William Halsstone, esq. of Bermondsey, Surry, 63.—Mrs. Mary Christmas, of Falmer, 78.

At Winchelsea, Miss Dyne, daughter of the late William D. esq. of Milton, Kent.

At Newhaven, Miss Smith.

At Westmeston, Mr. W. A. Hudson.

At Lewes, Mrs. Naish 80.—Mrs. Figg, 62.—Mr. John Curteis, 70.—Mrs. Lambert, —Mr. Richard Neeve.

At Hollingly, Mr. Thomas Akehurst, 49.

At Wivelsfield, Mr. William Tanner.

At Falmer, Miss Pierce, youngest daughter of the late Mr. P. of the Swan inn.

At Chilgrove, the eldest son of John Woods, a promising young man, 20.

At Wiston, Miss Rook, 19; and on the day on which she was buried, her brother, Mr. William R.

At Alfriston, Mr. Springate Brooker, 85.

At Chiddingly, Mr. Edward Carpenter, 52.

At Danny, aged seven years, Henry Francis Campion, eldest son of William John Campion, esq. of Danny, in this county. He was a child of the greatest promise, and the circumstances of his death were particularly melancholy. A spark from the fire, which had just been lighted, communicating to his night-dress, it instantly burst into flames, by which the child was so much burnt, that he only survived the accident two days.

At Stoke, near Arundel, after a few hours illness, the Rev. William Wilton, rector of that place, in the 40th year of his age. He was a man of truly evangelical principles, and of exemplary purity of life and conduct. By the above awful event, he has left to the kindness of his friends, and the care of Providence, a destitute widow, seven months advanced in pregnancy, and seven fatherless children, wholly unprovided for. To the honour of the neighbourhood, a subscription is already commenced, which it is to be devoutly wished, may afford some relief.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Jersey, Captain Irwin, of the 74th regiment of foot, to Miss Smith, niece of General Leighton, commanding officer in that island.

At St. Hillier's, in Jersey, Dr. Carnegie, to Miss Mary Hemery.

In Guernsey, R. Mounsell, esq. of the royal African corps, to Miss Sophia, daughter of the late Rev. Peter Paul Secretan, of the island of Sark.

At Southampton, John Mills Jackson, esq. to Miss Little.

Died.] At Highfield Park, General Sir William Augustus Pitt, K. B. a general in the army, colonel of the 1st regiment of dragoon guards, and governor of Portsmouth, 82.

At Winchester, John Littlehale, M.D.

At Hursley, Mr. Blundell, surgeon and apothecary.

At Norman Court, Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Sober.

At Portsmouth, Miss Payne.—Mr. Andrew White.

At Overton, Eliza Frances, youngest daughter of Dr. Ludlow, late of Ringwood.

At Kingston, near Ringwood, Mr. George Early.

At Lymington, Miss Butcher.

At Amport Farm, near Andover, Mr. Joshua Webb.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Malmesbury, Mr. Mayer, of Gloucester, to Miss H. Walbank, second daughter of the late S.W. esq.

At Corsham, Mr. Bradley, surgeon, of Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, to Miss Collett, of Jaggard's House.

At Poulton, Mr. Barton, to Miss Lediard.

At Chippenham, Mr. Poole, to Miss Maria Smith.

At Broadchalke, Mr. Joel Douty, master of the academy there, to Miss Hazell, of Rowschalke.

Died.]

Died.] At Chippenham, Mr. Richard Unles, 32.

At Salisbury, Mr. Lewis.—Mrs. Craddock.—William French, esq. an eminent apothecary, and an alderman and justice of peace for this city, 58.—Mrs E. Lenton, 70.

At Fisherton Anger, Mrs. Ann Smith, 92.

At Cricklade, Mrs. Randall, wife of Richard R. esq.

At Wishford, Mrs. Eve.

At Stoke park, Mrs Smith, wife of Joshua S. esq. M. P. for Devizes.

At Holtwell, Mr. Christopher Graham.

At Reals, Mr. W. Porward.

BERKSHIRE.

In digging for peat, near Newbury, great numbers of trees are frequently found at various depths. The nearer they lie to the surface, the less sound is the wood. These trees are generally oaks, alders, willows, and firs, besides some others not easily ascertained. No acorns are found in the peat, but many cones of the fir-tree and nut-shells, are dug out. A great number of horns, heads, and bones, of several kinds of deer, the horns of the antelope, the heads and the tusks of boars, the heads of beavers, and other animals, are also occasionally discovered. An urn of a light brown colour, and large enough to contain above a gallon, was found at four feet from the surface. It was unfortunately injured by the spade, and was brought up in small pieces. No coins have ever been discovered. The ground in which the peat is found, is meadow-land, and consists chiefly of a whitish kind of earth. The top of the true peat is met with at various depths, from one foot to eight feet below the surfaces; and the depth of the peat also varies, from one foot to eight, or nine feet. The ground below it is very uneven, and generally gravel.

Married.] At Wallingford, Charles Bradley, A. M. master of the grammar-school of that town, to Miss Catharine Shepherd, of Yattendon.

At Hurst, Richard Westbrook, esq. of Reading, to Mrs. Wheeler, of Sinsom.

Died.] At Ray Mill Cottage, near Maidenhead, Mrs. Gowland, wife of Thomas G. esq. and daughter of the late Honorable Thomas Beach, esq. formerly Attorney-general and chief justice of the Island of Jamaica.

At Windsor, Captain Vallancey, adjutant to the King's own regiment of militia, 62. He was the son of General Vallancey, of the Irish engineers, who is president of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, at Dublin, and well known in the literary circles of that kingdom.

At Reading, Mrs. Willson.—Miss Trapp, daughter of the late Dr. T.—Mrs. Boalt.—Mrs. Eliz. Iremonger.

At Shalbourne, Mr. John Barns.—Mr. Burford, 32.

At Wokingham, Sir George Ernest James Wright, Bart.

At Dunsden Green, Mr. Charles Simmonds;

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The intended Commercial Coffee-room, in Bristol, is to be erected in Corn-street, opposite the Bank of Messrs. Harford, Davies, and Wimpenny, under the direction of Mr. C. A. Busby, architect, of London, as early as possible in the present year. The front will be of free-stone, in the centre of which will be a beautiful portico, of the Ionic order; the pediment will be surmounted by a statue representing the city of Bristol, on whose right and left will be Navigation and Commerce; and over the entrance-doors will be placed, a basso-relievo, in which Neptune will be seen introducing the four quarters of the world to Britannia.

The intentions of the Benevolent Society established in Bath, for the relief of all the deserving debtors which were confined in the gaols of this city and county, on the jubilee day, have been crowned with success. The captives have been set free; and it is the further intention of the committee, sanctioned by the respective subscribers, to appropriate the surplus in hand, into a fund for the relief of persons confined for small debts, in the before-mentioned gaols, on a plan similar to those in London and Gloucestershire. Such an establishment, growing as it will, if effected, out of the Jubilee subscriptions, may fairly be called "The Bath and Somerset Jubilee Fund," and will reflect eternal credit and praise on the committee who first suggested the happiness that would be occasioned by an institution so disinterested and noble.

A general meeting of the proprietors of the Kennet and Avon canal, and of gentlemen interested in the trade of South Wales, was lately held at Bath, when, in addition to 206,000*l.* reported at a former meeting, 160,000*l.* were subscribed for effecting a junction between the Kennet and Avon and Basingstoke canals, and other purposes connected therewith; also, 100,000*l.* towards extending the Kennet and Avon canal to Bristol; and 36,200*l.* for making docks at Newport, in Monmouthshire; which latter subscription now exceeds 50,000*l.*

At the late meeting of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, the shew of cattle was large and excellent; many ingenious and improved instruments of husbandry were exhibited, as well as several pieces of superfine cloth made from improved British wool, which were judged superior to those made from either Spanish or Saxon. Perhaps one of the finest bulls of the North Devon breed, ever seen, was exhibited. This noble animal is the property of Mr. Reynolds, of Shobrook, Devon, who likewise exhibited, a fine cow and calf, with two yearling heifers of the same stock. A pen of Dr. Parry's Anglo-merino sheep, highly improved since the last exhibition, obtained the premium.

Married.] At Frome, John Shewell, esq. of Stockwell Common, Surrey, to Miss George, only daughter of George G. esq.

At Bath, Euclid Shaw, esq. banker, to Miss Saunders, niece of James Rondeau, esq. of Lambeth.

At Clifton, Hugh Hughes, esq. of Hoddesdon, Herts, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. T. Kempe, esq.—William Hale Symmons, esq. of Chuddeswood House, Devon, to Milly, youngest daughter of the late William Miles, esq.

At Bristol, the Rev. J. Sangar, A. M. Fellow of Oriel Cottage, Oxford, and Chaplain to Earl Grey, to Miss Symes, eldest daughter of Richard S. esq. of Bradden-hill House.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Parish, wife of John P. esq. merchant, late of Hamburg.—The Rev. John Amyatt, vicar of South Brent, Devon, and domestic chaplain to the Prince of Wales.

At Clifton, Captain Henry Haire, late of the 66th foot.

At Radford, Mrs. Eliz. Biggs, relict of R. B. esq.

At Eatnashill, Mrs. Combe, relict of Richard C. Esq.

At Stanton Drew, Thomas Coates, esq.

At Corston, Mrs. Deborah Perriman, 91.

At Taunton, the Rev. T. Cookes, of Babbourn House, Worcestershire, and rector of Nutgrove, Gloucestershire.—In her 88th year, Mrs. Jones, relict of the Rev. John Jones, formerly rector of St. Peter's, Bristol. This venerable lady possessed a still more venerable companion, a cockatoo, whose age was ascertained to be one hundred and two years. The poor bird was taken in strong convulsions, and expired within a few hours of his mistress.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Ibberton, John Mullet, who was born the same day that George I. ascended the throne, 95.

At Frome & St. Quinton, the son of Thomas Cowdry, esq.

At Netherbury, the Rev. Mr. Langfield.

At Ryme, Mr. Giles Hayward.

At Thornford, the Rev. John Sampson, many years rector of that place.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Tiverton, Mr. William Bickford, of Penryn, Cornwall, to Miss Ann Cloyns, daughter of F. G. esq.

At Cullompton, Richard Salter, esq. of Verbeer House, Willand, to Miss Frances Billie.

At Southmolton, Mr. John Dunn, to Miss M. A. Tapp, eldest daughter of Philip T. esq.

At North Huish, Thomas Elliott, jun. esq. of Bigbury, to Miss S. Kingwill, of Butterford, near Totness.

Died.] At Tiverton, George Sweet, esq. 87.

At Alphington House, near Exeter, Mrs. Ballki, wife of James B. esq.

At Kinterbury House, near Plymouth, A. Hilley, esq.

At Pilton, Mr. E. Hancock.

At Exeter, Joseph S. Dymond, aged 45, an

eminent member of the society of Quakers, and a most valuable one of society in general. His life was devoted to the cause of virtue, actively and universally; and though a conscientious believer in the doctrine of Christianity, as set forth by the great predecessor of his community, Barclay; and, though his conduct was strictly in unison with its precepts and principles, there was nothing of that in him which we sometimes meet in his brethren, acting as "a rock of offence, and stumbling block," creating a suspicion, that the religion of this people were mere form. He was polite beyond all forms of breeding, and officious on all occasions to do good; shewing, in his general demeanor, that virtue, under any habit or appearance, demands respect. His last illness was accompanied with great bodily pain, which he supported with fortitude and manly resignation; and he died with the praises of God upon his lips, happy in the assurance of a blessed immortality.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Falmouth, Mr. J. Macdowell, jun. merchant, to Miss Perryman, daughter of Mr. P. of the Custom house, London.—Mr. James Lake, to Miss Hallett.

At Truro, Richard Smith, esq. of Chaddock Hall, near Manchester, to Miss Bersey Turner, daughter of Mr. Edward T. banker, the former place.

Died.] At Scorrier, Mrs. Roberts.

At Trefula, near Redruth, aged 68.—Mr. John Bawden.

At Penzance, Mr. Malachi Bice, 81.—Mrs. Oates.

At Camelford, Catharine, the wife of Charles Carpenter, esq. She was a person of uncommon talents, spoke Italian and French with ease, sung with taste, and made every thing her own which she had once read.—John Crispin, the oldest man in Camelford, 90.

At St. Ives, Mr. Richard Cogar.—Mr. Malachi Hingston, 19.

WALES.

A subscription is forming in Wales for the purpose of erecting a column on Moelvanmas, the highest of the Clydean ridge, to commemorate the late Jubilee.

A considerable addition to the navigation of the kingdom is in contemplation, by a canal, to be called the Merionethshire canal. It is intended to begin at the end of the water line belonging to the Ellesmere Canal at Llandysilio, and to pass by Corwen to the lake at Bala, and from thence to lock down to Dolgelly and Barmouth, by which means a water communication will be opened between Liverpool and Barmouth, by Chester, Whitechurch, Ellesmere, Chirk, and Llangollen; and the intercourse with Montgomeryshire from Barmouth will be attained.

Some of the principal farmers in North Wales preferred mowing their wheat last harvest to cutting it with the sickle, and

thus obtained a greater length and quantity of straw for the purposes of thatching, or littering their cattle. When this practice is not adopted, it is nevertheless recommended to mow the wheat stubble, which produces a considerable addition of litter. By mowing the crop, it is found not so liable to shed the grain, and it is as easily collected together and bound.

The Mountain Muses of North Wales have been invoked on the subject of the late jubilee; the prize is a silver cup of ten guineas value. The Rev. H. Parry, rector of Llan Asaph (distinguished for his knowledge in the literature of his country) also offers a silver harp to the best singer in the Pennillion contest, at the meeting in which the prizes are to be awarded.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Died.] At Ormistoun, the Hon. Helen Murray, widow of Sir John Stewart, of Grantelby, Bart. and fifth daughter of the late Lord Elibank, 93.

At Edinburgh, Dr. Adam, rector of the high school in that city. He was born in 1741, near Rafford, in the county of Moray, of respectable parents, farmers. He attended the grammar-school there, and, by his own efforts, with little aid from the abilities of his teacher, attained a proficiency, in 1758, to fit him for attending the University of Edinburgh. To this he was encouraged by Mr. Watson, then minister of Canongate, and a relation of his mother. In 1761, he was elected, on a comparative trial, master of Watson's Hospital. On the illness of Mr. Matheson, rector of the High School, he was applied to for assistance; and, after teaching for some time, was, in June 1768, appointed rector, and ever since has personally discharged the duties of the office. He was twice married very respectably, but had the misfortune to survive all the children of his first marriage, the eldest of whom, Mr. James Adams, late of the Elphinstone East Indianman, died so recently as the 14th December, at Heavitree, near Exeter, where he had gone for the recovery of his health. He is survived by a widow, a son, and two daughters. Dr. Adam was no common character. Strongly impressed with the importance of his public duties, the ambition of fulfilling them in the most superior manner became his ruling passion. The whole powers of his mind were dedicated with unremitting exertion to this favourite pursuit, and the labours of a most laborious life devoted to its attainment. After the most animated activity, during the hours of teaching, to render his pupils good scholars, and inspire them with the knowledge and admiration of Greek and Roman excellence, the remainder of his time was rigidly devoted to the preparation of works of great labour, which appeared to him wanting for facilitating the attainments of the youth, and exciting a relish

for the study of letters. And though very susceptible of pleasure from the society of friends, and though the fatigue of great exertions required from him, as from other men, some interval of repose, the former was ever considered by him as an indulgence; which it became him to sacrifice; and the latter as a want, which was to be abridged as much as nature would permit: in short, he had imbibed the principles and fervour of the ancients, whom he studied, and a Stoic as to all personal indulgence, he was an enthusiast as to importance of his undertakings, and a zealot for their accomplishment. In this way, by the concentration and perseverance of his efforts, he was able to produce works of first-rate utility and merit; and which, though neither distinguished by much originality of thought, nor refined by the nicer touches of discriminating taste, afford a lesson and an example to mankind, of what may be achieved by resolution and well-directed industry. His Latin Grammar, though, for a time, encountered by prejudice, is, beyond all question, the work best adapted to those for whom it was destined. His antiquities comprehended, within moderate dimensions, state, in good arrangement, and with excellent judgment, nearly every thing of value in the voluminous, tedious, and expensive Commentaries on the Latin Classics, and afford every requisite aid for studying the text with intelligence and satisfaction. His Biography, Summary of History, and Geography, are superiorly calculated to furnish that general knowledge of great characters, and great events, and of the scene of action on which man is placed, which is so apt to apply the torch of Prometheus to well-born minds; and the progress he had made in the preparation of a Latin Dictionary, which he had destined to form the consummation of his labours, and the depository of the knowledge of Latin, which the indefatigable study of fifty years had conferred, suggests an additional and abundant source of regret that the intelligent public must experience from the loss of this valuable man. To his pupils, however, and his friends, and the latter character belonged to all the worthy among the former, that loss will be felt with much more interesting aspects. His kindness, his humanity, his candour, his impartial justice; his warm applause of virtue and merit, his honest indignation at meanness and vice, and the deep and paramount interest he displayed for their improvement, tendered him for life dear to his scholars. And those persons who knew more particularly his private worth, his zealous rectitude, the steadiness of his attachments, and liberality even approximating to munificence, on proper occasions, though, by habit and principle, averse to all wasteful expense, will cherish his memory, as intimately allied with their most pleasing virtuous, and approved of, recollections.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Black Castle, county Meath, Tho. Rothwell, esq. of Rockfield, in that county, to Miss Corry, only daughter of James C. esq. of Chantinee, in the county Monaghan.

At Carlow, Joseph Lightburne, esq. of Bellewstown, in the county of Meath, to Miss P. Meadows, youngest daughter of the late J. Meadows, esq. of Newbury, in the county of Wexford.

Died.] At Augher, Mrs. Martha Breittan; and the following day, at Anagh, her brother, Matthew Breittan, Colonel in the Hon. East India Company's service, 50. He went out in the year 1781, and rose with reputation through the gradual ranks of his profession from a Cadet to that of Colonel, and sustained many of the toils and difficulties of that honorable service. About three years ago he returned to his native country in a declining state of health, and lived but a short time to enjoy the competent fortune he had laboriously made.

In Dublin, Mrs. Tyrel, wife of Edward T. esq. of the county of Galway.

At Mallow, George Newson, esq.—Samuel Young, of Killofeman.—W. Limerick, esq.

At Limerick, Edward Sayers, M.D. 76.—Bury Alps, esq.

At Littlefield, county of Tipperary, Mrs. Carroll, wife of Flor. C. esq.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Seville, in the 74th year of his age, L. Geronimo De' Ustariz Tovar, Marquis of Ustariz, Member of the Supreme Council of War, Assistant of Seville, and Intendant in Commission of Andalusia. He was employed in various public situations for fifty years with the approbation of his country. When Intendant of Estremadura, he introduced a variety of reforms and improvements, the effects of which were soon manifest in the increasing prosperity of that province; and he had the satisfaction of seeing many of his agricultural, financial, and judicial regulations, adopted by the royal Cabinet, and extended to the whole of Spain. From Estremadura he was promoted to the Assistantship of Seville. But, unfortunately for his country, the reign of favourites, strumpets, pimps, and parasites, had now commenced; and those practices so recently detected in the appointment of military officers in a country which we will not name, began to be felt in every branch of the Spanish government. He was removed from Seville, to make way for a cousin of the infamous Godoy. In reward for his public labours, he was nominally honoured with a seat in the council of war, but was actually banished to Teruel; though the disgrace of this proceeding was attempted to be disguised by appointing him a commissioner of mines in that quarter. Here he remained many

years; neglected by the court, but honoured with the attachment, esteem, and confidence, of the Arragonese. To his popular conduct, and the general admiration of his civic virtues, is chiefly to be ascribed the patriotic stand made by the Arragonese in the present contest. This venerable, but proscribed, reformer, the instant the proceedings at Bayonne were known at Teruel, sallied from his retirement, and, with all the ardour of youth, traversed the province in every direction, to rouse the inhabitants to resistance. He recognized, and treated with the utmost respect, the new authority of Gen. Palafox, and accepted a seat in the Junta of Government. After ten months of indefatigable service in Arragon, he received a royal order from the Supreme Junta to resume the Assistantship of Seville, and his functions as Member of the Supreme Council of War. His death, though naturally to have been expected from his advanced years and increasing infirmities, was no doubt accelerated by the incessant labours to which he devoted himself since the commencement of the contest with France. Before, and after his arrival at Seville, every interval which he could snatch from his official duties was employed in digesting a plan of a new constitution for Spain. His papers are said to furnish, upon this subject, an inestimable treasure of historical and political knowledge, applied to the exigences of his fellow-citizens with all the discrimination of a statesman and philosopher. Far from verifying the assertions of certain persons, that the Spanish people have nothing far her in contemplation in this struggle than the expulsion of the French, and the re-establishment of the old government, the Marquis De Ustariz used to take every opportunity of inculcating a contrary sentiment. "We shall have done nothing," he frequently and emphatically observed; "we shall have done nothing, if, before we finish this war, we have not a constitution which shall rid us for ever of tyrants."

At sea, Captain C. W. Boyes, commander of his Majesty's ship Statira. When in his 16th year, he lost a leg in the battle of the memorable 1st of June; and after a constant prosecution of the most honourable services, he was cut off in the prime life, after a short illness, in the prospect of the first distinctions of that profession, which was his pride, and the full attainment of every other happiness; leaving, to lament their irreparable loss, a most afflicted widow and two, infant children. His remains were interred with military honours, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 25th November.

At Antigua, in the 23d year of his age, Major George Gordon, of the 8th West India regiment, nephew of Colonel Gordon, military secretary to the Earl of Harrington. His career was short, but brilliant. He served in the expedition to Zealand, was aid-de-camp

to General Anstruther, in the memorable battle of Vimiera; and commanded, with great credit to himself, the 6th regiment, during the campaign in Spain, which corps was the last of the British army that embarked at Corunna. An higher eulogium cannot be pronounced upon Major Gordon, than to say that he was patronised by those great and

good men, the late Sir John Moore and General Anstruther, who honoured him with their friendship. Though snatched away at such an early age, he lived long enough to gain the affectionate esteem, as his immature death has occasioned the deepest regret, to all who knew him. He has left a disconsolate mother and sister to deplore his loss.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

BRITISH COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.—From the statement presented to the House of Commons by the Honourable George Rose, on the 2d ult. it appears that the balance of trade for the last year, is nearly sixteen millions in our favour, our exports exceeding our imports by that sum. The value of our exports, consisting of British manufactures alone, during the year 1809, amounted to 55 millions; while the whole imports amounted only to 45 millions. It has been very confidently asserted by many persons who pretend to an intimate acquaintance with the commercial policy of Great Britain, that our import trade was carried on solely by paying for our imports in bullion; yet, from the papers laid before the House by Mr. Rose, it would appear, that the value of the money sent out of the country was about six millions, while that brought in exceeded ten millions, leaving a balance on the pecuniary traffic alone, of from four to five millions in our favour. Mr. Rose undertook to prove, that the trade with the United States, of which we had been deprived, had been made up to us by our increased trade with other parts of America. In support of this declaration, he stated that our trade with the United States amounted to something more than eleven millions; and to all other parts of America, it then amounted to about seven millions: making a total of eighteen millions. "In the last year," continues Mr. R. "our trade to other parts of America alone, amounted to twenty-three millions, being five millions more than the whole trade had been formerly. It also appears, from papers laid upon the table, that, instead of having received no cotton-wool from America, we had last year imported more than in any one year before." This statement of Mr. Rose certainly wears a fair face; but we must beg leave to say that it savours very strongly of sophistry. Mr. Rose is high in office, and of course is unwilling that his merits, and those of his colleagues, should not be duly appreciated by the public; but in his laudable anxiety to make the desired impression upon the minds of his constituents, this gentleman has suffered himself to be led aside from the road of right reasoning by all the *ignis fatuus* of *ex parte* statement. He has either wilfully suppressed, or accidentally overlooked, the cause of such a vast item as twenty-three millions appearing on the debit-side of the American account. He surely must have known that the greater part of this sum was *thrown away* upon the trash mis-called merchandise, with which the South American markets have been so glutted, that, as we stated some months ago, many of the articles sent out to the Spanish and Portuguese dominions, did not actually pay freight and charges! The swollen bankrupt-lists of the last year might also have taught Mr. Rose to know the fate of those merchant-speculators who dashed through the thick and thin of South American traffic; and that of the over-reaching manufacturers and shopkeepers, from whom the adventurers obtained credit. Now, even granting that the revenue has not suffered conjointly with the adventurers, can the last year's exports to South America be looked upon as a criterion whereby to calculate upon our future traffic with that part of the world? for, is it not most evident, that if Buenos Ayres, Rio de Janeiro, &c. have been completely glutted with our goods, a considerable period must elapse before a fresh demand takes place; and though our traders may, for a time, think fit to thrust their commodities upon those places, yet they will soon get tired of playing a losing game. Where then will Mr. Rose, and his fine spun theory, be found? Where are we then to look for indemnification on account of the loss of our North American trade? There are other points in Mr. Rose's statement, to which we would gladly advert, did our limits permit us to notice them as we could wish, but the generality of our commercial readers will, doubtless, be able to discover what lies beneath the surface of Mr. Rose's fair balance-sheet, and to form a just estimate of its value. With respect to bullion, we shall content ourselves with stating, that a more considerable contraband trade has been carried on in that article within the last year, than at any similar period during the present reign; and all the world knows that the particulars of contraband trade can never obtain a place in an account of which every item is extracted from the Custom House books. The regulations adopted by the government at Buenos Ayres (of which we shall present a detail under the head of South America) have given some degree of life to our manufactures.

EAST INDIES AND CHINA.—The following are the prices of teas of different qualities:—Bohea, 1s. 9d. to 2s.; single and twankay, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.; congou, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 10d.;

souchong,

southong, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 9d.; pekoe, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; hyson, from 3s. 7d. to 5s. 10d. and upwards; and campoi, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. per lb. Sugar, from 4l. to 4l. 15s. per cwt. Hemp, from 70l. to 80l. per ton. China silk, from 38s. to 42s. 3d.; and Bengal ditto, from 22s. to 32s. per lb. At the sales which took place in the East India Company's warehouse (private trade), Messrs. Bowden and Tucker sold 60 chests of East India rhubarb, (duty to be paid) from 1s. to 1s. 3d.; 1 chest ditto, 6s. 2d.; 13 chests ditto, 3d. to 4d.; and 2 chests ditto $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. Two chests Jesuit's bark, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 11d.; and 1 chest ditto, 1s. 8d. per lb. Two chests gum-myrrh, 23l. 10s. to 23l. 15s. per cwt. Three bags cardamoms, 8s. 4d. to 8s. 5d. per lb. Three casks hellebore, 5l. 5s. to 5l. 8s. And 3 bags anniseed, 6l. 17s. to 7l. per cwt. Two cannisters saffron, 45s. per lb. Two casks antimony, 7l. Six bales fennel-seeds, 6l. 17s. to 7l. 3s. Fourteen casks white arsenic, 71s. to 71s. 6d.; 14 casks red ditto, 105s. Two bags galls, 88s.; and 2 casks aloes (per Carmarthen, Sept. sale, 1809; duty to be paid) 10l. 15s. to 11l. per cwt. Ten chests Peruvian bark, bonded, 2s. 6d. to 5s. 1d. per lb. Two chests ditto, 1s. 3d. per lb. Five casks verdigris, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 11d. per lb. Six barrels cortex winteranus, 91s. per cwt. Ten casks cantharides, 13s. to 14s. 6d. per lb. Twenty-six bales East India safflower, 50s. to 55s. per cwt. Three hogsheds bark, 1d.; and 8 aerons Carthagenia bark, 1s. 6d. to 10s. 9d. per lb. Sixteen casks gentian, 81s. to 91s. per cwt. Forty eight chests sago, (per Huddart, March sale, 1806) 47s. to 48s. per cwt. Four bottles of oil of cloves, 65s. to 66s. per lb. Ten casks bay-oil, 13l. 10s. to 14l. And 11 bales balamus aromaticus, 17s. per cwt. One case Dutch leaf-metal, all at 13l. Eight drums anchovies, 7d. to 8d. Fifty cannisters opium, 30s. And 12 casks smalts, (duty paid) 8d. to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

Six private ships are arrived within the last month: viz. the Ganges, from Fort St. George; William, from Bombay; Margaret, Porcher, Larkins, and General Wellesley, from Bengal. The following is a specification of their cargoes: cotton, bales 18,455; rice, bags 1,800; ebony, bags 234; hemp, bales 48; nutmegs and cloves, chests 39; musk, boxes 3; black alkali, tons 30; Benjamin, boxes 22; mother o'pearl shells, bags 12; cornelian, case 1; rattans, bundles 1,500.—*All privilege goods.* Besides several other parcels of goods, the particulars of which are not yet known.

NORTH AMERICA. A bill has been passed in the American congress, for the regulation of commercial intercourse. The sum and substance of the restrictions imposed by this bill are:—That America will cheerfully dispose of her own produce, and will as readily receive that of other countries, but the citizens of the United States are to be the sole carriers. No British or French vessel will be permitted to enter an American port, and no goods, the produce of Great Britain or France, are to be admitted into America, unless the vessels in which they may be imported are the property of American citizens.—A clandestine trade to a very great extent, is still carried on between this country and America; and notwithstanding the boasted severity of the commercial restrictions on the other side of the Atlantic, there is every reason to suppose that the government of the United States winks at a species of spurious traffic with which they cannot well dispense. Georgia cotton fetches from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. and that of New Orleans from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. Pot ashes are flat; and the market price varies from 2l. 8s. to 3l. 5s. Pearl ditto, fetches from 3l. to 3l. 13s. Several large cargoes of timber are arrived within a few days, in consequence of which the article has fallen in price. Two cargoes of timber were sold by auction at Plymouth, towards the commencement of the last month, which brought 800l. less than a similar quantity did two months before. Oak fetches from 10l. to 15l. 10s. in the London market. Ditto plank, from 11l. 10s. to 15l. Pine, from 8l. to 9l. 15s. and ditto plank, from 11l. 10s. to 16l. per last. Maryland tobacco of sundry colours, sells well at prices, from 5d. to 16d. Ditto Virginia, from 9d. to 11d.—This article has fallen in price since our last.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The following interesting communication, dated Buenos Ayres, November 1th, 1809, has been recently received.

"A committee of merchants and others has been called by the viceroy. The result of their deliberations is, that this port is to be opened to neutral commerce, under certain regulations, of which the following is a transcript.

"*Conditions of Commerce.*—All vessels must consign themselves to Spanish merchants.

"The consignee must present a manifest of cargo, in Spanish, to the administration of the Custom-house, twenty-four hours after arrival.

"All goods are admitted, except those prohibited, and shall pay the circular duty agreeably to the tariff; and such goods as may not be in the tariff, shall be valued at the prices of Europe.

"Goods similar to those manufactured in the country shall pay a duty of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. over and above the circular duties.

"Ox and cow-hides shall pay the war-tax, on clearance, of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. As far as respects the patriotic duty, it shall be extinguished.

"Vienna wool, bark, sheeps' wool, tallow, cocoa, and hair, at certain specified prices, to a duty of 20 per cent. The

"The exportation of either gold or silver is not allowed. All returns must be made in produce of the country, and to take away the same. Vessels may come in ballast, and may bring such goods as are permitted for the negro-trade.

"The Spanish consignee must become bound for the duties, and pay a fourth in fifteen days after having made the dispatch, and the remaining three-fourths in the three following months, that is one-fourth in each month.

"All vessels, friends, and neutrals, shall be admitted, and must receive a custom-house officer on board, as is usual with other vessels, and shall deposit their papers in the Secretariodel Governor's office, until a visit is past for sailing.

"The Spanish consignee must not sell by retail, on account of any foreigner.

"The interdiction of wine, oil, vinegar, and spirituous liquors (except rum) is prohibited."

Such are the regulations by which Spanish America is once more thrown open to British traders. We trust the latter will make a temperate use of those privileges, by avoiding wild speculation, and instead of sending out cargoes of old shopkeepers, that they will consult their own interests by asserting their cargo consignments, and shipping marketable goods only.—By the latest accounts received from the Brazils, we learn that British goods are in small request there, and that for printed cottons in particular, there is scarcely any demand. Pernambuco cotton sells from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3½d. and Maranham from 1s. 10d. to 2s. 1d. per lb. Guatimala indigo, from 5s. 6d. to 11s. 9d. and Caracca ditto, from 5s. 6d. to 11s. 9d. per lb. Brazil indigo, of which there is but an inconsiderable quantity in the market, fetches from 2s. 6d. to 5s. Buenos Ayres hides, from 5d. to 9d. per lb.

WEST INDIES. In our last report we entered our protest against the importation of the produce of the island of Bourbon, a measure, which if carried into effect, would undoubtedly prove highly detrimental to the interests of West India traders in general. It was then reported and believed, that Bourbon either was, or would be, abandoned by our troops, but it is now known that an expedition is fitting out by our government, the object of which is of a two-fold nature, not only to retain Bourbon, but to reduce the Isle of France. Should there be any design of bringing home the produce of those islands, we have only to express a hope that the importers will be required to give bond for its re-exportation. Sugars are dull of sale, and they have fallen in price. The produce of the different islands varies from about 3l. 16s. to 4l. 8s.; coffees were pretty brisk about the commencement of the month, but they now begin to decline. Jamaica is down about 2s. per cwt. within the last week. Rum, particularly common Leeward, though remarkably dull in the London market, has sold well at Liverpool. At the latter place about 600 puncheons were lately purchased at 4s. ½d. The London prices are, of Jamaica, 4s. 4d. to 6s. and Leeward Islands, 5s. 9d. to 4s. 6d. per gallon. Jamaica logwood (chipt) fetches from 27l. to 29l. per ton. The unshipt is uncertain. The last Gazette contains an order in council, relative to West India commerce, which want of room obliges us to omit this month; it shall however appear in our next Report.

HOLLAND.—Our trade with this country, such as it has been, is likely to be entirely annihilated by the intrigues of the French Emperor. Of this subject we shall possibly be enabled to speak more fully in our next Report.

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-office, Water Works, &c. &c. 19th February, 1810.—London Dock Stock, 135l. per cent.—West India ditto, 182l. ditto.—East India ditto, 135l. ditto.—East Country ditto, 81l. ditto.—Commercial ditto, 90l. per share premium.—Grand Junction Canal, 243l. per share.—Grand Surrey ditto, 81l. ditto.—Kennet and Avon ditto, 49l. ditto.—Wilts and Berks ditto, 52l. ditto.—Huddersfield ditto, 42l. ditto.—Lancaster ditto, 25l. ditto.—Rochdale ditto, 44l. ditto.—Croydon ditto, 50l. ditto.—Leeds and Liverpool ditto, 190l. ditto.—Thames and Medway ditto, 43l. per share premium.—East London Water Works, 238l. per share.—West Middlesex ditto, 142l. ditto.—Kent ditto 35l. per share premium.—Portsea Island, ditto, 57l. ditto.—Portsea and Turlington ditto, 34l. ditto.—Strand Bridge, 10s. ditto.—Vauxhall ditto, 10s. ditto.—Globe Assurance, 129l. per share.—Albion ditto, 61l. ditto.—Imperial ditto, 75l. ditto.—Rock Life Assurance, 6s. per share, premium.—At the Office of Messrs. Wolfe and Co. Canal, Dock, and Stock Brokers, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill.

The average prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire-office Shares, &c. in February, 1810, (to the 24th) at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—The Trent and Mersey or Grand Trunk Navigation, 1055l. 1050l. dividing 40l. nett per annum.—Staffordshire and Worcestershire, 715l. dividing 40l. nett per annum.—Monmouthshire, 3l. per share half yearly 132l. to 136l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 186l. to 188.—Grand Junction, 240l. to 244l.—Kennet and Avon, 50l. 48l. 49l.—Wilts and Berks, 51l. 10s. to 53l.—Huddersfield, 41l. 10s.—Dudley, 49l.—Rochdale, 46l.—Ellesmere, 80l.—Lancaster, 24l. to 25l.—Grand Surrey Old Shares at 65l. with new ditto attached, at par.—West India Dock Stock at 182l. per cent. ex-dividend of 5l. per cent. nett half yearly.—East India ditto, 135l.—London Dock, 136l. to 136l. 10s. ex dividend 2l. 15s. nett, half-yearly 135l.—Commercial ditto, 90l. premium, ex dividend.—Globe Assurance, 129l. per share, ex-dividend, 3l. nett half-yearly.—Atlas, par.—East London Water Works, 227l. 228l. Portsmouth and Furlington ditto, 44l. premium, with new subscription attached.—Thames and Medway, 42l. to 44l. premium.—Basingstoke, 35l. to 37l. 10s.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 22l. 10s.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

1810.	Jan. 26.	30th.	Feb. 2.	6th.	9th.	13th.	16th.	20th.
Amsterdam, 2 Us.	31 6	31 4	31 4	31 4	31 4	31 4	31 4	31 4
Ditto, Sight	31 9	31 7	30 7	30 7	30 7	30 7	30 7	30 7
Rotterdam,	9 15	9 14	9 14	9 14	9 14	9 14	9 14	9 14
Hamburgh,	28 6	28 6	28 6	28 6	28 6	28 6	28 6	28 6
Altona,	28 7	28 7	28 7	28 7	28 7	28 7	28 7	28 7
Paris, 1 day date..	19 16	19 6	19 6	19 6	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10
Ditto, 2 Us.	20	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 14	19 14	19 14	19 14
Bourdeaux,	20	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 14	19 14	19 14	19 14
Madrid,								
Ditto, effective ..	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cadiz								
Ditto, effective..	41	41	41	41	40½	40½	41	41
Bilboa	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Palermo,	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Leghorn	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Genoa	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56	56½	56½
Venice	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Naples	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Lisbon	65	65	65	65	65	65½	65½	65½
Oporto	65	65	65	65	65	65½	65½	65½
Rio Janeiro	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
Malta	56	56	55	55	54	54	55	55
Gibraltar	37½	37	36½	36½	36½	36	36½	36½
Dublin	10	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½	9½	9½
Cork	9½	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

WM. TURQUAND, Exchange and Stock Broker, No. 9, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

JANUARY.

Reviving Winter Month.

In beaded rows if drops now deck the spray,
 While Phœbus grants a momentary ray,
 Lét but a cloud's broad shadow intervene,
 And stiffen'd into gems the drops are seen.

MY notes respecting the state of the weather, from the 1st to the 13th of January, have been mislaid and lost. In the morning of the 13th, however, I find that the wind, which had been westerly, had suddenly changed to the east, and was very cold and piercing. In the night of the 13th there was a hard frost, which continued for several days afterwards. The weather during this time was fine, but extremely cold. On the 17th, the rivers were, in some places, frozen over. The wind was southerly in the morning and afternoon of the 18th, but it was again easterly before the close of the day. In the nights of the 18th and 19th, the frost was peculiarly severe. We had some snow in the afternoon of the 22d, but it continued on the ground only during the next day. Although the wind was easterly till the end of the month, a thaw commenced on the 23d, which lasted till the evening of the 27th. The frost again set in, and continued for about three days, when the wind changed, and we had rain.

In the early part of the month a green sand-piper was shot. This is a rare bird in England, particularly in the southern districts. It chiefly frequents the lakes and rivulets of mountainous countries, and is seldom seen near the sea. In several parts of Switzerland, it is said to be a very common bird.

In the Report for March last, I mentioned that a white weasel had several times been seen about the premises of a farm-yard in this neighbourhood: an ermine or white stoat, has, this month, been shot within a few miles of the same place. It is certainly an unusual circumstance to see these animals, in their white winter's dress, in a county which lies so far south as Hampshire.

January 12th. Redbreasts approach the houses, and are now almost the only birds which are heard to sing. When, however, the days are occasionally warmer than usual, the black-birds and thrushes do not neglect to cheer the gloomy scenery with their song; and I likewise sometimes hear the twittering notes of the wren.

January 18th. The season for salmon-fishing commenced with the beginning of the month; but hitherto only three fish have been caught in our rivers. The first, which weighed

weighed seventeen pounds, was on new-year's day; the second weighed twenty pounds; and the third was not quite so large as the first.

January 20th. The catkins of the alder and hazel are nearly ready to burst. I this day observed the following plants to be in flower: chickweed, purple dead nettle (*lamium purpureum*), daisy, and furze.

No additional quantity of wild-fowl appears to have yet been driven in by the severe weather which we have experienced for the last seven or eight days.

January 24th. In consequence of the surface of the earth having been loosened by the thaw of last night, I this morning remarked that the earth-worms had come out of the ground during the night in great numbers. Some of the pastures were, in particular spots, almost covered with the earth that they had thrown up.

January 29th. The flower-buds of the *Laurustinus* are beginning to open in sheltered and warm situations.

January 31st. Of indigenous plants, the following are now in flower: Groundsel (*senecio vulgaris*) wall-flower, (*cheiranthus fruticulosus*) and Dandelion; and in gardens the buds of the snow-drop and Hepatica will soon expand their petals.

Hampshire.

Errata in our last Report.—For “*everet*,” read “*leveret*,” and omit the comma after the word *leisure*, l. 4 from the end.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

OF the monthly botanical publications, we have not, for some time, had to notice any but the Botanical Magazine, and English Botany: all the others, either unable to cope with the difficulties of the times, or from the leisure of their authors being occupied with other pursuits, have been dropped, or at least suspended.

Dr. Smith has lately published the first part of his *Prodromus Floræ Græcæ*; and the Linnean Society have published a part of the tenth volume of their Transactions: but of these works we must defer any further notice till another opportunity.

The Botanical Magazine for the last month contains:

Yucca gloriosa. Mr. Gawler observes, that this species has been confounded with *aloifolia*, which is very distinct, and that the *Yucca gloriosa* of the Botanist's Repository, is really the *aloifolia* of Linnæus. The synonymy of this plant seems to be very complete.

Iris pumila var. *vislaccæ*. The purple and yellow varieties of this species have appeared before. In all these three, something generally different from each other, besides the colour of the flowers, may be observed, which to us leads to a doubt whether they may not in reality be distinct species; we are therefore glad to see good figures of all of them in the magazine. Mr. Gawler shows the difficulty of ascertaining the Linnean species; the one here figured is usually called *biflora* in the nurseries. The *biflora* of Linnæus, according to the synonym from Boissier, appears to Mr. Gawler, to be a dwarf variety of the *subbiflora* of the Botanical Magazine.

Narcissus triandrus var. *luteus*. As this appears to be precisely the same variety as the one figured in an early number of the magazine, we do not see the reason of repeating it here; it cannot have been an oversight, because the former one is quoted. In the two figures however, there is a considerable difference in the length of the nectarium. We have heard a story of this species having been found apparently wild, somewhere in the north of England; but we have no doubt that this is a mistake.

Mimosa pubescens. This appears to us to be one of the most beautiful figures in the work, and we doubt not will be selected by many a fair artist to ornament her fire-screens and tables, if the quantity of labour should not deter her from the undertaking.

Nigella orientalis. *Nigella Hispanica*. *Garidella Nigellastrum*. *Nigella* and *Garidella* are so nearly allied, that we are glad to see these three plants, which mutually illustrate each other, brought together.

The English Botany for February, except three species of mint, contains no other phenogamic plant.

Mentha gentilis. The original of the variegated variety, which is so universally cultivated by cottagers, in several counties of England, and usually called Orange Mint. We have found this species in a ditch on Stroud's Green, near Hornsey, and observe the character mentioned by Dr. Smith, of the smoothness of the lower part of the calyx and of the peduncles to be constant, though in some specimens of *Mentha gentilis* from gardens, it does not appear to be so.

Mentha arvensis. This figure does not appear at all characteristic of the habit of the plant.

Mentha agrestis of Sole, and considered by Smith, in his *Flora Britannica*, as a variety of *M. arvensis*. The two figures, as here given, are certainly so much alike, that they can hardly be supposed to represent two distinct species; but neither of them gives us an idea of *Mentha arvensis*, as it has usually occurred to our observation.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE young wheats have, in most places, experienced a seasonable check by the severity of the frosts in the beginning of the month, and those that were early sown will probably now turn out good crops.

Most sorts of green crops are pretty much in the same state as in last month, and they will probably not go nearly so far in the support of stock as is commonly the case.

The ploughing has been greatly retarded during the last two months, so that much of it will require to be performed in the ensuing month, which must render it a busy season for the teams.

The prices of grain have continued pretty much the same as our last, which is an extremely favorable circumstance for the country.—Wheat fetches from 78s. to 102s. per quarter; Rye, 42s. to 48s.; Barley, 30s. to 42s.; Oats, 20s. to 25s.

All sorts of stock, both fat and lean, still keep up to their former prices.—Beef fetches from 4s. 6d. to 6s. per stone of 8lb.; Mutton, 5s. to 6s. 6d.; Veal, 5s. to 8s.; Pork, 5s. to 7s.

Good hay rather looks up in the London markets.—Hay fetches from 4l. to 6l. 10s.; Clover, 6l. to 7l. 15s.; Straw, 1l. 15s. to 2l. 13s.

The late snows have done great injury in many places to the sheep, and particularly to the forward lambs, which are soon destroyed by them.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of January, 1810, to the 24th of February 1810, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 30.07. Feb. 21. Wind N.
Lowest, 28.73. —13. — W.

Thermometer.

Highest, 40°. Feb. 8. Wind South.
Lowest, 15°. —21. — North.

Greatest variation in 24 hours.	} 5 tenths of an inch.	{ On the 11th the mercury stood at 29.50, and on the 12th at the same hour it had fallen to 29.	Greatest variation in 24 hours.	} 11°.	{ On the 22d the mer- cury was as low as 22° about 8 in the morn- ing, but at same hour on the 23d it stood at 33°.
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Owing to an accident which has occurred by the frost to our rain-gauge, we are unable to give an accurate account of the quantity fallen since our last Report; but from circumstances it is supposed to be about equal to two inches and a half in depth. There has indeed been rain eleven or twelve days during the present month; but the quantity has not been great. The average height of the barometer is nearly the same as it was for the last month, viz. 29.63, and the mean temperature for the month is 36.21. We had a good deal of severe weather between the 14th and 22d inclusive, but the remainder of the period was in general mild. The wind has been chiefly in the west; on some days we had foggy and very dark weather, and we understand, that on one in particular, the darkness was so considerable, as to cause a suspension of business in the middle of the day for an hour or two.

The thermometer has again been as low as 15°, this was in the morning of the 21st. It stood at the same degree on the 17th of January; we have heard that on the same day, and at the same hour, in January, a thermometer stood as low as 8° at Camden Town; as, however, we noted our's very accurately, we suspect this prodigious difference must have arisen from some sudden evaporation, or other cause, not immediately connected with, or dependent upon, the state of the atmosphere.

At Abide, in the Isle of Wight, the average temperature for September, October, November, December, 1809, and for the first twenty-two days in January, 1810, was as follows:

September	57° . 7
October	48 . 4
November	39 . 16
December	40 . 00
January	39 . 00

The quantity of rain fallen at the same place from August to December 31, 1809, was 10.7 inches in depth.

PRICES

PRICES OF STOCKS, from the 26th of JANUARY, to the 22d of FEBRUARY, 1810, both inclusive.

	Bank	Stock	3 per Cent. Reduc.	3 per Cent. Consols.	4 per Cent. Consols.	Navy 5 per Cent.	Long Ann.	Imper. 3 per Cent.	Imper. Ann.	India 5 per Cent.	India Stock	Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Excheg. Bills.	Omanu.	Consols for Acco.	Lottery Tickets
1810. Jan. 26.	276	276	68½	67½	68½	99½	18½	67½	—	—	188½	15 P.	—	—	—	10 P.	2 P.	68½	22 15 0
27.	276	276	68½	68½	68½	99½	18½	67½	—	—	—	18 P.	—	—	—	11 P.	—	68½	22 15 0
29.	276	276	68½	68½	68½	99½	18½	67½	—	—	—	18 P.	—	68½	—	11 P.	—	68½	22 15 0
30.																			22 15 0
31.	276½	276½	68½	67½	68½	99½	18½	67½	—	—	—	17 P.	—	—	—	10 P.	—	68½	22 15 0
Feb. 1.	276	276	68½	67½	68½	99½	18½	67½	—	—	187½	8 P.	—	—	—	7 P.	—	68½	22 15 0
2.																			22 15 0
3.											187	14 P.	—	—	—	9 P.	—	68½	22 15 0
5.											187	12 P.	—	—	—	8 P.	—	68½	22 15 0
6.	276	276	68½	67½	68½	99½	18½	67½	—	—	186½	12 P.	—	—	—	9 P.	—	68½	22 15 0
7.											185½	12 P.	—	—	—	10 P.	—	68½	22 15 0
8.	275	275	68½	67½	68½	99½	18½	67½	—	—	186	11 P.	—	—	—	9 P.	—	68½	22 15 0
9.																			22 15 0
10.												12 P.	—	—	—	10 P.	—	68½	22 15 0
12.	276½	276½	68½	68½	68½	99½	18½	67½	—	—	186½	10 P.	—	—	—	—	—	68½	22 15 0
13.	276½	276½	68½	67½	68½	99½	18½	67½	—	—	185½	11 P.	—	—	—	9 P.	—	68½	22 15 0
14.											185½	10 P.	—	—	—	8 P.	—	68½	22 15 0
15.											185½	5 P.	—	—	—	5 P.	—	67½	22 15 0
16.	276½	276½	68½	67½	68½	99½	18½	67½	—	—	—	11 P.	—	—	—	8 P.	—	67½	22 15 0
17.	276	276	68½	67½	68½	99½	18½	67½	—	—	—	13 P.	—	—	—	9 P.	—	67½	22 15 0
19.											—	11 P.	—	—	—	9 P.	—	67½	22 15 0
20.	276	276	68½	67½	68½	99½	18½	67½	—	—	186½	11 P.	—	—	—	8 P.	—	67½	22 15 0
21.	276	276	68½	67½	68½	99½	18½	67½	—	—	186½	11 P.	—	—	—	8 P.	—	67½	22 15 0
22.	276	276	68½	67½	68½	99½	18½	67½	—	—	186½	12 P.	—	—	—	8 P.	—	67½	22 15 0

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Prices are given; in the other Stocks, the highest only.

Wm. TURQUAND, Stock and Exchange Broker No. 9, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 197.]

APRIL 1, 1810.

[4 of VOL. 29.]

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR.

IN reply to your correspondent in the Monthly Magazine for last month, p. 123, I beg leave to give my reasons for continuing to write the name of Linnæus in its original form, rather than Linné. The Swedes did not adopt the use of regular surnames till the early part of the last century. When each family took a name, literary people, in general, chose one derived from Greek or Latin; hence arose the family-names of Mennander, Melander, Solander, Dryander, Aurivillius, Celsius, &c. Some gave a Latin termination to names of barbarous origin, as Bergius, Retzius, Afzelius, Browallius; and these became Swedish names, even with that termination entire. The name of Linnæus was in this latter predicament. Its termination therefore is by no means boorish, or plebeian, or vile, but of classical origin; and these names have the peculiar felicity of being transferable into any language without inconvenience, and especially of entering spontaneously into Latin composition. If your correspondent be in the habit of writing or reading many scientific books in Latin, he will duly appreciate this last consideration. With respect to English writing, as we mention *Titus*, and *Marcus Aurelius*, in their original orthography, without following the French, who call them *Tite* and *Marc Aurèle*; no one has found any difficulty in making an English word of Linnæus.

When this great man became ennobled, I am well aware that, in conformity to the court ceremonies of the day, which were all French, a termination borrowed from the language of that people was, in his case, as in others, adopted, with the strange jumble of a Gothic prefix; and he became in Swedish *von Linné*, as in French *de Linné*, and in barbarous Latin *à Linné*. No one, that I know of, has adopted any of these in English; though

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some have called him *Linné*, but hitherto with little success. I presume no one would wish to anglicize his name into *Linny*; and yet that, however ridiculous, would be the only correct and consistent measure, unless we retain the *von*, the *de*, or the *à*.

I have therefore always used his original name, without any design, or surely any suspicion, of slighting the honours which his sovereign conferred upon him, and which, I will venture to say, reflected glory on his royal patron in return. By such a disposal of honours their lustre is preserved, as in the cases of a Marlborough, a Newton, and a Nelson, from that deterioration to which, from human imperfection and error, they are, in their very nature, otherwise prone, but from which it is the interest of every good citizen to guard them. I do not conceive however, that any one needs to be reminded of the various dignities, whether courtly or academical, conferred on the illustrious Swede. His simple name Linnæus recalls them all. We have no occasion to say *the emperor Julius Cæsar*, *king Henry the 4th of France*, *Mr. secretary Milton*, or *the right honourable Joseph Addison*. Neither is it necessary to say *sir Charles Linnæus*, or *the chevalier de Linné*, to remind us that he was knight of the polar star; and the first person who ever received that honour, equal to the garter with us, for literary merit. I must therefore protest against any interpretation of an intended slight in this case, for my meaning is the very reverse. I believe the practice followed in England, has decided the conduct of other nations. In Latin he is now always called *Linnaeus*, even by the Swedes; and what is still more striking, the French now write *Linnaeus*, even in their own language.

I presume your correspondent had never a design of recommending for Latin composition any thing but *Linnaeus*; and I hope he will not hereafter think me

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pertinacious,

pertinacious, or in any degree blameable, if, for the above reasons, I continue the same practice in English; leaving every one to follow me or not, at his discretion, and trusting to time and experience for a final decision. I must express my regret that the title of the *Linnean Society*, as I would always write it, has in its charter been spelt *Linnean*. The latter had in view the name of *Linné*, and was so far proper; but I have always conceived the diphthong to be more classical, and, if we preserve the word *Linneus* in English, undoubtedly more correct. In this point, most certainly, every writer may judge for himself, and in speaking there luckily is no ambiguity.

Norwich, JAMES EDWARD SMITH.
March 10, 1810.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOSE coins which the French denominate *medailles plaquées*, or plated medals, are generally of brass, covered with a coat of gold or silver. Some few have been discovered of iron and of lead, but hitherto this branch of numismatic antiquity has been neglected; which consideration induced M. Waxell, a very learned and ingenious Russian, lately in this country, to communicate, in a little French work, (elegantly printed and published by Booth, in Duke street,) the result of his enquiries, which he hopes may lead to interesting discoveries on the subject of ancient Greek and Roman coinage. From his work we learn, that, in almost all nations, necessity or poverty, and we might perhaps add, avarice, occasioned the counterfeiting of legitimate coin, although death was the punishment of this crime.—See *Ulpian: Leg. digest. ad leg. Corneli de falsis*; and *Cod. Theod. fals. moneta*.

As merely counterfeits of current money, the collectors of genuine medals have thought the plated beneath their notice; but perhaps the principal origin of these base coins may be attributed to a desire of imposing on the amateurs, or virtuosi, of early times. From the age of Augustus to that of Gordian the Third, the sciences flourished, and the emperors protected and encouraged artists of distinguished abilities. Marcus Aurelius patronized the ingenious; and, as Pliny informs us, Hadrian had formed a fine collection of medals. This example would naturally influence his subjects; and in all probability there were, in his

time, many persons who cultivated the study of numismatics. This opinion is confirmed by plated medals; amongst which are found some that never were, perhaps, in general currency as legal coin. Such is a denarius of Tiberius, with the reverse of the children of Augustus, and the legend "*C. L. Cæsares Augusti F. Cos. desig. Princ. Juventutis*."

Other coins esteemed, on whatever account, most rare, are discovered amongst the plated, especially those of the Roman empresses; and to a fraud directed against the ancient collectors, M. Waxell is willing to attribute those handsome counterfeits, whilst the more common were probably made from the same motives which influence the coiners of base money in our own times: and this appears from the beauty of the former, which bespeaks the hands of excellent artists; whilst the others are coarsely executed, and often exhibit errors in the dates and orthography, which show that the only object in making them, was that they might circulate in place of the current and legal money.

We are authorised in supposing that the plated medals are of the most remote period of coinage. The oldest are found amongst the Grecians, of which the reverses are impressed with four strokes of the punch, probably because the art of striking both sides was not known in those early ages; or perhaps from the circumstance of the medal being placed on a block or supporter, whilst it received the blow of the hammer.

In M. Waxell's collection, is a medal of Macedon, considered as of the most ancient kind; this proves that the art of plating coins was practised about five hundred years before the Christian æra.

Among the Roman medals, some are found of the first consular classes, plated; and from the workmanship of these, it appears that the art was introduced with that of coinage in a certain degree of perfection, and that the Romans were indebted for it to the Greeks.

Pliny, speaking of those counterfeits, informs us that in his time, some of them were purchased at a higher price than the true medals; a proof that they were collected by persons desirous of completing certain series, or of possessing curious and uncommon coins. Even at this time, if a plated medal exhibits a rare reverse, or interesting device, it differs very little in price from the genuine one; but those of common devices are not esteemed by collectors,

collectors, unless the perfect state of their preservation should render them somewhat valuable.

However, after a very accurate calculation, it will be found that among one hundred and fifty or two hundred medals, one plated will be discovered. The Grecian of this kind are more rare than the Roman, and those of the kings more rare than those of the cities. Of Phœnician, or Punic, or that class called *disconoscidas* (or unknown), M. Waxell says, he has not yet found any.

The proportion of Greek to Roman plated, is as one of the former to twenty-five of the latter.

The age of Augustus was the most abundant in plated coins; and to the length of his reign, and the great number of denarii which he struck, that abundance may be attributed. We find a great variety of curious reverses, besides those of Agrippa, the rarity of which is well known: the beauty of those plated coins, in some instances, equals the originals. Some of Tiberius's time, but not so numerous, are found of great value; such as the fine denarius of that emperor, with the image of his predecessor Augustus on the reverse. Of Caligula, the plated are as rare as the genuine medals; but those of Claudius present several fine reverses, with portraits of Drusus and of Agrippina. Under Nero also a great many are found, well executed, and of considerable beauty; especially those which represent that emperor in his infancy; or with these legends, "*Equester ordo principi juventutis*," and "*Sacerd. coop. in omn. conl. suprà num. ex s. c.*" on the reverses; also those which exhibit him with his mother Agrippina. Of Galba, Otho, and Vitellius, the reigns were so short, that the plated medals of those emperors are very rare, especially those of the last two; but under Vespasian, Titus, and above all, Domitian, they appear in great numbers, and with a variety of reverses. Nerva's are rare. Of Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius, there are many; and these, we may almost say, conclude the series of plated medals. M. Waxell had seen but one of Marcus Aurelius, struck under Antoninus; and only one of Commodus; perhaps the wise administration of Marcus Aurelius for some time succeeded in suppressing counterfeits. In M. Waxell's collection, is a denarius of Philip the father, which, from the size, may be considered as a medallion. The latest of the emperors found hitherto on plated coins of silver, are Trajan Decius, and

Herennius Etruscus Messius; from their time none are found but a very few of the lower empire, plated in gold: of these latter M. Waxell had seen one of Honorius, and one of Zeno.

From Augustus to Trajan Decius, some of the Cesars and tyrants are found, but rarely; very few also are discovered of Pompey, Mark Antony, or Julius Cesar.

The Roman empresses are more rare on plated coins than the emperors; and it is a curious circumstance, that those empresses which are most rare on the true medals, are most often discovered amongst the counterfeit. M. Waxell has not met with any of Sabina, Faustina the elder, Crispina, Lucilla, &c. but he had several of Matidia, Marciana, Domitilla, Domitia, &c. and in his collection he was fortunate enough to possess a plated medallion of Domitia; this confirms his opinion, that it was to complete the series of rare coins for ancient amateurs, that those common medals were fabricated. Silver medallions are of such rarity, as all collectors know, that the very few found plated, are considered of equal value: perhaps, as being more scarce than the originals, they ought to be more highly prized. In the plated state, the Greek medallions of Roman emperors are more rare than their Latin medallions. No plated quinarii of any emperor have yet been discovered; if such exist, they may be esteemed great curiosities.

The art of fabricating those counterfeits, (as far as medals are concerned) may be considered as lost; for no modern ingenuity, even in England, where the current money is so frequently counterfeited, can by any means equal the perfection of those ancient productions, especially in their high relief.

Some have imagined, that the ancients placed a coat of silver over the brass medal already coined; and this opinion was founded on the appearance of some medals which retained scarcely any vestiges of the silver coating, whilst the impression on the bronze was still sharp and perfect: but the fact is, those medals had passed through the hands of Jews, who, by a simple process, had removed the silver, and by means of some platina had improved the type of it on the bronze. But M. Waxell cannot believe that the ancients could give so good a finish to those medals by this method of coining: he rather thinks that the plated medals were, like the true, struck with the hammer. A piece of brass, covered on both sides with a leaf of silver, was placed in the

the die, and received the impression; the fractures on the edges would be a sufficient proof of this, if there were not another still more incontrovertible. This is, the circumstance of M. Waxell's having in his own collection two plated medals, one of Domitian and the other of the Legion XV. which exhibit reverses *incuse* or *struck in*, as intaglios: this may be ascribed to the carelessness of the coiner, who too precipitately substituted the piece that was to be struck, without removing that which had just been coined; and which, adhering to the hammer by the force of the descending blow, left the reversed impression on the new piece. This proves that the plated coins of the ancients were struck in the same manner as their denarii.

To this curious little work, which is well worthy the notice of antiquaries and medallists, M. Waxell has subjoined an engraved plate of several coins described in the course of his essay.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE been much interested by the letters of your correspondent from Dunbartonshire, signed J. M. on the subject of benefit-clubs; and still more with the spirit of benevolence in which they originate. There can be no doubt that, among all the methods devised of assisting the lower classes in an hour of sickness and sorrow, no one can be compared to these, when formed upon just and accurate principles, and rightly conducted; taking also into the account, their tendency at once to relieve the distresses, and to improve the character, of the persons assisted by them.

That gentleman has favoured me with a letter, inclosing a well-written paper from the Glasgow Herald of the 15th of December last, signed A. B. on the best mode of making provision for funerals; a subject hitherto very imperfectly understood. This paper, in my opinion, merits more general circulation; but as J. M. has not favoured me with his name, I have no method of addressing him or his friend, to request they would adopt measures to this end, but through the medium of your valuable Magazine. Will you then, sir, have the goodness to insert this letter; which may lead to the further discussion of a subject in which the welfare of many is concerned, and which will much oblige an occasional correspondent?

CATH. CAPPE.

York, Feb. 10, 1810.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON SHAKESPEARE'S CHARACTER OF SIR JOHN FALSTAFF.

"I have much to say in behalf of that Falstaff."—*Henry IV. Part 1, Act 2, Scene 4.*

IF ever genius "held the mirror up to Nature," it surely was in the production of this character. He is a personage the best-known, the most conspicuous, and the most original, in all the compositions of Shakspeare, or of any of our other dramatic writers. The critic who delights in the notes that trouble the mind's eye, and in the search after difficulties which admit not of a solution, may find a wide field for his lucubrations in that important question, What gave rise to that admirable character? and to him we leave the decision of a point equally important, namely, Whether the name of Oldcastle was that which was first assigned to him by his illustrious godfather the poet? For my own part, 'Davus sum, non Œdipus.' Heaven avert such disquisitions from an epistolary quill! Those who are not thorough-bred black-letter dogs, may content themselves with the account left us by the profound and erudite "Master Robert Shallow, justice of the peace and coram," that he had been page to Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk; but as we believe little to be known of his birth, parentage, and education, we may without regret leave such considerations to the descendants of Aristarchus.

To reduce the conduct of mankind to some fixed principles, and to bring the thousand shades of human character to one standard, has long since occupied men of speculative habits and confined experience. Every one however who has examined his own actions and their respective motives, can readily perceive that the aim of such theorists is a shadow of their own creating; and that they are, as Falstaff himself expresses it, "essentially mad without seeming so." Can it be any thing but infatuation, to endeavour to prescribe limits to that which is ever changing, and to fix the most volatile of all things? What naturalists affirm of a certain species of shells, that there are not two alike, may be in an unqualified manner asserted of the characters of men. The reason of this must be, that the infinite number of impressions from contingent and external circumstances, which tend more immediately to constitute individual character, cannot be the same in any two possible instances.

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These remarks are fully illustrated in the character before us. Shakspeare, whose knowledge was derived from that infallible source, the page of Nature, had not studied it so much in vain, as to be ignorant of the principal feature in it—that “foolish compounded clay, man.” Falstaff is represented by him, as teeming with the striking and prevalent imperfections of his fellow-creatures; though they are so well adjusted and proportioned, as not to “outstep the modesty of nature,” or to injure the whole. It is this combination of features, this composition of parts, which in poetry, as well as in the other fine arts, displays the talents of a master. Where there exists in the character some leading trait, or passion, to which all other affections are subordinate, the task is far less difficult to execute; since we have, as it were, a centre given to which inferior principles of action converge. Hence the hero of a play, to whom the poet has assigned some simple object, which must affect every source of conduct, may be a character really much easier to delineate, than one whose part appears to be of secondary consequence. Iago evinces more labour and genius than Othello; and Shylock than Antonio. In the same manner, Falstaff exhibits the talents of the poet more than any other personage introduced. It may here be observed, that history, unless very remote or obscure, must cramp the faculties of the poet, and confine his range of invention. As it was often the fate of Shakspeare, to have no other model than the stiff forms afforded by the pencil of the historian, or frequently the bare outline of the annalist, so he ever considered them (as, to the poet they certainly should be) as the basis on which imagination is at liberty to raise a splendid superstructure. It is from this consideration, that we learn to estimate the merit of Shakspeare in his historical plays; some of which show how much may be done by the poet, even where the subject and its particulars are neither distant nor obscure. In my next letter, I will continue my observations, and introduce you more intimately to the company of our corpulent knight, *τον μεγαν & βαυραγον*. For the present, adieu.

A. B. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE account of the opening of the organ at Aylsham, in the Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters,

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in your last Magazine, brings to my recollection a story of a similar nature, that was once told me by Messrs. Orhman and Nutt, who formerly worked for Messrs. Snetzler and Jones, organ-builders, in Stephen-street, Tottenham-court-road.

About or nearly thirty years ago, a person came in great haste, between seven and eight in the evening, and knocking furiously at the door of Mr. Jones, (the then surviving partner) told him, as soon as he recovered his breath, that he must go immediately to the concert of ancient music (then in Tottenham-street); as the company was mostly assembled, as well as the musicians, who wished to tune their instruments previous to the entrance of their majesties; but although the gentleman at the organ had been putting down the keys, and he had himself been blowing with all his might, they could not, with their joint efforts, make the organ speak.

Mr. Jones therefore immediately set out; and, thinking that some accident must have happened to the bellows, or wind-trunk, went first to the back of the organ without going into the room; when, finding the machinery apparently in perfect order, he entered the orchestra in his common working-dress, which he had not had time to change; where he found all the sprucely-dressed musicians, with their instruments in their hands, waiting for the spell to be taken off the organ, and the “full chord of D” to set them going.

Sitting down to the organ, Mr. Jones now put down the keys with one hand, having, as it were mechanically, with the other, first drawn out one of the stops; when lo! the organ uttered its harmonious sounds as freely as ever it had done, to the astonishment of the gentleman who had before been at the keys; who at length perceived that, far from having, like the organist of Norwich, drawn out the whole range of stops and wished for more, he had forgotten to draw any of them.

Whether this absent gentleman was the celebrated Mr. Joah Bates, who at that time used generally to take the organ and conduct that concert, I was not informed. And indeed, I should hardly suppose it could be he, were it not that, besides absence of mind being by no means an unusual concomitant of men of genius, he had an additional cause as well as excuse for such absence; for, being about that time smitten with the charms

charms of miss Harrop, although his fingers were wandering over the keys of the organ, his thoughts, which ought to guide them, might at the time be wandering toward the lady.

For the Monthly Magazine.

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT for the last TWELVE MONTHS at CARLISLE.

	Thermometer.			Barometer.			Rain.	Days of Rain, Snow, &c.	Wind.	
	High	Low	Mean	High	Low	Mean			W. S. W. S. & S. E.	E. N. E. N. & N. W.
January	45	14	32.6	30.11	28.46	29.516	3.50	19	14	17
February	50	29	41.	30.40	28.50	29.613	2.53	17	20	8
March	54	30	42.95	30.50	29.18	30.090	.56	8	16	15
April	57	27	41.21	30.54	28.95	29.868	1.20	18	6	24
May	76	34	54.7	30.32	29.21	29.908	3.75	17	19	12
June	70	39	55.07	30.57	29.09	29.905	2.35	17	19	11
July	76	51	59.35	30.28	29.43	29.932	1.84	9	14	17
August	70	51	57.91	29.94	29.30	29.692	5.19	28	27	4
September	68	33	53.6	30.15	29.20	29.706	4.95	22	18	12
October	61	36	51.22	30.32	29.76	30.150	.38	7	26	5
November	51	20	40.41	30.48	29.12	29.983	1.84	11	14	16
December	51	31	39.83	30.04	28.06	29.438	3.18	23	27	4
	An. Mean		47.4875	Annual Mean		29.817	31.77 Total	196 Total	220 Total	145 Total

General Remarks on the Weather, &c.
observed at Carlisle, during the year
1899.

JANUARY was marked by a succession of the most severe and destructive weather we ever witnessed; the former part of the month was exceedingly stormy, with heavy falls of snow, rain, and sleet: from the 13th till the 27th, we had a most intensely severe frost, accompanied with a strong penetrating east wind; on the 23d, 24th, and 25th, an excessive quantity of snow fell, the average depth of the whole about twenty inches: a mild thaw, with heavy rain, and commenced on the 27th; melted the snow suddenly, which swelled the rivers here beyond their bounds to such a degree, that immense damage was done, and much private property destroyed.

February—The mean temperature of this month (41°) is in this climate unusually high for the season. This high degree of temperature was attended with very stormy weather; and during the former part of the month, rain fell in such torrents, as to cause the rivers to overflow their banks and adjoining low grounds, for the space of four or five days.

March was remarkably dry, and, with some trifling exceptions, temperate and

pleasant. Towards the end of the month, we had some showers of snow and sleet, at which time snow was observed on the surrounding mountains.

April—The weather during this month was extremely severe and unseasonable; the average temperature of several days, was nearly as low as the freezing point. We had some very heavy falls of snow, and the mountains were clothed in white during the whole of the month. It will be observed, on inspecting the table, that the average temperature of this month is lower than that of the preceding, and nearly the same as February. Notwithstanding the extreme coldness of the season, some straggling hirundines were seen in this district, as early as the 12th of this month; but they were not numerous till about three weeks after this period.

May was very cold and gloomy, with showers of hail, till the 7th; it afterwards was dry, bright, and pleasant, till the 14th. In the afternoon of that day, a storm of thunder and lightning occurred, which was attended with a melancholy accident: a young man driving some cattle in a lane leading to Broadfield, about eight miles from this city, was struck dead by the lightning; the electric fluid passed through his head, shattering

shattering it in a most dreadful manner. On the 16th, we were again visited by a violent storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with showers of hail, which commenced about seven or eight o'clock in the morning, and, with some short intervals of cessation, continued till night; the thunder was at times dreadfully loud, and the lightning very dense and vivid. The weather continued very sultry and moist, with much lightning and distant thunder, till the 26th; the remainder was extremely wet and cold, and the mountains in this neighbourhood were completely covered with snow.

June.—The heavy rains which occurred at the commencement of this month, caused another considerable inundation here, which was productive of much injury to the crops in the low grounds; the mountains at this time were covered with snow. The weather continued showery and remarkably cold till the 18th; the remainder was fair and exceedingly pleasant.

July.—The mean temperature of this month (59.35) is unusually low for the season; the weather was dry, and on the whole very favourable for securing the hay. On the 26th we had some lightning, and distant thunder.

August.—The weather during this month was excessively wet and gloomy, which not only impeded the harvest, but was also attended with considerable injury to the grain. During the night of the 17th, the sky was illuminated with incessant gleams of lightning.

September.—This month, like the last, was excessively wet; we seldom have witnessed a season more unfavourable for harvesting the grain than the present; during this, and the last month, only eleven of the sixty-one days were fair. From the 19th of July till the end of this month, the variations of temperature and density were very trifling; the invariable wet weather, and westerly winds, produced a sort of crisis in the atmosphere. Notwithstanding the uncommon humidity, the mean height of the barometer for this period (29.7 inches) is only one-tenth of an inch and a small fractional part below the general mean; yet, excepting a few hours on the 15th of this month, the mercury, during those ten weeks, was constantly below thirty inches. But the principal occurrence to be recorded this month, is one of the most alarming and destructive inundations that were ever experienced in

this part of the country. A heavy and incessant rain from the east commenced here on the morning of the 18th, and continued without intermission till the following morning; when the rivers which environ Carlisle, the Eden, the Caldew, and the Peterill, overflowed their banks to an extent never before witnessed; and exhibited a scene of distress, of which it is difficult to express an adequate idea. The greatest proportion of destruction was effected by the Caldew, whose mountain-torrents swept away every thing before it; cattle and sheep were carried down by the current, and immense quantities of grain were swept away and entirely lost; at times, the flood presented the singular appearance of moving fields of corn; houses were washed down, and furniture of almost every description floated away; a great number of bridges were destroyed; manufacturing machinery, timber, trees, fences, &c. were all carried away in one promiscuous ruin. The losses sustained by this terrible deluge are incalculable.

October.—The weather during this month was mild, calm, dry, and pleasant; and the temperature and density remarkably equal: such a series of fair and brilliant weather, without frost, as that experienced this month, is in our climate, in this season of the year, a very uncommon occurrence. The hirundines were unusually late in leaving us this season: these birds were in flocks on the 27th of last month; after which time none were seen till the 15th of this month, when considerable numbers collected again; after this, the numbers decreased gradually, the last stragglers being seen on the 22d.

November continued mild and dry, and remarkably fine, till the 15th; the rain which fell during this period (seven weeks) of uninterrupted fine weather, amounted to only half an inch in depth. After the 15th, the weather was variable, and frequently very severe; when intense frost, snow, sleet, and mild rain, occurred in succession. On the 19th, the frost was particularly severe, the average temperature being eight degrees below the freezing point, at which time all our mountains were clothed in white.

December.—The weather throughout the whole of this month, excepting two or three mornings of hoar frost, was mild, humid, and gloomy; and during the former half of the month, the wind was often very violent, and accompanied with heavy falls of hail and sleet. On the night of the 14th, we had a dreadful hurricane

hurricane from the south; and on the succeeding night, much vivid lightning. The barometer, during this month, and the latter half of the preceding, was remarkably variable: the vibrations of the mercury, at times, was equal to two-tenths of an inch in an hour. On the morning of the 15th, the barometer was 28.06 inches, the greatest depression of the mercury that has occurred since the commencement of this register: it is 1.77 inches below the general mean, and makes the extreme range of the barometer for the last nine years, 2.8 inches. The mountains in this neighbourhood were covered with snow nearly the whole of this month.

The average of the thermometer and barometer, for the whole year, is nearly equal to the general average; both are a small fractional quantity lower. The quantity of rain exceeds that of the general average 2.165 inches.

Carlisle, Jan. 3, 1810. W. PITT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN my paper on the Musical Terms used by the ancient Greeks, in your last Magazine, is an unfortunate omission in page 122, column 2, line 17. The sentence, if complete, would run thus: "Because so simple an instrument as a bullet, affixed to a piece of tape graduated into inches, would give the precise time in which a composer intends his movement should be played or sung." The little ivory measures used by the ladies, will answer this purpose very well: but still better if the case is made of brass, the specific gravity of that metal being greater than that of ivory. I cannot but regret that our old ecclesiastical composers did not transmit down to posterity the precise time in which their grave and truly devotional compositions (if played in a proper time) ought to be performed. Young and inexperienced organists would do well to consult the specimens of various church-composers, published by Dr. Crotch, in his second volume of Specimens; and pay that deference to his sound judgment, to which his high talents, and the honour conferred upon him by a famous university to fill the chair of their professor of music, so justly entitle him. Much might be said on this subject, if professors were inclined to avail themselves of every opportunity of improvement, instead of thinking they "were already perfect," in an art which

requires experience, judgment, taste, and feeling.

C. I. SMYTH.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent T. who has addressed you on the subject of the scenery of Esthwaite Water, which he improperly terms "Esthwaite Lake," confines his observations to a few acres of ground, forming but a small portion, and that by no means the most interesting, of the country he wishes to bring into general notice. I reside nearly a mile from Esthwaite Water; and I assert that the meadows bordering on the water abound with innumerable mosquitoes during the months of July, August, and September. Their bite is equal in effect to that of the same venomous insect in the West Indies. Every gentleman near Hawkshead, as well as Mr. Hawkkrigg, who rents Strickland Ease, is ready to bear testimony to the existence of mosquitoes at that place. It is about forty years since they appeared in the neighbourhood of Esthwaite, and it is supposed their eggs were brought in a sugar-cask from Lancaster. Mr. T. shews little taste in comparing the peninsula to Mr. Curwen's retreat at Belle-Isle on Windermere; and he relates a circumstance respecting an offer for Mr. Curwen's island, which I have great reason to believe has not taken place.

Field Head, near Hawkshead. I. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to the letter of Mr. Molleson, in your Magazine for last month, I beg leave to say, that the ideas in my Essay on Musical Genius and Composition originated solely with myself. I never saw his essay entitled *Melody the Soul of Music*, nor have I ever accidentally heard or read of it. The assertion that I make an allusion to his essay in the expression "*Body of Music*," was certainly premature, and to me appears very ridiculous. If any one of your numerous readers should have an opportunity of comparing the two compositions, which I have not at present myself, he will much oblige me by declaring upon examination, whether the resemblance between them is of so suspicious a nature, and the coincidences so striking, as to entitle mine to the appellation of "a literary curiosity."

Great Marlow.

A. B. E.
For

For the Monthly Magazine.

HAROLD AND TOSTI,

A Tragedy, in three Acts, with Chorus.

PERSONS OF THE PLAY:

EDWARD, King of England, afterwards the Confessor.

HAROLD, } sons of GOODWIN, late Earl
TOSTI, } of Kent.

EDITHA, daughter of TOSTI.

Minstrels in the pay of HAROLD.

The Scene is in the castle of HAROLD, at Pentaskeworth, in Monmouthshire.

Scene.—The vestibule to a long Gothic hall, whence the view extends between pillars over the whole room, at the farther end of which is situated the minstrel's gallery.

To EDITHA enters HAROLD.

H. THE messenger I sent thee, to announce

That Edward, from his usual progress swerving,
Would grace thy uncle's castle with his presence,

No doubt, arriv'd.
Edi. He did; and thy Editha
Has strewn the rushes for this royal visit;
Even the pomp-wont king shall own that
Harold's

Magnificent and hospitable mansion
Deserv'd his presence.

H. Thank thee, gentle niece;
Thy soft attentions I have long experienc'd,
For which my gratitude is all thy gain.

Edi. Is not my uncle's love an ample
payment?

H. Since my Matilda, dying, to these
hands
Consign'd our infant son, thou art my
comfort:

'Twas thy soft hand that wip'd my falling
tear;

Thy voice, thy presence, from these desert
halls

That chas'd the lonely silence, which my
grief

Awhile delighted in, but soon thought irk-
some;

'Twas thou, who taught'st a cheerful sun to
shine

Upon Pentaskeworth.

Edi. This is over-rating
The weak endeavours of my bounden duty.
Thou art not gay to-day. Hast seen thy
child,

And kiss'd a smile into his rosy face,
Since thy arrival?

H. I have clasp'd my darling,
And the dear little Siegwin smil'd upon me;
And, at my bidding, first to-day has call'd
His father "Harold." Then I bade him
utter

The name of Tosti; but his foolish soul
Shrunk as with sudden horror from the
sound.

He cried, and strove, and will not smile
again.

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Edi. Are we not all like children, my
good uncle;

Prone to mistrust and fear whate'er we know
not,

Too prone perhaps to trust in those we
know?

H. Dost thou mistrust me, niece?

Edi. Thee, uncle; wherefore?

What hast thou done that should alarm me
to it?

H. In troth, I know not. I had miscon-
ceiv'd thee.

Edi. My father, if I err not, has been
with you

In all this journey thro' the gladden'd realm:
He follows with the king?

H. I cannot say.

Edi. How so? is he no longer of the train?

H. Tosti has not a brother's love for
Harold.

Some days ago, at Windsor, Edward men-
tion'd

His predecessor, Hardiknute the Dane,
Who, as thou know'st, was poison'd by earl

Osgold,

Whose wife he had seduc'd. The feeling
king

Spoke with warm pity even of the tyrant
That stood between him and the throne;
but Tosti

Frown'd bitterly, and gnaw'd his stiff'ning
lip;

Swore he would dip his dagger in the breast
Of any man, that to his wife should whisper
The prayer of wanton lust. I smil'd in scorn.

Art thou not pale, Editha? Wherefore
tremble?

Edi. I know the sternness of my father's
anger;

The very picture chills me to the heart:
But 'tis a noble soul that animates

His boiling bosom.

H. 'Tis a rash, unruly,

Unpardoning, soul, that dwells in his strong
breast.

It vex'd the king to be so rudely thwarted.

Soon after, when I offer'd him my castle,

Thy jealous father started up, and stamp'd;

And, with swoln nostril, and a mouth all
foam,

His rolling eye-balls crimson with his wrath,
Burst toward me, and seiz'd me by the hair,

And dash'd me angrily upon the floor,

Then left us suddenly.

Edi. My dear, dear father!

H. Thou' weep'st: I too, when anger
left me, wept

To find a brother could be so unkind.

The king, embitter'd that his sacred pre-
sence

Check'd not the rage of Tosti, doom'd his
exile;

Resum'd his earldom of Northumberland,

And gave it me.

Edi. You will not take it, sir?

H. Patience, Editha; all may yet be well.

2 D

Princes

Princes are pamper'd with such soft obedience,
That suddenly to thwart their resolutions,
Serves but to root them firmer. I have
hopes

That when his wounded pride begins to heal,
At my entreaty, Edward takes again
Thy father into favour.

Edi. Plead with zeal,
Thou wilt be heard. The monarch has a
heart.

H. He has a form, Editha, like the gods.

Edi. Be the soul worthy of it!

H. I suspect,
That thy mere wishes, maid, would more
avail

Than my entreaties with our youthful
monarch.

Edi. Shall I, when Edward comes, throw
at his feet

The daughter's woe; with words and tears of
prayer,

Attempt to soothe his soul into forgiveness;
And clasp his knees, and plead with him for
mercy?

H. Thou wilt not ask in vain. Since
Edward saw thee,

His tongue dwells often on thy beamy eye,

Thy golden tresses, and thy lily bosom.

Oft, o'er the sparkling cup, with throbbing
pulse,

He names Editha; and no courtier's voice

May now presume to warble forth thy praise.

Has he not hinted to thyself his passion?

Edi. In Goodwin's hall, where Edward
chanc'd to see me,

Oft, when the chace was vocal on the heath,

He chose to linger in the women's room,

Woo'd me to paint him flowers upon his
shield,

Or trifled with the scarves that I was pur-
filing:

At times he courted me to shady walks,

And, shewing me my figure in the stream,

Would question me if Frea stoop'd from
heaven,

To view her image in that waveless rill.

H. 'Tis well, sweet niece; I trust he is
unchang'd.

methinks he might be here: he said his
train

Should tread upon the heel of Harold's
haste.

Do I not hear the trampling of his horses?

These sounds of minstrelsy announce the
king.

Edi. (aside.) Why do I tremble? Is the
coward awe

With which the slave looks up to a superior,

The common portion of all them that bear

The name of king? Lie still, my busy heart.

I see I have not bound my hair with flowers.

H. Return, Editha; soon. (*She goes.*) On
thy own head,

Go, unforeseeing victim, bind the garland;

For thou lov'st Edward to thy uncle's
wishes.

Tosti, there's woe enough in store for thee,
To glut my hatred. I cannot forget
My Siegwinn's reddening when I nam'd my
brother:

I love him for it; he seems to know his sire,
And feel like him; but has not learnt as yet
To veil abhorrence with the smile of love.

*Minstrels sing, during which EDWARD enters,
and EDITHA returns.*

When from his iron throne

The king of slaughter starts,

Upstairs in darken'd air his shield,

And to the shuddering world

The yell of onset roars;

'Tis thine to hear with gladden'd soul:

For, Edward, on thy head

The Nornies, from unmeasur'd stores,

Pour'd the resistless flood of boldness down,

The noblest gift of gods.

When high the tide of battle flows,

And wide the cloud of carnage lours,

And on the helmet rings the arrowy hail;

'Tis thine, among the waves of war,

To gladly bathe thy strength,

Deep in the sea of wounds

Rejoicing plung'd:

For, Edward, on thy head

The Nornies, from unmeasur'd stores,

Pour'd the resistless flood of boldness down,

The noblest gift of gods.

The raven, at thy march,

Exulting flaps his wing;

The famish'd wolf forbears

To bay the midnight moon:

They roll the glistening eye

O'er steaming hearths of food.

Behold yon lovely maid!

Three nights she watch'd to hear

Her conquering lover's tread;

At length in slumber's arm she sank:

But night-mares throng around her couch,

And to her sleeping ear

Bewray her lover's fall.

She wakes—to rest no more,

Save in pale Hela's lap.

Behold the widow by her once-lov'd hearth

In speechless sorrow sit:

No more she hears, with silent joy,

Her husband with his sons converse

Of freedom and of fame.

Who now shall teach her boy the deeds

That after-times record?

She sinks to endless night!

Her orphan-children live,

The bold oppressor's slaves.

Behold, amid a pitying throng,

Upon her slaughter'd son

The sobbing mother hang,

And scream aloud;

The tearful-smiling father boasts,

How nobly bled the youth.

But long in secret both shall pine,

And earlier hide their hoary heads

Beneath the clay-cold turf.

Far from the field of fight
Are felt the woes of war.
Ah! thither turn no more, with ruthless
step,

To crush the blooms of bliss,
Thou king of armed men.
For that has Frea round thy head
Wreath'd the coil of auburn hair?
For that in sparkling dew
Imbath'd thy nut-brown eye?
For that thy manly form
With Balder's beauty stamp'd?
No; to the bower of love
O bend the gentler step,
Beneath whose springing tread
The flowret sweeter blooms.

H. With gratitude that meets thy con-
descension

In rival strides, my royal lord, be welcome.

Edw. Harold, these stately towers of even
store,

These sculptur'd ceilings, from their arched
heights

Echoing the voice of warbled minstrelsy,
These pillar'd halls, and velvet canopies,
Might move my envy; but that Edward's
love

(Had he such palaces to give) would thus
Bestow them.

H. Harold wears too many marks
Of Edward's princely soul, and endless
bounty.

Edw. Lovely Editha, hail! why have
mine eyes

Stray'd for a moment o'er the objects round
me,

When thou art here, their lodestar? Do we
not

Cast from us with disdain a motley shell,
And disregard its shifting rainbow tints,
When we behold the pearl which it incloses?

Edi. My lord, you honour me beyond my
merits.

Edw. Below them far. Upon thy fa-
vour'd head

The virgin-goddess sure of love and beauty
Look'd with benignant smile; o'erhovers thee,
Clings to thy ev'ry motion, accent, look,
And moulds them by her own resistless
charms.

Hail, loveliest maid! Upon thy flower soft
hand

Allow me to exhale the fervent joy
Which thrills my bosom, now we meet
again:

Hast thou for me no smile, no look of wel-
come?

Edi. How should I wear the glittering
robe of joy,

When grief confines my heart? The king's
displeasure

Glooms on my father—I bewail his fate.

Edw. Smile thou, no frown remains on
Edward's brow.

Thou art the arbitress of Tosti's fortune:
Whate'er thou wilt that I should think of
him,

Lay it upon those lips, and give it me;
And I'll believe thy tale, forestall thy
pleadings,

Find new excuses in my partial breast.

Edi. I have not seen my father since he
left thee;

But surely that unswerving loyalty
To thee, and all our ancient race of kings,
Heir'd from his fathers, has not left his
breast:

He fought thy battles once, and still he loves
thee.

H. My liege, restore my brother to your
favor.

If Harold can forgive him, Edward may.
Let the entreaties of his daughter move thee.

[*Withdrews.*]

Edw. Editha, were thy steps within my
halls,

There should my wishes be my law of
mercy:

I want a tongue, like thine, whose gentle
whispers

Might temper the emotions of my wrath,
And quench its sudden blazings, when
perchance

It injures the dear friendships of my youth.

Edi. My lord, thou would'st not that
I should forsake

My father's home, forget the ties of duty?

Edw. I know not what I ask: but this I
wish;

That some superior spirit from above,
In all the radiance of his heavenly charms,
Would hover round me with a guardian eye,
Mildly to warn me, when my hasty passions
Make me forget the monarch. O! Editha,
Such offices of kindness might be thine.

Edi. Many in Edward's court are Frea's
daughters—

Edw. Since I have seen Editha, other
charms

Unnotic'd glide before my purged sight,
Mere bland illusions that I heed no longer;
Like elfen forms, by moonlight robd' in
beauty,

That wither into spectres where 'tis day.

Edi. Why dost thou borrow Flattery's ready
hand,

To throw confusion's crimson veil upon me?

Edw. (*kneels.*) O, had I Balder's form to
throw before thee,

Or Braga's music lurking in my voice,
Or from his golden cup that Hermod pour'd
The honey of persuasion on my tongue,
That I might paint my passion as it glows
Within this burning breast, then would'st
thou hear.

Edi. To virgin ears, my lord, a father's
voice

Should first converse of love.—I pray you,
cease.

Edw. But should thy father frown upon
our union,

Those azure eyes will look e'en him to mild-
ness.

That voice alone would win him: it may add,
Tast

That I shall ever venerate the hero,
That I repent of my ungrateful anger,
And that the hasty hand which snatch'd his
earldom

Will double every grant that it resum'd.
Atonement wins even harshness to forgive—
Tosti shall learn to love me. Learn it too.
Before mine eye had wander'd o'er thy form,
Had nestled in the ringlets of thy hair,
Or bath'd in heaven's mild azure in thy
look,

There were, whose arms to Edward's wishes
op'd

Their ivory portals, and whose glistening
eye

Was dewy with desire that he inspir'd,
Upon whose panting bosom he reclin'd
As in Valhalla. From the hour I view'd
thee,

Those arms have vainly beckon'd my return,
Those eyes elicit no responsive gaze.

Those besoms heave and flutter unobserv'd.

Edu. My lord, you trouble me, farewell.

(*HAROLD, who, during the interview, comes once
or twice into the room, when he sees EDITHA
retiring, comes forward.*)

Edu. Yet stay, yet hear, at least look
back upon me.

Wilt thou not grant me, after the repast,
One short half-hour of converse? Heed my
prayer.

She gave me no denial—I may hope—
And while I spoke, methought her eyes grew
languid,

Closing like evening flowers to chalice dew.
She drew a shorter breath; and wandering
blushes,

Like northern lights reflected upon snow,
Quiver'd along her bosom.—Harold, come:
Thou know'st the forfeit lands of Ulf and
Gamel,

Whom Tosti in rebellion crush'd and slew;
They are for thee.

H. Monarch, a life of service
Will not acquit my debt of gratitude.

Edu. A single hour may overpay it all:
Make me but happy in Editha's love.

H. Think you to halve the throne with
Tosti's daughter,

Affanc'd as you are?

Edu. Half of my throne

Were still too little to express my passion;
But England's interests are sacred to me.

H. What must I do?

Edu. Aid me to bear her hence:
And, as thy guest, convey her to my palace:
Here she will never yield, while those are
nigh

With whom she has the habit to be virtuous;
At Windsor, half resisted, half allow'd,
I shall obtain my wishes, and forgiveness.

H. She may imagine that I journey with
you,

But leave me here: let it seem done by
force,

That she is hurried from me.

Edu. Be it so.

This evening then, when the repast is over—

H. Thy wishes are the law of all my
actions.

(*King of Slaughter.*) Odin was the war-god
of our northern ancestors.

(*Nornies*) were the Parcae of Gothic my-
thology.

(*Night-mares; or Night-maids, as it should
be translated*) were of the race of elves, and
supposed to dispense dreams.

(*Frea.*) The Goths, in the true spirit of
their pure manners, adored Frea, a virgin, as
the goddess of love and beauty.

(*Balder*) was the handsomest of Odin's
sons.

(*Braga*) was god of music and poetry,
and celebrated the heroes in Valhalla, the
paradise of the dead.

(*Hermod*) presided over eloquence.

(*End of the first Act.*)

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the MEANS of BETTERING the CON-
DITION OF THE POOR.

LETTER II.

IN my former letter I have not men-
tioned a section of the statute 43
Elizabeth, which is the basis of our
system of the poor-laws, and which well
deserves to be mentioned. It is this:

"The churchwardens and overseers,
or the greater part of them, by the leave
of the lord of the manor, whereof any
waste or common within the parish is
parcel, and on agreement made with
him in writing, under his hand and
seal; or otherwise according to any order
to be set down by the justices in sessions,
by like leave and agreement of the lord,
in writing, under his hand and seal; may
build, in fit and convenient places of ha-
bitation in such waste or common, at
the charge of the parish, or otherwise
of the county or hundred aforesaid, to be
rated and gathered in manner as before ex-
pressed, convenient houses of dwelling for
the said impotent poor." 43 Eliz. c. ii. § 5.

"Impotent poor" would be construed
here, as it has been construed in other
instances, not poor wholly unable to
maintain themselves, but poor in want
of occasional relief: which almost every
labourer in husbandry, or working ma-
nufacturer, now is. The difficulty is,
that commons are becoming compara-
tively scarce, from the number of
enclosures: and the waste of the manor,
which is the only other alternative given
by the act, often becomes personal pro-
perty under the enclosure; or, where it
does not, is often inconveniently situated,
both for the poor, and in other respects.

One great object, if a poor man be
industrious,

industrious, is the having a little land adjoining to his cottage, either for a potatoe-ground or otherwise, according to circumstances.

When political economy was in its infancy, which is even now far less advanced toward its maturity than it ought to be, the idea of annexing land to cottages, for the convenience and comfort of the poor, had even then been entertained; and there was an attempt to secure it, but by the worst of all possible means—compulsion. The act of legislating is like that of government in all its branches; and those who would reign permanently, beneficially, or even effectually, must take care not to reign too much.

The 31st of Eliz. c. vii. having prohibited cottages to be built for the poor, without laying four acres of land to them at least, it was found that the effect was, not to obtain land for the poor, but to prohibit cottages. And as this effect increased as the value of land increased, this act was, with great prudence and political benevolence, at length repealed, by 15 Geo. III. c. 32. (anno 1775;) which very truly set forth that it had laid the industrious poor under great difficulties to procure habitations, and tended very much to lessen population, and in divers other respects was inconvenient to the labouring part of the nation in general.

It is, I think, apparent, that the obstacles to the building of habitations for the poor are such, as to call for an increase of the powers of parish-officers and magistrates for that purpose. How this might be done with the least inconvenience to parishes, and with the greatest benefit to the industrious poor, may perhaps be the subject of a third letter.

Troston-hall, Jan. 1810. CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
WALKS IN BERKSHIRE.—No. II.

SIR,

IT was in the month of October that I resumed those walks, to one of which you were so obliging as to give publicity in a recent Number of your Magazine. When I projected an account of these little excursions, it was with a view of trying whether a detail of such trivial circumstances as present themselves to every pedestrian, even in the circle immediately round home, would not prove interesting, if not instructive; as the industrious florist might assuredly gratify an intelligent mind by the offer

of a nosegay composed of those simple flowers that lie hidden under the hedge which skirts his path, and which the more consequential passenger passes with indifference or contempt.

On leaving the town of Reading, through the Forbury, the lofty hills of Oxfordshire, and the rich vale divided between the two counties of Oxford and Berks by the bold course of the Thames, present the traveller with a display eminent for the variety and beauty of its points; and this scene of enchanting simplicity gathers additional charms from the artificial contrast afforded by the massive ruins of the great mitred abbey of Reading, which lie spread in sullen magnificence along the back-ground. Toward this splendid wreck the traveller unavoidably turns with curiosity. The building was founded by Henry I. in the year 1121, and is said to have been completed in 1124. The monks were originally in number two hundred, and were of the Benedictine order. Some idea of the splendour in which the abbot was accustomed to reside, may be formed from the following circumstance: In the year 1305, the monastery was considerably in debt, and divers retrenchments were found to be absolutely necessary; in obedience to this conviction, the abbot lessened the number of his servants, and thenceforward retained only thirty-seven.

Several parliaments were held in the great hall of Reading abbey; and many bishops were consecrated in the abbey church. It was here likewise that Elizabeth, queen of Edward IV., was first presented to the people as the consort of their sovereign. This ceremony took place at Michaelmas, 1464. The queen was led through the church by the duke of Clarence, and the earl of Warwick. The chief nobility were among the spectators; and the Forbury resounded with the acclamations of the men of Berkshire.

On inspection, it will clearly appear that the walls of this ancient building were chiefly composed by laying course after course of the coating stone; the interstices being filled with mortar, mixed with small flints. In some instances, no layers of coating stone appear to have been employed; and then it is supposed, boards were used to confine the liquid wall, till it acquired the consistency necessary for self-dependence. Some delicate specimens of Saxon taste have been discovered on various solid bodies of hard lime-stone, which formerly constituted

stituted the mouldings of this august fabric.

It is impossible to contemplate the ponderous ruin, without reflecting on the contumely with which the memory of the founder has been treated. Henry I. died in Normandy; and his body, rudely embalmed, and wrapped, as it is said, in tanned ox-hides, was brought to England in great state. King Stephen met the body at Reading, and assisted in supporting the bier, when the remains of the aged sovereign were interred before the high altar in the abbey church.* But we are informed by Sandford, that at the time of the Reformation, the king's tomb was destroyed, and the bones were contemptuously "thrown out."

The pedestrian will look in vain for "an island near the abbey," on which a chivalric duel was fought in the reign of Henry II. The course of the river is so entirely altered, that no island is any longer perceptible; yet by such a term was the spot designated, on which Robert de Montfort and Henry de Essex fought, in the year 1163. Henry de Essex was hereditary standard-bearer to the king of England; and, in an engagement which Henry II. maintained with the Welsh, he was seized with a panic, and threw down the standard, on a false alarm of the king's being slain, or taken prisoner. For this act of cowardice he was challenged by De Montfort; and an "island near the abbey of Reading" was named by the king as the place of combat. The conflict was gallantly supported by both parties: but at length Essex fell, covered with wounds; and the king, concluding that he was slain, gave the monks permission to inter his body. But, when taken to the abbey, Essex revived; and, on his complete recovery being effected, he assumed the habit of the Benedictine order, and spent the remainder of his days in pious offices.

Numberless rare assemblages of picturesque scenery will tempt the traveller to pause as he prosecutes his walk along the banks of the Thames, towards the village of Sonning; and when he reaches the point which faces the noble mansion of Caversham, circumstances of historic legend will unite with the charms of natural beauty, to affect his mind with interesting images. In the edifice which

formerly stood on this site, Anne of Denmark, queen of James I. was entertained in a splendid manner by the lord Knolles, then possessor of the estate; and here Charles I. the unfortunate son of that queen, had an interview with his children during that calamitous intestine war, in which regal severity, and puritanical deceit, struggled to outdo each other in acts of turbulence and bloodshed.

The modern dwelling of the Palmer family, announces the approach of the pedestrian to the village of Sonning. The situation of this house is peculiarly happy. The building is seated on an eminence, and is surrounded by fantastic ranges of underwood; while the majestic current of the Thames meanders at its base, and regales the eye with a thousand sedgy recesses and fairy nooks. The house, however, has little claim to approbation. It is too lofty for its width, (an error peculiarly offensive in the construction of a country residence;) and possesses no determinate character, either of ancient or modern architecture. If this building should pass to posterity as a specimen of the taste of the age, it appears that one particular only—the judicious choice of site—will obtain applause. The increase of descriptive poetry, and the excellence attained by the landscape-painters of the period, have indeed rendered very general a regard for elevated situations. Thus we return, from a principle of taste, to the mode in use with the very early ages from a motive of necessity. In days of baronial contention, the founder of a magnificent abode placed his frowning edifice on the summit of the loftiest hill, indifferent to the winds of winter, because that spot promised personal security to himself and his ambitious family. When "the union of the roses," and the introduction of commercial habits, removed all apprehension of predatory incursions, our unpolished ancestors looked with a listless or disdainful eye on the sweetest attractions of rural nature; and, while they placed their mansion in the depth of a valley impervious to the northern wind, they trimmed the fire on the hearth, and thought themselves the wisest of men. The day is now arrived, in which a correctness of taste triumphs over the apprehensions prevalent in both these eras of our country; and the painter and the poet possess the merit of having encouraged such an admiration for nature,

* Speed says, that Henry's queen was interred with him in the collegiate church of the abbey, and that both the bodies were "veiled and crowned."

as invariably leads the builder to deem a command of picturesque scenery the first great requisite in the site of a family mansion.

The village of Sonning, which lies on the margin of the Thames, is one of the most agreeable spots that the fancy can picture. All is seeming tranquillity and repose. The cottages "of simplest form, with coverlets of thatch," are sufficiently numerous to bestow a decided air of rusticity on the general appearance of the village; while many houses of a more eligible description, in which embellishment is added to comfort, give promise of a rational intercourse, and agreeable neighbourhood, to those who are happy enough to "husband out life's taper" in the retirement of this unostentatious village.

Sonning was formerly a place of considerable consequence. The bishops of Salisbury held the manor at the time of the Conquest; and the manor-house (which stood at the base of the hill on which Mr. Palmer's modern residence is built) was for many centuries their occasional residence. Isabel, the youthful queen of Richard II. (on whose name, it may be remembered, that ill-fated monarch so pathetically called, when he found himself betrayed to Hereford,) resided at Sonning, during the melancholy period which occurred between the first imprisonment, and ultimate murder, of the king. Who can walk through this retired village without attempting to retrace the hours of anxiety which were there passed by this distressed, and almost infantile,* princess? Torn from her country and friends, and bereft of the gaudy crown which was her only protection, futile indeed must have proved all the soothing charms of this romantic retirement to the unhappy Isabel!

The tortures of uncertainty were added to the oppressive weight of her ordinary reflections. A band of conspirators, (for so they must be called, since the new king was able to retain the sceptre,) with sir Bernard Brocas (who lies buried in Westminster abbey) at their head, persuaded the young and dethroned queen, that Richard had

escaped from Pontefract castle, and was ready to join them at Reading. A gleam of joy, therefore, shone over her solitary retreat. The conspirators marched from Sonning, and the queen poured forth unceasing prayers for their success. But her tears were unavailing: Richard was doomed to perish in captivity, and sir Bernard lost his head on the scaffold; one half of the country lamenting him as a martyr, and the other stigmatising his memory with the opprobrium of treason.

The Berkshire side of the Thames, between Sonning and Wargrave, is replete with beauties not more estimable than they are various. The fertile meadow, an object irresistibly soothing and attractive,

(For green is to the eye, what to the ear
Is harmony, or to the smell the rose,)

blends with shady recesses, from which the prospect is caught only through unexpected breaks. But, agreeable as is this bank, the pedestrian must often stop to admire the Oxfordshire hills on the opposite side of the river. On the most picturesque of these elevations, is seated Shiplake-house, the residence of John Hanscomb, esq.; and in this retreat, the writer admits that he has spent so many happy hours, that he might well be suspected of partiality, should he indulge in too florid a vein of description. Yet the real beauty of the situation, and the correct taste of the owner, demand at least a passing tribute of praise.

Shiplake-house was built in the reign of queen Anne, when hospitality was in its zenith; when, "instead of being tantalized with a dozen of French dishes, (which no Frenchman, however, would venture to taste,) and stared at by as many French servants, dressed better than yourself or their own master; instead of being dragged out, the moment you have dined, to take a walk in the shrubbery, and wonder at his lordship's bad taste, and then frightened away by the appearance of cards and wax-candles; instead of this refined luxury, I say, you were sure to find a ham and fowls, a piece of roast beef, or a pigeon-pie, and a bottle of port-wine, every day in the week; and, if you chose to spend the night at the house, a warm bed and a hearty welcome." And, very fortunately, the difference of a hundred years has produced little alteration in the temper of the occupiers of this seat. Though Mr. Hanscomb has only within these few years

* It appears that the marriage was merely one of form. Isabel was not more than twelve years of age when she arrived in England.

years taken possession of the mansion, he may be pronounced a century old in hospitality; and never thinks of exhibiting his grounds to a visitor, except in the morning.

Yet the grounds dependent on Ship-lake-house, are eminently beautiful. The mansion stands on a lofty hill; and the chief prospect is viewed through a glade, where majestic woodland, devious interstice, and a back-ground replete with all the mellow charms of distance, unite to soothe the feelings, and exalt the imagination:

“ Vivid green,

Warm brown, and black opaque, the foreground bears

Conspicuous; sober olive coldly marks

The second distance; thence the third declines

In softer blue; or, less'ning still, is lost
In faintest purple.”

At a small remove from Mr. Hanscomb's, is the vicarage-house of Shiplake; a respectable dwelling that demands the attention of the traveller, from the circumstance of it having been the residence of the Rev. Mr. Granger, who there wrote his *Biographical History of England*. The vicarage is embowered by trees; and the front windows command an extensive and agreeable prospect. The walks in the neighbourhood seem dedicated to solitude and meditation. It was through these shades that Granger rambled, while examining the merits of a Plantagenet or a Stuart; and cold indeed must be the bosom that does not repeat the sigh once heaved on this spot by the historian, as a tribute to those who have long since “acted their parts,” and who live only in the tender fancy of their descendants.

A farm-house, on a low plot of ground, termed Burrough Marsh, near which the pedestrian passes in his way to Wargrave, is worthy of examination. This lone dwelling is supposed to have formerly belonged to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Interspersed in various parts of the building are stones ornamented with grotesque carving; and one large room (reported to have been formerly a chapel) is wainscoted with oak, and furnished with fixed oaken seats. It is certain, that the knights-templars had formerly considerable property in Berkshire; and the mills in the parish of Bisham yet retain the appellation of the Temple Mills. Burrough Marsh, and its appendages, may therefore have

belonged to these zealous members of the church-militant; but the sculptured tablets, observable in many parts of the farm-house, are evidently the fragments of some more costly structure.

At no great distance from Burrough Marsh, a branch of the river Loddon enters the Thames: and here is to be seen a piece of military antiquity, which has hitherto passed entirely unnoticed; though Berkshire has produced many literary men, and has been the subject of inquiry with several recent topographical writers. I allude to an embankment, which is thrown up on each side of the narrow bed of the Loddon, for the extent of more than a mile; but which is contrived in such an angular form, as to leave a considerable space between the interior of the bank, and the margin of the river. There appears every reason to suppose that this embankment was made by the Danes; who, in their Berkshire devastations, constantly hovered on the borders of the Thames,* and who possibly formed this intrenchment as an artificial haven for the small vessels which attended their incursions. It certainly is not known that any battle was fought between the Danes and the English, in the neighbourhood of Wargrave; but, from the success which crowned the efforts of the invaders at Reading and Wallingford, it is unlikely that the natives of the county would venture to attack the ravagers, in the comparatively strong-hold constructed by them as a place of resource in time of extreme peril.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE lately been reading the *Essays* on Professional Education of Mr. Edgeworth. This work exhibits the same peculiar characteristics

* Reading, Wallingford, and Hungerford, appear to have been the chief stations of the Danes; and it was in the neighbourhood of these three places, that their principal battles with the English were fought. It was probably owing to a surprise from the natives, that they omitted to destroy the “great barn,” at Cholsey, which bears the date of 1101, and belonged to that ancient abbey of Cholsey, which was destroyed by the Danes before Reading abbey was founded. This barn (which is accurately described by Gilpin, in his *Forest Scenery*) is above a hundred yards in length, and is eighteen yards broad. The roof is supported by carved pillars, and the barn contains four threshing-places.

as all the other productions of the Edgeworth family; and will, I hope, do much good. One remark however, neither liberal nor just, has struck me in its perusal, which, as I do not believe the author would knowingly be either illiberal or unjust, I shall take leave to notice, in the hope that in any future edition it will be omitted or modified.

As an illustration of the difference between "useful order, and vain finical precision," (page 225) Mr. E. contrasts the arrangements of Buffon and Linnæus with what he calls "the curious impertinence of Lyonet, who wrote a quarto volume on the anatomy of a caterpillar." Little did poor Lyonet think, when he had exerted every faculty in the production of a work which the amiable Bonnet termed "*l'étonnante et admirable chenille de Lyonet*," and which has called forth universal astonishment and admiration, that his labor would be branded with the name of curious impertinence by any man of an enlightened understanding. And what is the ground of Mr. E.'s epithet? Does he mean that it was impertinence to write at all about the anatomy of a caterpillar; or that the impertinence consists in writing a quarto book on what ought to have been dispatched in a pamphlet? I cannot admit the first supposition. Mr. Edgeworth is not one of those who measure the importance of natural objects by their cubical capacity; and believe, that because an elephant is bigger than a caterpillar, it must be of more importance in the scale of creation. If he were, I need but refer him to the remarks of his friend Dr. Darwin, in his *Phytologia*, on the aphidivorous fly, to convince him that the destruction of an insect so mean, so minute, would cause a greater gap in nature than even the annihilation of the race of elephants;—I need but refer him to some late volumes of the Linnean Society's transactions, where it is shewn that our reaping a single acre of wheat is dependent on the friendly exertions of an ichneumon not bigger than a pin's head. Yet though I cannot suspect Mr. E. of the vulgar folly of estimating things by their size, I cannot conceal, that I do not believe that if Mr. Carlisle or Mr. Home had written a quarto volume on the anatomy of an elephant, he would have sneered at their labor, or called it curious impertinence. We must recur then to the second supposition: Mr. E. objects to writing a quarto volume on such a subject. But is this

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either wise or consistent? Can it be doubted, that every contribution to our present imperfect knowledge of comparative anatomy is important? and if it be worth while to do a thing at all, is it not worth while to do it well? Lyonet discovered and dissected four thousand and forty-one muscles in the cossus caterpillar, a number much greater than has been discovered in the human body. Was it likely that this astonishing assemblage could be described in less space than a quarto volume? and was it desirable that, for the sake of avoiding the "curious impertinence" of writing more than an octavo on such a subject, he should have left half of them undescribed, or described the whole imperfectly? So, I will venture to assert, does not the celebrated Cuvier think, who has himself spent much time on the anatomy of insects, who has had his labor much facilitated by Lyonet, and regrets only that he has not been preceded in this almost untrodden path by more Lyonets. Mr. E. has judiciously directed the parents of youth to turn their attention to such wonders in nature as the fourteen hundred lenses in the eye of a drone bee: why not add to this the still more astonishing fact, that an animal so small and despised as a caterpillar should have been furnished with no less than four thousand muscles? And was Lyonet, for furnishing us with this fact, to be called a "frivolous pedant," and his work a curious impertinence? We praise a Heyne, who spends his days in illustrating and investigating the works of a classical poet; and are we to ridicule a man who occupies himself in exploring the works of nature?

ENTOMOPHILUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to the first question proposed by Mr. Hall, in your magazine for last August, it will be sufficient to observe, that the custom of placing the altar at the eastern end of the sacred edifice, appears to be coeval with the regular establishment of christianity. That position was assigned to the altar, in order that, during the celebration of the mass, the eyes of the congregation might be directed towards Jerusalem, the actual scene of the crucifixion. For this purpose it was thought sufficiently accurate, in those countries which first composed the Latin church, to have the building erected due east and west; and when christianity

tianity was introduced in this island, our ancestors, who were better skilled in architecture than in geography, blindly followed what they observed to be the practice in those countries from whence they received their faith; probably without inquiring into the origin of the custom, or, if they did, without considering that in this latitude the true bearing was widely different. Mr. Hall will find some ingenious remarks on this subject, in White's History of Selbourne.

With respect to the position of the officiating minister, I must refer Mr. Hall to his prayer-book; and on consulting it, he will find that the rubric prefixed to the communion-office directs certain portions to be read, "the priest standing at the north side of the table." The fanciful analogy Mr. Hall imagines he has discovered, certainly never entered the heads of the compilers of the liturgy; who merely wished to vary the reformed communion-office as much as they possibly could from the Roman-catholic ritual, according to which the priest stands at the front (i. e. the west side) of the altar during the celebration of the mass.

W. W. Z.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the NEGOCIATION of MESS. DE BOUILLON and DE SANCY, in ENGLAND, in 1596, for a LEAGUE, OFFENSIVE and DEFENSIVE, against SPAIN; from a MANUSCRIPT in the NATIONAL LIBRARY at PARIS, marked MANUSCRITS DE BRIENNE, vol. 37. Extracted by M. GALLIARD, and now first published in ENGLAND.

THIS negotiation occupies the second part of the volume, which in the first is filled by the negotiation of M. de Lomenie, in 1595. Between these two negotiations, there is a visible connection; both had the same object; that is, to obtain the succour of England against Spain: and it may be said, that the negotiation of M. de Lomenie, although it had not succeeded, had nevertheless led the way for that of Mess. de Bouillon and de Sancy, which had more success. He was besides sent sometimes to England, during the course of this last negotiation, in order to assist the new envoys, and urge the succours which they solicited. It would be needless to repeat what is said in the other memoir, of the joint interests of Henry and Elizabeth, to act against Spain; or to mention here the obstacles which impeded

their co-operation. In the former year, (1595,) England had seen with indifference the Spaniards masters of La Capelle, Catelet, Cambray, and even of Doullens. This part of Picardy was too far from England to excite any interest; but in 1596, the Spaniards, under the conduct of the archduke Albert of Austria, preparing to besiege Calais, Elizabeth saw, that honour and interest did not permit her to let her enemies thus lay hold on the possessions which the English had so long held in France; places besides, which, from a greater vicinity to England than any other, furnished an easy method of insulting that island, and which, by their situation between England and the Low-countries, were fitted to annoy trade, then very brisk and beneficial between the two powers. Henry, on his side, saw the new pretensions, which his necessities, his misfortunes, and especially the alarms of England, gave him towards obtaining the succours that Elizabeth had the year before refused. Accordingly he sent into England Sancy, of the house of Harlay, to whom he soon after joined the marshal de Bouillon, in order to solicit these succours anew, and accelerate their arrival. Sancy found England agitated and unresolved: there were some troops at Dover, ready to embark; sometimes the order was given, sometimes revoked; now the levies at London were expedited, and again disbanded; it was to be feared that Calais would be taken before they arrived, and so it happened. The news was soon spread in London, that it was taken, both town and citadel: in consequence, the indignation was excessive, and the public outcry violent against the French; they were reproached, as having neglected every thing necessary for the preservation of so important a place: the more they complained amongst themselves, the less disposed were they to assist them. Sancy, who had no information concerning Calais, took upon him, according to the relation in the manuscript, to throw out, that he had authentic information, that the citadel still held out, and had promised the king to wait for the succours from England. This produced, for the moment, the effect of occasioning orders for the embarkation of the troops. Upon the evening of the same day, (April 20) arrived the sieur de Champeron, who had left the king upon the Thursday before at Saint Vallery, and brought the capitulation of the citadel of Calais; which was, a

true

truce of six days, during which there was to be no act of hostility upon either side: so that what the said seigneur de Sancy had affirmed, without having any advice of it, turned out true. They informed the queen of it; and sent off on the morrow morning the said sieur de Champeron to bring advice to the king, that the succours were marching.

This lie, bold, adroit, and successful, was a trick for which any negociator, under similar circumstances, might take great credit; and it is singular, that Sancy himself does not mention it in a memoir which he presented, under the regency of Mary de Medicis, for reimbursement of the expenses which he had contracted on account of government. This memoir, in which he takes the tone of a minister deprived of his ancient favour, renouncing any recompence, and confining himself to the claim of justice; and where, in consequence, he rather exaggerates than diminishes much less forgets, even the smallest service that he has been able to render; is printed in the third vol. of the *Memoires d'Etat, en suite de ceux de Villeroy*, under this title, "*Discours fait par messire Nicolas de Harlay, Chevalier, Seigneur de Sancy, &c. Conseiller du Roi en ses conseils d'estat et privé, sur l'occurrence de ses affaires.*" This discourse contains some very curious details upon his embassy in England, and the negociation here alluded to; but there is no mention whatever of the fact, the relation of which, in the manuscript, does him so much honour.

The succours could not arrive in time: the politic queen teased (*fit passer*) the French vivacity by a long round of delays, reproaches, refusals, menaces, and promises: she breathed nothing but peace and anity; notwithstanding which, her ministers perpetually created difficulties, which the queen appeared always desirous of removing, but did not do so. [*See the reasons below.*]

All these incidents are well exposed in the relation given in the manuscript. The progress of the negociation is marked day by day. The author of this relation is a person who assisted at all the consultations, and was united with the two negociators; because the said seigneur de Sancy might be necessitated to depart before the treaty was concluded, and then he could relieve the said seigneur de Bouillon. It was the famous Will. de Vair, afterwards bishop of Lisieux, twice *garde des sceaux* in the reign of

Louis XIII.; who died in 1621, in the possession of that dignity. He was at the time of the negociation counsellor of state; and the two ambassadors styled him, "confidential servant of the king." It would be unnecessary to analyze this relation, because it is printed at the end of the works of Will. de Vair, together with all the other pieces, relative to this negociation, which also occur in the manuscript; with the exception of one only, which is here wholly transcribed: it is a letter of Henry IV. to queen Elizabeth, written during the course of the negociation; and upon an important incident, which removes a strong difference between the recital of Du Vair and that of Sancy upon the same fact.

It is observed, in the account of the embassy of M. de Lomenie, how much Elizabeth regretted the possession of Calais, lost by the English under the reign of her sister Mary; that she had herself lost it, when offered in exchange for Havre; and that she had made the cession of it, repeatedly, a condition of aiding Henry. In 1596, Elizabeth, seeing Calais besieged by the Spaniards, conceived new hopes. She thought that they could not avoid ceding the place to her, while she offered either to defend it when it was yet but attacked, or to retake it if it should be captured by the Spaniards: she said nothing of this, or even hinted any thing of the kind, to Sancy, when he pressed the council for the departure of the succours; she promised to give the requisite orders, and sent Sidney to visit Sancy. This was on the 20th of April. On the night following, she ordered Sidney to set out for France. Sancy, who was informed on the next morning by his friends of the departure of Sidney, thought that it was only to advertise the king of the succours; and to inform his majesty, that the said succours were prepared before the coming of the said sieur de Sancy, on purpose that the king might take it better of her majesty. It was doubtless what she wished Sancy to believe, if he should hear of the precipitate departure of Sidney; she meant that Henry, on receiving through Sidney the proposition of abandoning Calais to England, should remain still uncertain of the succour which he solicited, on purpose that this uncertainty might make him resolve upon it. The next day, on the 21st, Sancy had an audience of the queen; she did not mention Sidney, but negligently

gently dropped a word about Calais. "When I had a desire, (she said), of having that place, it was only in order to preserve it; as I saw plainly that the king, distressed elsewhere, might not be able to retain it."

The king took the proposition of Sidney very ill: he turned his back upon him, saying, "that he would rather be bitten by a lion than by a lioness, and plundered by enemies rather than allies." On Wednesday the 24th, Sancy appeared before the queen, to urge the departure of the succours: Sidney had returned with the king's answer, in the form of a letter.

[Here follows the letter: but as it is so general, as not to contain a single word of business; in short, is nothing but an appeal to mutual regard, and highly gallant; the translator omits it. Henry gets off the cession of Calais, by saying, that he had not then time to deliberate upon a matter of such moment.]

Sancy found the queen very much displeased; and resolved not to send the succours, but upon condition of the surrender of Calais. Sancy sent the sieur de Saint Aubin, his brother, to communicate this resolution to the king; and after dinner he wrote to the queen, begging her, according to the relation and expressions of Du Vair, to expedite the succours; and reserve herself till her army should have passed to Boulogne, concerning the request to the king.

It was perhaps a manœuvre of the ambassador to endeavour to persuade the queen, that Henry, generous and grateful as he was, would, upon seeing the arrival of the succours requested, freely and voluntarily grant, what he thought it to his honour to refuse when it was imperiously demanded of him, and under penalty of being deprived of the necessary aid: but it is certain, that the expressions of Du Vair preclude every idea of a dispute between the queen and Sancy, upon the proposition concerning Calais; though Sancy, in the memoir quoted, has celebrated his argument with Elizabeth upon that topic, and boasted of having told her some strong truths upon the subject.

His relation is this:—He ascends to a time when Sancy was treating with prince Casimir, son of the elector palatine, in order to procure for Henry IV. the succours of Germany, and engage Casimir to make war upon the duke of Lorraine. Casimir consented; but demanded the surrender of the town and

citadel of Metz: upon Sancy's refusal, Casimir said to him, "Should you prefer seeing the place fall into the hands of the duke of Lorraine?" "Yes," (replied Sancy,) "it would be better for his majesty's service, that the duke of Lorraine should take the place by force, than that the king should commit it to a strange prince, whoever he might be; because the king is obliged, as far as he is able, to preserve his kingdom entire." "M. de Revol, to whom I related all this discourse, (adds Sancy,) wrote to me, that they had all highly approved the answer which I had made to duke Casimir, and would make use of it towards the queen of England, who made them a similar demand; and who, for security of the succours which they were perpetually asking, pressed to have Calais and Boulogne." Thus, when the queen, in the negotiation of 1596, made the same proposition to Sancy, she found him quite prepared to answer her as he had done prince Casimir. He said to her then, that it was better for the king, that the Spaniard should take Calais by force, than that the king should render it to her, for the reasons below: and he added, "if the Spaniards should take it, we should hope to recover it from them; but if we gave it up to her, we should not know by what means to regain it. And when we wished it, we should offend her; and, instead of one enemy, have two." She made no other answer than an affirmation, that she did not believe he had it in instruction from the king, his master, to make such a reply: which he confessed; because the king had not entertained a thought, that she would make such a demand of him in his affliction.

If we wish to know, which deserves the most credit, the relation of Vair, or the memoir of Sancy, I answer, that upon this article, it is the memoir of Sancy. That of Du Vair himself even proves it. At the end of his relation, he adduces the letter which Sancy wrote to the queen, upon the same day; and which is perfectly analogous to what he boasts of having said:

"Madam, not to deceive you, I shall tell you frankly, that the king, my master, cannot persuade himself, that this proposition proceeds from your inclination: he knows too well your goodness and sincerity, of which he has had too many proofs, not to think that you do not mean to take advantage of his necessity, at the expense of his honour. Madam, it is not ingratitude for the favours which

which you have done him ; and you know that there is nothing in the world, in his power, which you might not expect from his generosity : but he is also too courageous to yield to necessity, in a matter unworthy his magnanimity. If ill fortune should compel him to endure any injury, he would support it much more patiently from his enemies, than he would from his friends ; and on this account, madam, I supplicate and conjure you, in the name of God, not to hesitate any longer through such scruples, as they are entirely *hors de propos* at the present moment."

During these debates, the citadel of Calais was carried by storm, by the Spaniards, on Friday, April 26. The governor (Vidossan,) was killed in the breach. Ardres also was taken some

time after; but these disasters even contributed to the success of the negotiation of Messrs. de Bouillon and de Sancy, and on May 26, they concluded a treaty offensive and defensive, between France and England, against Spain. The English armament, commanded by the earl of Essex, not having been able to arrive soon enough to save Calais and Ardres, at least served to take Cadiz from the Spaniards. Thus, whilst the Spaniards acquired in France a key which had been for a long time in the hands of the English, the latter acquired in Spain a key still more important.

[This attack of Cadiz was a masterly stroke of policy; but the whole shows the vigilance, wisdom, and vigour, of the administration of Elizabeth's reign.]

For the Monthly Magazine.

The LITERARY REPOSITORY of CORNWALL and DEVON.—No. III.

QUADRUPEDS, BIRDS, *and* FISH.

(Continued from vol. 26, p. 529.)

BONY FISH.

Basse. PERCA Labrax, Lin. Frequent.
 Perch, sea. *Perca marina*, Lin. I never saw but one, a fine-flavored fish.
 Blackfish. Mr. Jago. Borlase. 271. I never saw one.
 Stickle-back, three-spined. *Gasterosteus aculeatus*, Lin. In some brooks.
 Mackerel. *Scomber scomber*, Lin. Plenty.
 Tunny. *Scomber thunnus*, Lin. I never saw but one.
 Scad, or Horse-mackerel. *Scomber trachurus*, Lin. Very frequent.
 Surmullet, striped. *Mullus cirris geminis lineis luteis longitudinalibus*, Lin.
 Very frequent. I never saw the Red Surmullet; or *Mullus cirris*
geminis, corpore rubro, of Lin.

Gurnard, grey. *Trigla gurnardus*, Lin.
 —, red. *Trigla cuculus*, Lin.
 —, piper. *Trigla lyra*, Lin.
 —, sapphirine. *Trigla hirundo*, Lin.
 —, streaked. *Cuculus lineatus*. Scarce.

} Common.

Salmon. *Salmo salar*, Lin. In a few of our rivers.

* Trout, sea. *Salmo trutta*, Lin. I take this to be the Salmon Peal.

—, river. *Salmo fario*, Lin. In most of our rivers in plenty, though small in size, and the flesh white; in the Loo, near Helston, there are a species with red flesh, which grow to a large size.

Smelt, *Salmo eperlanus*, Lin. Frequent.

Pike, gar, or Sea Needle. *Esox belone*, Lin. Common.

—, saury. Skipper Cornub. Saurus, Rondel. Scarce.

Mullet. Grey Mullet, Cornub. *Mugil cephalus*, Lin. Common.

Herring. *Clupea Harengus*, Lin. Plenty on the northern, but not so on the southern coast.*

Pilchard, seltzer. Schonevelde. Generally in amazing shoals.

Shad. Seech Cornub. *Clupéa alosa*, Lin. Rather scarce.

Minow. *Cyprinus phoxinus*, Lin. In some rivulets.

* A fish, which was known by the name of Ceil Conin, or "king of the herrings," was taken alive at Newlyn, in Mount's-bay, Feb. 23d, 1788. Its length, exclusive of the tail, (which was wanting,) was eight feet and a half; depth, ten inches and a half; thickness two and three quarters; and weight forty pounds. Its dorsal fin was of a beautiful rose colour. It was regularly spotted with black.

Perch, river.	<i>Perca fluviatilis</i> , Lin.	}	In ponds.
Carp.	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i> , Lin.		
Tench.	<i>Cyprinus pinnâ ani radiis 25, caudâ integrâ,</i> <i>corpore mucoso, cirris 2, Lin.</i>		
Gold-fish.	<i>Cyprinus auratus</i> , Lin.		
			<i>Crustaceous.</i>
Lobsters, Craw-fish, Prawns, Shrimps, &c.			
			<i>Testaceous.</i>
Oyster, Scallop, Mussel, Cockle, &c.			

INSECTS.

Hemiptera.

Mole cricket. *Gryllotalpa*, Lin. I had one brought me alive, which was found on the farm of Trevean, in the parish of St. Kevern.

LEPIDOPTEROUS.—*Sphinx.*

The *Sphinx Atropos*, is the most remarkable of this genus; the upper wings are of a blackish brown, waved irregularly above and below with a lighter hue; the under wings and the abdomen are of a fine yellow, variegated with transverse bands of black. The most remarkable part of this animal is the representation of a Death's-head upon the upper part of the thorax. The *Sphinx Atropos*, when hurt or teased, will utter a cry like that of a mouse. I had one of the above described animals brought to me alive, the only one I ever saw. P.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*EPIGRAMS, FRAGMENTS, and FUGITIVE
PIECES, from the GREEK.

[Continued from vol. 21. p. 22.]

OF picturesque description, such as occurs in Theocritus, the following are no mean specimens.

"Beneath the friendly shade

Of this wild olive tree, that skirts the glade,
Whilst there the cooling stream glides soft
along,

May breathe, in sweeter tones, thy boasted
song;

Here grassy beds, here tender herbage
springs,

Here, perch'd on high, the noonday-locust
sings."

* * * * *

—"Here flourish oaks, here rushes thrive,
Here sweetly buz the bees round many a
hive:

Here two fresh fountains cool the heats of
day,

And prattling birds enliven every spray;
Here, while thy bowers a slighter umbrage
own,

The clustering pine-tree scatters many a cone."
Polwhele's Theocritus, quarto edit. pp. 54, 55.

This passage, it must be owned, is far from unpicturesque; but there is such an inimitable charm in the original—such a murmur, and so delightful a cadence, expressive (to my ear at least) of the buz of bees, the fall of fountains, and the singing of birds, as the happiest translation cannot possibly communicate to the sense of mere English readers: to melodies of this sort, the Doric dialect is more peculiarly adapted.

In the sixth idyllium, we are presented with a very lively picture:—a dog

baying his shadow on the water, and a girl bathing close by. The lightness of her figure, as she emerges from the waves, her soft limbs instantly becoming dry in the sun, and her sportive airiness, are compared to the down of the thistle floating on the breeze; with a felicity to me more striking, than that of any other simile to be found in the ancient poets. The similes of the Greek and Latin poets are not, in general, appropriate in all their parts; they are little indistinct descriptions, rather than similes: but the following is not only picturesque as a description, but exact as a comparison:

He, on the lucid wave, his form surveys;
And, on the beach, his dancing shadow
bays.

Call, call him, lest he rush upon the fair,
Lest her emerging limbs the rover tear.
Yet lo! the frolic maiden sports at ease,
Light as the down that floats upon the
breeze,

When summer dries the thistle's silver hair,
Its softness melting into azure air." p. 64.

The seventh idyllium, entitled the "Harvest-Feast," or the Vernal Voyage, may be said to consist of little portraits, or pictures. It is certainly rich in rural imagery.

* * * * *

"While sleeping in each hedge the lizard
lies,
And not a crested lark swims o'er the
skies,
Struck by thy hurrying clogs the pebbles
leap;
And, I'll be sworn, they ring at every step." p. 69.

"Then

* * * * *

"Then with white violets shall my brows be crown'd,

With anise-wreaths, or rosy garlands, bound ;
Then, at my hearth, the Pælean bowl be quaff'd,

And the parch'd bean add flavour to the draught.

Then, as my elbows high, my couch shall swell,

Of parsley form'd, and golden asphodel."

p. 71.

* * * * *

"There, in kind courtesy, our host had spread

Of vine and lentisk the refreshing bed ;

Their breezy coolness elms and poplars gave,
And rills their murmur from the naiad's cave.

Cicadas now, retiring from the sun,

Amidst the shady shrubs their song begun ;

From the thick copse we heard, far off and lone,

The mellow'd shrillness of the woodlark's tone :

Warbled the linnet and the finch more near,

And the soft-sighing turtle sooth'd the ear ;

The yellow bees humm'd sweetly in the shade,

And round the fountain's flow'ry margin play'd."

p. 75.

In idyllium the ninth:

———"My bed

Beside the cooling waters have I spread ;
And the smooth skins of milk-white heifers form

Its soft repose.—Alas ! the southern storm
Down yonder shrubby steep those heifers flung,

Yon mount, where, cropping arbutus, they hung."

p. 86.

Every where, in short, Theocritus has the art of bringing the fine scenery, where his shepherds and other characters converse, directly before our eyes.

In the Hylas, (idyllium thirteenth,) are many descriptive lines:

"Straight, in the bosom of a lowly dell,
He found, beset with plants, a shaded well.

On its cool marge the fringing herbage grew ;
The mingling dyes of celandine so blue,

With verdurous parsley, maidenhair's bright green,

And vervain ; while amid the wat'ry scene

Naiads, the dread of every rustic wight,
Led the gay dance, and revell'd thro' the night."

p. 104.

* * * * *

"E'en as the lion, if, far off, a fawn
Cry with sad plaint along the dusky lawn,
Starts from the covert of his mountain-wood,
And rushes on his ready feast of blood."

p. 106.

There is a great variety of description in the fifteenth idyllium :

"Ere the morn

Shall dry the dews that gem the thorn,

His image to the shore we'll bear,

With robes unzon'd, and flowing hair,

With bosoms open'd to the day,

And warble thus the choral lay."

p. 125.

In "Castor and Pollux," (idyllium twenty-second :)

"Behold the loosen'd tempests swell the tide,

Lash the high helm, and bulge each bursting side,

And pour into the poop the mountain-surge,

Whilst the rent vessel reels upon the verge

Of fate ; its torn sails hanging in the blast,

And wildly dash'd around each shatter'd mast !

Clouds big with hail the midnight heavens deform,

And the broad ocean thunders to the storm.

But ye, tho' now the closing waves pursue,

Ye rescue from the chasm the dying crew.

Lo ! the clouds break : their scatter'd fragments fly,

While the drear winds in whispering murmurs die ;

And each mild star that marks the tranquil night,

Gilds the reposing wave with friendly light."

p. 159.

"The pebbles sparkled to the light,

As crystal, or as polish'd silver, bright :

Beside this spot, the plane-tree quivering play'd,

And pensive poplars wav'd a paler shade ;

While many a fir in living verdure grew,

And the deep cypress darken'd on the view ;

And there, each flower that marks the balmy close

Of spring, the little bee's ambrosia, blows."

p. 160.

"On his strong brawny arms the muscles stood,

Like rocks, that, rounded by the torrent flood,

Thro' the clear wave their shelving ridges show,

One smooth and polish'd prominence below."

p. 161.

The fourth Epigram of Theocritus, reminds us of Akenside's Inscriptions:

———"Near, a hallow'd fane

Low rises ; and a sweet perennial spring

Flows trickling from the living rock, that gleams

Thro' bowering laurel, myrtles, and the shrub

Of odour'd cypress ; where the clustering vine

Diffuses many a tendril. In these shades

The

The vernal blackbird warbles his clear note
Yet varied; and the yellow nightingale,
Responsive, in a sweeter murmur trills
Her rival minstrelsy." p. 219.

On the whole, I think these specimens (taken merely *ad aperturam libri*) must be sufficient to convince any unprejudiced person, of the too common error in judging of Theocritus as a mere whining pastoral poet; whilst, in reality, the *Idyllia* are miscellanies, the predominant features of which are Natural Sentiment, and Rural Picture. CRITO.

A TOUR through some of the most unfrequented GLENS and ISLES of SCOTLAND, &c. 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following extracts are selected from a great number of letters, written to me by a friend, on his return from a tour through some of the most unfrequented districts and islands of Scotland, in the summer of 1803. I presume that the simple and animated account which is there given of scenery, manners, and customs, will not fail of being acceptable to your readers: of manners and customs, to which the greater part of the inhabitants of both South and North Britain are utter strangers; nor could they once suspect that such lingered on the shores of their own island. The letters are the production of James Hogg, better known to the literary world, by the appellation of "The Ettrick Shepherd;" author of the *Mountain Bard*, *The Shepherd's Guide*, &c. I shall begin with him at Loch Mari, a romantic lake in the west of Ross-shire; and follow him over mountains, channels, and isles, and by a track on which no tourist has yet ventured.—

I have now conducted you in idea, (says he) as far as Letterewe, on the banks of Loch Mari; and given you some hints of improvements, commenced there by the farmer, which are only rendered remarkable by our reflecting on the situation of the place. It is situated on the north-east bank of Loch Mari, by which there is access, in boats, from all corners of the lake; but it is every where else surrounded by shaggy cliffs, and bold projecting promontories, washed around the bottom by the lake, and rising to the height of from one to four hundred yards in an almost perpendicular direction. It is thus rendered inaccessible by the most expert foot-passenger, without a guide;

and entirely so by horses, unless some passage that I never saw is explored over the mountains. I purposed going to Ardlair, the next day; but was detained by the importunities of Mackintire, until the morning of the third day, who showed me every thing in the neighbourhood worth seeing; amongst which was a quarry, containing some veins of the fairest marble, which he digged and burnt for lime. The lime, which he burnt with peats and wood, was remarkably fine, resembling flour.

There was another traveller of a different description, wind-bound here. This was a Miss Downie, sister to Mr. Downie, of Ardhill, whose house I had lately left; who, from her father's house at the Manse of Urray, in the vicinity of Dingwall, was on a journey to the island of Lewis, to visit some relations. Being daughter to a respectable clergyman, she had received a genteel education, a circumstance to which the greatest attention is paid by all families of rank in the north. To this she added an extensive knowledge of the world, of which she had seen a considerable proportion for one of her age and sex; for, besides her acquaintance with both the Highlands and Lowlands, she had visited London, and resided some years at St. Petersburg, with a sister who was there distinguished by royal favour and protection. It was this young lady who first inspired me with the resolution of visiting the remote country of Lewis, by describing it to me as the scene of the most striking original and hereditary modes and customs that were any where to be met with in the British dominions; and I repented a hundred times that I did not keep in company with her straight to Sternaway.

On Wednesday, the 9th of June, we breakfasted early, and set out for Ardlair, in Mackintire's boat; who still insisted on our longer stay, assuring us that we should find difficulty in our passage, if it were at all practicable, the wind blowing so strong ahead. We had not proceeded far, when we found this verified: and though our crew rowed stoutly for about an hour, in which time we did not advance above a mile, they were forced to put the boat to land, and declared it impossible to proceed.

We were now much worse off than if we had set out on foot at first; however, taking two men with us for guides, we set a stout heart to a straight hill, and explored

explored a crooked way amongst the rocks. Our guides led us over precipices, on which, at first, I thought a goat could not have kept its feet; and if the stones had not been of a rough crusty nature, we could not have effected our escape, especially on such a day. I felt much distress on account of the lady; the wind, which had grown extremely rough, exerted such power on her clothes, that I was really apprehensive it would carry her away; and looked back several times with terror, for fear I should have seen her flying headlong toward the lake like a swan. It was however a scene worthy of these regions: a young lady, of a most delicate form, and elegantly dressed, in such a situation, climbing over the dizzy precipices in a retrograde direction; and after fixing one foot, holding with both hands till she could find a small hold for the other. What would most of the ladies about that great town of yours have done in such a situation, sir? I believe, if the wind had not changed, they would have been staying with little Mackintire still. Her raiment was much torn and abused; and the wind carried off her kerchief altogether. For upwards of a mile, we were obliged to scramble in this direction, making use of all-fours; and in one place I was so giddy, that I durst not turn my eyes to the loch, so far below my feet.

We arrived at Ardlair at one o'clock, having been five hours on our passage, which would not have measured above three miles; and were welcomed by the Messrs. McKenzies, with great politeness and attention. The weather growing moderate toward the evening, we made a most agreeable excursion round several of the principal islands of Loch-Mari, in a handsome boat, with a sail. These islands have a much more bare appearance than they exhibited some years since; the ancient woods with which they were covered, being either entirely cut down and removed, or most miserably thinned. We landed on several of them, and carried off numbers of eggs from the nests of the sea-gulls, thousands of which were hovering and screaming around us. I was truly delighted with the view from these islands, although it consisted much more of the sublime than the beautiful. The old high house of Ardlair faced us, from a romantic little elevated plain, bounded on the north by a long ridge of perpendicular rocks, of a brown colour: and the low

islands on which we stood, were finely contrasted with the precipitous shores already mentioned, on the one side, and the mountains of sir Hector McKenzie's forest on the other, which pierced the clouds with their pointed tops, and appeared as white as the fairest marble.

Next morning, Mr. John Mackenzie, and myself, again entered the boat, and having a fair wind, skipped along the surface of the lake with great velocity, and soon reached Ellon Mari, or St. Mary's Isle; where I had the superstition to go and take a hearty draught of the holy well, so renowned in that country among the vulgar and credulous, for the cure of insanity in all its stages; and so well authenticated by facts, the most stubborn of all proofs, that even people of a more polite and modern way of thinking, are obliged to allow of its efficacy in some instances. But as mine was only a kind of poetical mania, which, however depreciated by some, I delight in, I omitted the other part of the ceremony, which in all probability is the most necessary and efficacious branch of it; namely, that of being plunged three times overhead in the lake.

But though I write thus lightly to you on the subject, I acknowledge that I felt a kind of awe on my mind, while wandering over the burying-ground and ruins of the Virgin's chapel, held in such high veneration by the devout, though illiterate, fathers of the present generation. This I mentioned to Mr. McKenzie, who assured me, that had I visited it before the wood was cut down, such was the effect produced by the groves of ancient and massy oaks, firs, &c. that it was impossible even for the most common observer not to be struck deeply with a religious awe. Oh, private emolument, what hast thou done, what mighty things hast thou accomplished, from the day when Jacob peeled the wands, and stuck them into the gutters, unto this day, September 4, 1803! Day unto day uttereth speech of thee; and night unto night teacheth thee knowledge: there is no speech nor language where thy voice is not heard. Thou hast pulled down one, and set up another. Thou hast explored the utmost limits of the habitable globe, and digged the ore from its bowels. Thou art the great promoter of trade and commerce, and the most liberal encourager of the arts and sciences.

Thou hast also, on various pretences,

cut down and destroyed thousands; nay millions, of the human race; and in one of thy trivial freaks, thou hast cut down and destroyed the lofty and solemn groves of St. Mary's Isle, where the ancient and warlike Caledonians assembled in crowds for their devotion; where they wept over the dust of their departed friends, and viewed, with glistening eyes, and a melancholy pleasure, the sacred oaks under which themselves were one day to repose in the dust, free from the cares and hardships of that barren region. Well, well, thou great mover of all our actions; thou great source of confusion, villainy, and destruction, go on and prosper. Heaven grant that thou art not at this very time secretly inciting a humble tourist to multiply words without wisdom.

Leaving the holy isle, we again steered our course for Letterewe, where we shortly arrived. You will think, if I go backward and forward in this manner, I shall be as long in getting through the Highlands, as the children of Israel were in the wilderness. But here your fancy must repose for a few days, until my next arrive, which shall conduct it through a scene the most awful that we have yet visited.

Ettrick.

I. II.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. JONES, in a communication to your magazine for last month, on the damp in coal-mines, appears to have confounded the choke with the fire-damp, both very common in those mines. The first arises from carbonic acid, and has the effect of extinguishing the lights, and rendering respiration difficult: in this case, slaking lime in the mine would be undoubtedly serviceable by absorbing, not "producing," carbonic acid. The other is produced by hydrogen gas, which is by no means unfrequent, especially if the miner chance to break into an old working; and which may possibly be generated by the decomposition of the water, by the pyrites which are almost invariably found with the coal. The hydrogen is innocuous, (at least in the state of mixture with atmospheric air, in which it occurs in mines,) unless it come in contact with any flame; when an immediate explosion is the inevitable consequence. Canton's phosphorus, enclosed between plates of glass, has been proposed by a chemist of

eminence, as a substitute for candles or lamps; of its success there can be little doubt, considering the small quantity of light required in a mine. The French have employed a wheel, armed with flints, which revolves against pieces of steel, and the light from the sparks has been found sufficient: but Canton's phosphorus is certainly preferable, from its portability, and much greater cheapness.

London, Nov. 4, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOUGH, in his strictures on Mr. Hall's plan for handing down to posterity the way in which the modern languages are pronounced, your correspondent Σ, in your numbers for July 1808, and last month, seems to possess the power of combining; yet he evidently wants that quality, no less necessary, the power of discriminating ideas, and throwing out nothing but what bears on the point in hand. It is easy to huddle together a number of ludicrous ideas against any plan or proposal whatever, however useful and important. Dr. Jones, who seems to possess the power of discriminating, as well as combining ideas, has, in my opinion, taken up the matter on more rational ground; and shewn, in your number for August last, that, though they differ in many respects from those of man, yet, on the whole, the cries of the inferior animals seem adequate to represent all the sounds, necessarily arising from the various combination of the letters of the alphabet. When the dog barks, when he snarls, when he rejoices at the return of his master, when he cries on being confined; when the cock crows, when he calls his wives; when the hen clucks, when she calls her young, when she warns them of danger; when the cat mews; when the horse neighs; when the bull roars; when the duck quacks; when the pigeon coos; and the thrush sings: these, and a thousand other sounds, produced by the inferior animals, evidently shew, that there are sounds to be found in every country, at all times the same, which, on being applied to words and syllables, seem calculated to fix the manner in which these words or syllables are pronounced.

Had the Romans, who in a great measure adopted the laws, customs, phraseology, and even many of the words

and terms, used by the Greeks, found some such method as that proposed by Mr. Hall, they would not have made so many blunders respecting the terms, the accent, the spelling, and pronunciation, of the words they adopted. Had they, for instance, known how the Greeks pronounced the word *λαγως*, *a hare*, they never would have translated and pronounced it *lepus*. Had they known the force of the spiritus asper, as it is termed among the Greeks, they would not have put *s* before *επας*, *to creep*, and made *serpo* of it.

But, in the early part of their history, the Greeks themselves seem to have been in a similar situation with the Romans. From the term *Jupiter Ammon*, and a variety of others in their mythology, the Greeks appear to have borrowed many things from the Jews: they seem, however, to have been as ignorant of the pronunciation and meaning of many of the terms of arts, law, religion, &c. which they borrowed, as we are at this day, respecting the tunes, cadences, musical instruments, instructions, &c. mentioned in the titles of many of the Psalms of David. In a word, were it not that some of the Greek and Latin poets have made certain of their lines and verses clink and correspond with each other, we should have been at a loss to know, not only how their words, but even how many of the letters of their alphabet, are sounded. The rhyme, and corresponding sounds, introduced into the poetical compositions of modern times, will be of some use in informing posterity how the languages of the present day are sounded; but, as some words, considerably different in sound, are made to clink with one another, it may happen that posterity will be at a loss as to the true pronunciation of many. The adoption of some such plan as Mr. Hall proposes, might, undoubtedly, partly help them in this particular. I am, with a high sense of the value of many of your numbers, an old friend, though

Clapham. A NEW CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the last number of the *Microcosm* of London, there is some account of the Surry Institution, part of which is apparently designed to hold up one public character to notice, at the expense of another. In pages 153 and 159, it is stated: "Nor, when we mention Mr.

Frederic Accum as the professor of chemistry and mineralogy, shall we be accused of any undue preference, if we represent him as affording great delight, as well as instruction, to the numerous auditors who attend his lectures. There are also very highly qualified professors of natural and moral philosophy, &c. The reading-rooms were opened for the proprietors on the 1st of May, 1808. Lectures on chemistry, mineralogy, natural philosophy, and other subjects, were commenced by Mr. Accum, and Mr. Jackson, in November following."

Now the truth is, that some months before the opening of the establishment, and before the theatre was fit to receive an audience, Mr. Jackson gave three lectures on different subjects, before the managers and a number of the proprietors, as specimens of his abilities as a public lecturer; and so much were these lectures to their satisfaction, that he was immediately engaged to give a course of thirty on natural philosophy, and thirty on chemistry. This course he commenced in the theatre of the Surry Institution, some time in October 1808; and completed, in due time, with great credit to himself, and with apparent satisfaction to the managers. And it is but justice to state, that all the lectures on natural and experimental philosophy, astronomy, and chemistry, given that season at the institution, were by Mr. Jackson. Twenty of this course were delivered before it was known that Mr. Accum was to lecture at the same institution; and Mr. Accum's course, which was on mineralogy, and delivered gratis, did not commence till the following year. I wish this true statement to be made public, that it may counteract any effects of the other, which might be injurious to the reputation of a respectable and industrious lecturer.

Nov. 6, 1809. A LOVER OF TRUTH.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN one of your late numbers, I promised explanations of such names of stations in Antoninus, as have never been rationally explained. In the following examples, as in my former letters, I shall endeavour to explain our old Celtic terms. A great number of these, Mr. Editor, have hitherto been totally unknown in their imports, others have been imperfectly rendered, and many so ridiculously derived, that it is scarcely credible

dible that our antiquaries who have exhibited their interpretations, could seriously have believed in their being applicable. The present letter will abundantly prove these assertions.

London to Benonis.

Londinium has been derived from various sources; but a rational explanation cannot be drawn from them. The old foundation of this city is traced in Maitland's History of London: it was fifty feet lower than at present at St. Paul's; and must, from his account, have been marshy, and often overflowed by the tides. *Lon*, or *Lun*, implies in the Gaelic, a lake, a pond, or marsh; and even a stream, as in the rivers *Lone* and *Lune*. *Din*, translated *Don* by the Saxons, implies, as will hereafter be shown, *Land*. Among the *Fens* of Lincoln, on Boston Dyke, we have *London Eastcote*, a territory similar to our London in its ancient state; and this name implies, from the above, *the Fen Land*. *London* will, from hence, be rationally explained by, *the Stream or Marsh Land*.

Sullonacis, or *Sulloniacis*, the next station, is derived by Mr. Baxter, Dr. Stukeley, and others, from *Cassibellanus*; and Mr. Sharpe, who lived on the spot at Brockley Hill, erected there an obelisk, with inscriptions to this purport. To *Cassibellanus* I also could wish to give the honour of naming this station; but the derivation of *Sullonacis* from *Cassibellanus*, brings to remembrance the derivation of *Hartland Point* from *Hercules*. *Hill* has often been written in old names, *Hull*; as at *Hull Bishop*, in Somerset, called also *Hill Bishop*. In the Gaelic there is no *H*; and where other languages began with an *H*, the Gaelic often used an *S*; hence *Sil*, or *Sul*, in old names, implied *Hill*.* On meant *Land*, and *Ac Ridge*, or *Border*, as shown in a former letter: *Sullonacis* will therefore imply, *the Hill Land Ridge* or *Border* settlement. *Brockley* is the present name, derived from *Braighe*, a *Hill*, changed to *Braiche*, *Broiche*, and *Brock*: *Ley* implies *Land*; and *Brockley*, *Hill Land*.

So much has been said by authors, of the import of the word *Cassibellanus*, that there seems no room for more to be introduced: but *Cassieuchlan*, *Cassibellan*, and *Cassivellan*, are synonyms. I have explained the first in a former letter. *Euch* there is the same as *Vel*,

or *Bel*, here; each means *Border*: and these terms, contrary to all the interpretations of our antiquaries, imply no more when applied to *Cassibellanus*, than the *Stream Borderer*.

Verolanium is the next station, which is explained in my last.

Durocobrius, called also *Durocobia*, comes next. *Dunstable* is the *Durocobrius* of the Itinerary; but many writers conceive, that it hath been transposed by some early copyists, and that it should follow *Magio-vinnio*. *Magiovinno* hath then been supposed *Dunstable*; and from *Mues* and *Gwin*, two Welsh words, it hath been rendered the *White Camp*, or the *White Field*. Our old antiquaries, acquiescing in this translation, considered themselves obliged to fix *Magintum* on the chalk-hill, or plain, of *Dunstable*; but where to place *Durocobrius* was a difficulty. Mr. Gale, making a traverse from the direct road, carried it to *Hertford*; but in doing this, his distance from *Dunstable* was too great: Dr. Stukeley therefore departed from the main road to *Berkhamstead*. Later writers, considering the *White Field*, and the *White Plain*, of not sufficient authority to overturn the Itinerary in its different routes, and finding *Richard's Itinerary* to corroborate the statements in *Antoninus*, have again followed these authors; whilst others still suppose, that these names have been transposed: so little have antiquaries attended to this necessary part of their task, the analysing of old names for the features of nature, that the roots and services in these names have been unknown for ages; nor have they generally understood, that many of the present names are translations of older ones.—But to return: *Durocobrius* is derived from *Du*, *Land*, *Roc*, *Plain*, and *Bri*, a *Hill*. All our writers have been at a loss to account for *Brius*, which hath evidently been changed in the dative case to *Briva*; and they have universally rendered it a *Bridge*, or a *Ford*. But no proof more is necessary, than the explanation here given, to show that they have been, in this word, all mistaken: and it will be sufficient, if more proof be required, to say, that at *Dunstable*, *no Water*, *no Bridge*, nor *Ford*, is to be found; and that the before-mentioned appellation of the *Plain Land Hill* suits exactly its situation.

Of the translation *Dunstable* we must next speak; but of *Dun*, much has lately been written; much more, Mr. Editor, than necessary for any purpose, except

* In the word *Silures*, *Uy* is *Border*, and the name implies *the Hill Borderers*.

except to show, that authors and critics have misunderstood it. I must therefore examine this term; and this, because other words for Hill come in the same questionable shape.

The words *In*, *En*, *An*, *On*, and *Un*, in the language which gave names to the features of nature, imply Land; neither of which, it must be observed, are roots for Hill. They often take *D* and *T* as prefixes, and mean Land: and if *D* and *T* imply Inclosed, as some authors have asserted, they will then imply Inclosed Land only. In Devon there is some hill land named *Haldon*. The term *Hal* is Hill; and *Don* the Land. On one side of the hill lies *Childrey*, written in Domesday Book *Chidertleia*; derived from *Ceide*, or *Cheide*, a Hill, *Er*, Border, and *Ley*, Land. On an end of this hill, is *Penhill*. The old name of this parish on which it lies, is *Dunchidic*; in which *Chid*, is also hill; *Ic*, is a diminutive; and *Dun*, the land: and the little Hill Land describes exactly the district. In these words then, as well as in *Dunhill*, *Dunald*, *Dunbury*, *Dunbar*, *Dunkeld*, *Dunkellin*, and other names, the words *Don* and *Dun* may be reckoned Land only. But when *Dun* is written for Hill, which it often is, *Dun-a*, or *Dun-ais*, is, I conceive, understood: the first, as in *Dunacombe*, *Dunaford*, &c.: the second, as contracted in *Duns*, in Scotland, a territory which stands on rising ground, in the midst of the county of Mers. But *Dun*, as a contraction, is often put for Hill; and as *U* was often pronounced as *I* in old terms, *Din* has been rendered Hill also. Further, hills were often fortified, and the names for hills were often adopted for the names of forts. *Din*, and *Dun*, have therefore been rendered fort, or fortified hill. Thus *Dun*, in Dunbarton, is applied as a fort; *Bar*, is head or hill; and *ton*, the land. Camden says, that this place was called *Dunbritton*; and he derives it from the Britons, because, he says, "The Britons held it longer than any other place against the Scots, Picts, and Saxons: for both by nature and situation, it is the strongest castle in all Scotland," &c. Thus far I quote Camden; but he mistook: for *Bri* and *Bar* are synonyms, and each means hill or head. It were an easy matter to prove, that Britain also implies the Hill Land. General Vallancey says, that in the Eastern languages, islands are termed hill lands. In the Gaelic, *I* is an island, or elevated surface; and *Ai* is a hill: and this last word implies nearly perhaps the same as *I*,

In like manner *Mon* has, in composition of names, been supposed to imply hill; but in this too, *Mon-adh*, or *Mon-ais*, hill land, or great hill, is understood. The first of these is often written *Mona*; the second is contracted in *Mons*. On the contrary, *Col*, in *Collis*, implies hill, or head; but *Is* being a diminutive, *Collis* implies the little Head, or little Hill.

Moreover, *Pen*, or *Pin*, is said to imply hill; and if *P* mean convexity, elevation, &c. as some authors have asserted, this may find claim thereto; and yet the ancients added, even to this word, *A*, the Gaelic for a hill, in *Pinna*. The Saxons pronounced and wrote this word *Pinhaw*, *Pinhou*, and *Pinhoe*: their word *Hoe* being derived from *A*, the Gaelic for hill, pronounced *Au*; and written as pronounced with the aspirate *h*, *Hau*: hence *Hau*, *Hou*, *How*, and *Hoe*, for hill. To this we may add, that we have the name *Penhill* in various places, all of which show, that *Pen* was not considered as generally implying hill; but only head, point, or end: and that hill was added to distinguish it from lower grounds, forming points or ends of lands.

Having spoken of the word *Dun*, I will now compare *Durocobrius* with *Dunstable*; and here must observe, that *Bri* was translated *Dun*, or *Duns*; and *Duroc*, *Stable*, or *Table*; you will, Mr. Editor, judge which.

A market, or a place for the public exposure of goods, was, by a northern nation, named a *Stapel*; and the Saxons are supposed to have used the word in this sense, in translating names of places ending in *Stable*, or *Staple*. But in old names, I know not of a more ridiculous supposition; and yet it hath passed as truth for ages. It is my fortune, Mr. Editor, to attack vulgar errors; and whatever I have written on this subject, may well be accounted disquisitions upon them. A stable for a horse is derived from *Sta*, a stand, and *Peall*, a horse; and it literally implies a *Horse Stand*, or a *Horse House*. In like manner *Baile*, a tribe, a town, a place, a station, or settlement; or *Balla*, a wall, a rampart, or fort; and *Sta*, a stand; may imply the tribe habitation, the town, or the station; or the walled place, or fort.

But further, *Tabh*, *Tav*, or *Tab*, may imply the ocean, or water; and by a comparison of surfaces, a level, or plain, may be inferred. This obtains also in the word *Aquor*, wherein from a level the sea is inferred. In my last, I showed

that

that *Ur* in Tybur, was changed to *Ol* in *Tisoli*. *Ur* means border land, land, or border; and as *Ur* is only a variation of *Er*, border; so *Ol* is only a variation of *Ll*, in *Tabel*, or *Table*. The word *Tabel*, or *Table*, may therefore imply the Plain Land; and *Dunstable* will be an exact translation of *Durocobrius*. I shall just add, that we have a *Table Hill* at the Cape of Good Hope; and that the situation of Barnstable is on a plain corresponding exactly with the explanation here given to *Table*.

The term *Mad*, in *Madning Bower*, or *Madhin* or *Maiden Bower*; and in *Madning Money*; (names given to the old camp on this plain, and to the money found there, the explanations of which are unknown,) is derived from *Madh*, a hill, or plain: *Ning*, *In*, and *En*, imply, as will be shown, land. The name *Madhin*, *Madin*, or *Maiden Bower*, may be derived from *Ber*, or *Bor*, border; or it may be a corruption of *Burg*, a fort or village. *Maiden Bower* will then imply the hill or plain land border or fort: *Madning Money* the hill, or plain land money. But enough of *Durocobrius*, its camp, and its money: we next arrive at our fifth station,

Magio-vinnio. *Magh*, Gaelic for a plain, may be derived from the root *Aighe*, a hill; and may be rendered hill, or plain. The letter *M* is often prefixed to terms of magnitude in description; and it will be worthy of remark, that many of the roots for hills and plains are the same. The reason of this strange coincidence is, that many words imply depth as well as height; and that the tops of hills, or elevated lands, as well as bottoms, often contain level grounds. *Vin*, in *Magio-vinnio*, is written *Nin* in *Magio-ninnium*, and *In* in *Magintum*: all of which are names for this station. When a syllable ends with a vowel, and a vowel is to begin another, a consonant is generally prefixed in old names. Thus the *Trinio-antes* are generally written *Trinobantes*, and *Trinovantes*. The syllables *Vin*, *Nin*, and *In*, are, from what has been said, synonymes, and each implies land.—But the present name is said to be, *the Auld Fields*, or *the Old Fields*, and to be at a little distance from Fenny Stratford. There is in Devon a parish named *Hennock*, written in Doomsday Book *Ainech*, and *Hanoeh*: a celebrated etymologist, finding *Hen*, in Welsh, to mean old; and *Cnoc*, in Irish, to imply hill; rendered *Hennock*, old hill: but he searched not for the new

ones. This place was derived from the Gaelic word, *Aonach*; and we might render it *the Market*, as the word *Stable* is usually rendered; for *Aonach* also implies a market: but in description of places, although we must have recourse to their features, we need not enquire whether they are old or young, nor whether in ancient times they had markets or fairs. *Aonach* is said, by Gaelic writers, to imply Hill; but Gaelic writers, like antiquaries, seldom analyse their own words: for *Aonach* means Hill Land, and describes the land of *Hennock*. The Saxon translation, *Auld Fields*, was derived from *Magh*, a plain, or field: *Vin*, Land, was mistaken for *Fion*, Old; and the misapplication of the terms, as a translation of *Magintum*, is evident; and yet it is obvious, that *Magio-vinnio* was the name from whence *Old Fields* was derived.

Camps, forts, towns, villages, and resting-places, took the ancient names of lands on which they stood; and hence we have seldom any particular names for these in very ancient appellations. The word *Ton*, originally Land, was transferred to the erections upon it. *Ais*, Gaelic for a hill, is also the name of a fort. The word *Ham*, originally Border, has been termed village, town, &c. *Cosan* implies a foot-way: in which *Cos* is foot; and *An*, the land or road. *Greas-lann* is an inn; and this word means literally a guest-house, in which *Lann* implies land, as well as house. I have in a former letter stated, that in the word *Armin*, *Arm* implies the army, and *In* the land or road; and this road was constructed for the army. Hence then words for land were chosen for names of roads; and of inns: and *In*, or *Inn*, too was thus chosen, for an *Inn-House* implies a road-house.—Further, *Vin*, or *Ven*, being synonymes of *In*, this would naturally imply the same. To the ending in *n*, a *t* was often added; and hence *Ven* would become *Vent*. To the strong ending in *t*, the letter *a* was often post-fixed, to recover the voice from dwelling on the syllable: *Ta* was also a plural ending. Hence *Venta* is an inn in the Spanish, as well as in the Gaelic; and in the Spanish, it also means a sale. In English we say that we want a *Vent* for our goods, when we want a sale, or a place of sale, for them. From the *ventas* in Spain being inns, or resting-places, many became towns of accommodation, passage, trade, &c. and a great number of towns in that kingdom have

have the name *Venta* in their endings. We also had our *Venta Belgarum*, *Venta Icenorum*, and *Venta Silurum*: names which have never been rightly understood or rendered by our antiquaries. Of the word *Isca*, as well as *Venta*, much has been written. *Leon*, or *Lion*, in *Caer Leon*, the translation of *Isca Silurum*, has been rendered, in a learned disquisition by a Welsh etymologist of the first eminence, "The Waters." *Exon*, the translation of *Isca Danmoniorum*, must therefore be translated the same. But the translation *Waters* describes not the situation of these places. I am aware that *A*, *An*, and *On*, are plural endings in common words; but they are not often so when applied in description of places. *Exon* was higher from the river formerly, than it is at present. The letter *A* is Gaelic for a hill; *Isca* might therefore imply, *the Water Hill*.* The Saxons seem to have supposed *A* to be a contraction of *An* or *On*, which was a term for land; and hence *Exon* meant the water land. The same must be said of *Leon*, or *Lion*, in *Caerleon*. The mistake of our etymologists arises from their not distinguishing *augment*s and *diminutives*, and some words for land, in old names of places, from the plural endings of their common words. From *augment*s and *diminutives* we have derived these plural endings. As *augment*s and *diminutives* in description, they imply great or little: as plural endings in common words, they mean many or few. This may appear strange, but is not more strange than true; and it is a curious fact, that from etymologists' not knowing the difference, their translations in these points have never been applicable in description.

I have now removed many difficulties; and proceed to *Lactorodo*, or *Lactodoro*. This name has been derived by our antiquaries from *Lach*, a stone, and *Dour*, water: but by monsieur Bullet, in his Celtic Dictionary, from *Lach*, a stone, and *Torri*, to cut. Somewhat like this was *Bremenium* explained by a learned writer from *Bre* and *Maen*, which he rendered the high stone. The name of *Whitstone*, in Cornwall, was derived by Mr. Hals, who wrote its parochial history, from the *White Stone* mentioned in the Revelations!† In the county of

Devon there is a parish named *Huxham*. In this word, *Ux*, with the aspirate *H*, implies, the *Water*; and *Ham* is border: but an etymologist rendered *Hux*, hook; and stated that the place was formerly *the Habitation of Hook or Crook*! I confess that the above derivations were gotten, like this last, "by hook or crook:" for neither the *Water Stone*, nor the *High Stone*, nor the *to cut a Stone*, nor the *White Stone in the Revelations*, is applicable in description of names of old settlements. In *Lactorodo*, *Lac* implies a lake, or stream. *To* in *Lacto*, is the same as *To*, or *Tou*, in *Brito*, or *Britou*, an old name of Bristol. *Bri* implies Hill; and *To* or *Tou*, being a synonyme of *Tol*, whose root is *Ol*, implies border land, or border, by this letter. *Stow*, and *Stol*, (words whose origin is unknown) being also synonymes of *Tou*, and *Tol*, in *Britou*, *Britol*, *Bristow*, and *Bristol*, all names of this city, must also imply the same. Moreover, *Rod* implies a passage, or road; and *Dor*, from *Dorus*, a passage or door, will imply nearly the same: and hence *Lactorodo* will imply the *Lake or Stream Border, Passage, or Road*. In *Lactorodo*, the Saxons seem to have considered *To* as *Tov*, *Tow*, or *Toffe*, a stream, in their translation *Toffeceaster*: *Lac*, from *Lach*, they may have reckoned fort, or camp; but *Doro*, in this case, must have been omitted in their translation. On the contrary, if *Dor* was considered by them the inclosed border, or camp; then they sunk *Lac*, in rendering the name. In either then, or in any case, their translation seems to be a very partial, if not an erroneous, one. The next station is,

Bennaventa. As *B* and *P* were in some languages the same letter, what I have already said of *Pinna*, and *Vin*, *Ven*, and *Venta*, will be sufficient. I shall however mention, that stations and camps were not generally, in ancient times, places of passage; but the public roads rather lay in sight, or passed by, than through them. Some stations there were which lay on the road, and were so placed for its protection: to such the term *Venta* was applicably given. *Bennaventa* is said to have been situated at a place called *Burnt Walls*. We have the name *Burnt*, or *Brent Wood*. *Ber* is sometimes written *Bre*; and hence *Ber-en*, Head or Hill Land, has been contracted to *Bern* and *Burn*, and changed to *Bren*: to the ending in

* In like manner, *Venta*, originally implied, *the Hill Lands*.

† ii. 17.

N, a *T* is often added; and hence the names *Burnt*, and *Brent*. *Walls*, in Saxon, is an inclosure or ruins.

Isannavaria, the interpretation of which is at present unknown, as well as the foregoing, is derived from *Is*, water, *An*, a diminutive, and *Varia*, from *Bar*, or *Var*, a head or hill. Much has been said by authors on the word *Varia*; but nothing which I have seen to the purpose. *Daventry* may be a translation of *Isannavaria*, from *Dav*, a stream, *en* a diminutive; and *Triath* or *Traithe*, derived from *Aithe*, a hill, and now pronounced *Tri*: *Tri*, or *Try*, may however mean habitation or town. This land seems to have taken its name partly from the spring on Burrow Hill. *Bennaventa*, and this station, have been accounted the same place: but of this hereafter. The original site of *Isannavaria* is on *Burrow Hill*, which I shall now explain. *Burrow* is a name which we have every day in our mouths; we have indeed swallowed, but we have never digested it. The words *Berry*, *Bury*, *Borow*, *Borough*, and *Burrow*, have been unknown in their original and various significations to all our writers. *I*, or *Y*, is Gaelic for little; and the diminutives of *Bear*, *Ber*, *Bar*, and *Bur*, border, head, &c. in general use, are *Berry*, and *Bury*. *Berry*, when referred to the tops of hills, may be derived from *Bearradh*. *Bir*, or *Ber*, water; and *Bar*, or *Ber*, a head, &c.; may also, in composition of names, be found with diminutive endings. *Berry*, taken for granted as implying top, and being found in names situated in bottoms, has been supposed by Kennett and Spelman, to imply tops and bottoms: but neither of these is implied in this word, further than as it means little top, little border, little stream, little bottom, &c.

The words *Berry*, *Bury*, *Borow*, *Borough*, and *Burrow*, are said to have originally meant hill; but how to account for this, as etymologists have been unacquainted with the roots of words, is unknown. *Ber*, *Bor*, and *Bur*, are then derived, in their roots, from *A*, a hill, or rising ground; pronounced *Au*, and changed to *ar*, *er*, and *ur*. These roots are from the Gaelic, and imply border, rising ground, or hill; and with *B* prefixed, the same as before mentioned of *B* and *P*: to these if we add the diminutive *I*, or *Y*, we have the word *Berry*, or *Bury*. *Bor*, or *Bur*, in *Borow*, *Burrow*, or *Borough*, is derived as before; but *Ou*, or *Ow*, is an augment, as in the

river named by the Romans *Danov*; which we usually write *Danube*; and the difference between our *Berrys* and *Burrows*, is, that the first are small hills, or hills with small tops; and the second are larger ones, or hills with large tops. These, of old, were fortified, or walled, were *places of safety*; were accounted castles and camps, from camps of old having been formed upon them; and, in process of time, all fortified, or walled towns, from being *places of safety*, were named *Boroughs*. Lastly, boroughs being *places of safety*, the name was transferred from the places to the inhabitants, who became safeguards of each other; and bodies of ten families, who became such safeguards, were at length called boroughs. I have now explained these terms.

Tripontium comes next in this route. It has been accounted a Roman name for three bridges. "But it is not to be imagined," says Dr. Stukeley, "that the Romans would make a bridge over this rill, or one so eminently large as to denominate the town." *Tri* then may be derived from *Triath*, and this from *Aithe*, or *Ai*, a hill, as mentioned before: *Pont* is an old Celtic name for point. *Rugby* is accounted this station by Horseley: it was formerly written *Rocheberrie*; but the distance of this place from Benonis is too great by the joint concurrence of Antoninus and Richard. Its name too are neither of them a translation of *Tripontium*. *Lilborn* is also said, by various authors, to be the place; and here castles, trenches, pavements, &c. are still to be seen: the distance here, indeed, is not so wide as at Rugby, but the present name agrees not with *Tripontium*. *Shaughwell*, or *Shovel*, is likewise stated to have been this station, and this name might perhaps agree with *Tripontium*; but the distance here seems too little. At *Cathorpe* there are said to be remains; and this place, and *Lilborn*, might originally have been one territory: be this however as it may, we must now attend to *Cathorpe* only. In composition, roots of words for *Land* take many consonants as prefixes. As *On*, *Land*, therefore takes *D* in *Don*; so *Or*, border or point, takes *D* in *Appledore*, and other names of places on borders. Moreover, *Ham*, border, has a *P* postfixed in *Hampshire*; in like manner, *Dor*, used as border or point, has a *P* postfixed in *Dusseldorp*: but *Dorp*, and *Thorp*, are the same; and each meant originally

originally border, point, &c. I have now explained another unknown term. *Cathorpe* is on the Watling Street, and lies at the proper distance from Benonis. *Can*, or *Cut*, may imply a hill; and either may be synonymous with *Tri*, in *Tripointum*. *Thorp* has been proved to be a synonyme of *Pont*, the remainder of this term: *Cauthorp*, *Cutthorp*, or *Cathorp*, may therefore be a translation of this station.

Lastly, *Benon* implies *The great Head*, or *The Head Land*; and if *Is* be not a dative ending, this part of the word may come from *Ais*, a hill, and imply fort, or camp. This land I suppose to be in the parish of *Copston*, which is a translation of *Benon*; for it also implies *the Top or Head Land*. *Claychester* refers to the exact place of the station, as lying on the cliff or side of the hill.

At the place where the fosse crosses the Watling Street, there is erected a handsome obelisk, with a Latin inscription, purporting among other things, that the Venones here kept their quarters. We are, Mr. Editor, amused by the inscriptions of Sulloniaci and Benones, from the mistakes of ancient terms; but in history and description, we have misconceptions without number, arising from the same cause: we need not erect pillars to perpetuate these. *Benon*, or *Venon*, being a name for *Head Land*, and this being one of the principal, if not the chief, in the middle of the kingdom, the name was given from its features. I have now, sir, cleared the way, in part, for shorter explanations; and at some future time will resume my labor.

A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Augustan age (as it is called) of English literature, produced so many writers of eminence, that those of a second rank were thrown into the shade, and are now prized less than they deserve. I was led to this reflection by perusing the poems of Fenton, who was highly esteemed by Pope, who wrote his epitaph, in which he calls him "an honest man;" of course, according to the same poet, "the noblest work of God."

The poet of whom I am writing, stands higher in my estimation than many who are better known, and oftener read; and as I have no reason to suppose that I differ much in taste from other admirers of poetry, I may justly con-

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clude, that his beauties only require pointing out, to be duly appreciated; this is my motive for these observations. Add to this, I feel myself bound by gratitude to an author who has given me so much pleasure, to attempt the rescue of his works from the neglect they have so unaccountably and undeservedly experienced.

Every one conversant with English poetry, knows the tameness and stupidity (so well ridiculed by Goldsmith in one of his Essays) which mark the compositions called Pastoral Elegies. Fenton's *Florelia* is an admirable exception; in beauty of imagery, richness of colouring, and elegance of expression, it is far superior to any poem of the kind I ever read. His *Epistles to Iambard* and *Southerne*, possess that easy flow of chaste humour that should always distinguish productions of that description.

I shall pass over Fenton's *Tales*, (only remarking that his "Widow's Will," and "Fair Nun," are equal to the "Hans Carvel," and "Paulo Purganti," of Prior, and his *Tale* in the manner of Chaucer, superior to that by Pope,) and proceed to notice his odes, which, though few, are excellent; particularly that to the Sun on New-year's Day, the opening stanza of which is equal in grandeur to the commencement of any poem in the world.

Begin, celestial source of light,

To gild the new-revolving sphere,
And, from the pregnant womb of Night,
Urge on to birth the infant year.

Rich with auspicious lustre rise,
Thou fairest regent of the skies,
Conspicuous with thy silver bow;
To thee, a god, 'twas given by Jove
To rule the radiant orbs above;

To Gloriana, this below.

And what can be more sublime than the passage (after celebrating the battle of *Blenheim*)?

Britannia, wipe thy dusty brow,
And put the Bourbon laurels on.

Beautiful too as *Gray's Ode to Spring* undoubtedly is, it has not a stanza equal to the first of Fenton's to *Lord Gower*, written in the same season.

After having said all this, I may be told that my remarks are unnecessary; for that Fenton's works are in every well-selected library. So, perhaps, are those of *Welsted*, *Ward*, and the other heroes of the *Dunciad*; but I would have the author I am writing of quoted as others are, who are not his superiors in genius.

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I will conclude with assuring any one, who may be induced by these remarks to read more accurately the mementos of departed genius that occasioned them, that if he has a true taste for poetry, he will find much, very much, in Fenton, to gratify it. R. C. F.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On an ERRONEOUS NOTION respecting the ORIGIN OF SPANISH MARINO SHEEP; and on the FLORIN GRASS.

ON a reference to my General Treatise on Cattle, pages 292, 423, and 429, I apprehend Mr. Rankin will be convinced of the total want of grounds for that report which has of late been circulated in the public prints, namely, that the Spanish fine-woolled sheep, now in such deservedly high request among us, originated in this country, and were imported by the Spaniards from our Cotteswold or Gloucestershire hills.

Mr. Rankin quotes, from John Stowe's Chronicle, the information that in 1464, king Edward permitted the export of certain Cotteswolde sheep to Spain; which the chronicler assigns as the reason for the Spanish staple of wool at Bruges, in Flanders, greatly exceeding our own. Dr. Campbell, in his Political Survey, I have no doubt, grounded his opinion, lately revived, on the paragraph in Stowe which Mr. Rankin has quoted; but I have really forgotten whether the doctor has given his authority.

Few historical facts stand better authenticated, than the existence of covered, erythraean, or fine-woolled sheep; and the use of fine wool, in Spain and Italy, during the time of the ancient Romans; on which the curious reader will find ample satisfaction in the pages of Columella. The keeping of travelling flocks of Merino, or Marino sheep, also bears much earlier date than the reign of our Edward, in the fifteenth century, as will appear by consulting the Spanish economical writers. That the Marino sheep (*Marino*, as originally reaching Spain by sea), are of Grecian, or rather Asiatic origin, will be easily credited on the authority of the ancient writers; and that this country first imported them from Spain some centuries since, is both credible in itself, and attested by foreign if not our native historians. The sheep in question are, like the southern horse, obviously the production of warmer climes, and radically unlike the species of northern Europe.

In the memoirs of the *ci-devant* Royal

Society of Agriculture at Rouen in Normandy, it is stated, that in the fifteenth century, our Edward IV. obtained a considerable flock of fine-woolled sheep from Spain, of the king of Castile, which was the original foundation of the excellence of our clothing-wool: that properly qualified persons were appointed to superintend the distribution and management of the Spanish sheep: that two ewes and a ram were sent to every parish in which the pasture was judged suitable to such stock; the care of them being entrusted to the most respectable yeomen, on whom particular privileges were, in consequence, conferred: written instructions for the management of these sheep, were also delivered to the shepherds; who were taught to select the finest native ewes for the Spanish cross, in order to the general improvement of our wool. Henry VIII. and queen Elizabeth are said also, on the same authority, to have paid great attention to this important object, in common with another—that of improving the breed of horses. Thus we see, after all this bustle of presumed novelty in the Spanish cross, we have been long since forestalled, *nihil sub sole novum*; and George III. has been patriotically treading in the footsteps of his predecessor, Edward IV.; whilst so many of our old shepherds have been afraid to venture upon a measure successfully and generally put in practice by their great, great, I know not how many times great, grandsires! What, my good notable, cautious, economical old friend! dare you not pace in that beaten track whence have proceeded your South Downs, your old Cotteswolds, and Rylands; and all that *now* native English fine wool, and fine mutton, to which you are so attached?

It is not at all a singular or strange coincidence, that Edward should at the same time import Spanish sheep, and accommodate his good friends of that country with a few English. Mark—Stowe's Chronicle speaks only of a licence to export 'certain Cotteswolde sheep,' implying probably a small number, whereas the import from Spain appears to have been considerable, might have been practised before the fifteenth century, and in all probability really was long afterwards.

I have been thus far speaking of facts: now for a conjecture; an uncertain however, and speculative commodity, in which I do not generally affect to deal. The king of Castile having accommodated

dated brother Edward with fine and short-woolled sheep, the latter royal shepherd might have obliged the former with a specimen of the produce of his country—the long and coarse-woolled. It was a very fair and obvious compliment. In the coinage, I think, of the late lord Sandwich, there was *reciprocity* in the thing. I should not indeed wonder, if the staple adverted to by Stowe, at Bruges, was of the coarse-woolled kind; and that the Spaniards were emulous of excelling in that fabric likewise, since they have ever had long and coarse as well as fine and short-woolled sheep, the former most probably the indigenous sheep of their country; and that it might, at that period, be desirable to improve their breed by an English cross. And this notion of mine, (as such merely I give it,) is in some sort confirmed by my old friend Gervase Markham, who flourished in the reign of Elizabeth; and who represents the Cotteswold-hill sheep, in contradistinction to those of Herefordshire, bearing the Lempster ore, or fine fleece, as of better bone, shape, and burden, than the others, but with wool of a staple coarser and deeper.

As to Mr. Rankin's enquiry respecting the Cotteswold breed, nothing is more easy than to satisfy it: but he must previously be apprised, that we farmers and stock-breeders change our breeds of cattle, sheep, and pigs, from great to small, from small to great, from fine to coarse-woolled, from short to long-horned, from long and lop-eared to prick-eared and pug, and so on, in circles; not quite so often indeed, but much upon the same principle on which the cut of a coat, or the cock of a hat, is changed in Bond-street. Thus old Gervase above quoted, and I think his cotemporary, Barnabe Goge (who, by the bye, also wrote very harmonious English verses, and perfectly correct as to measure), both found the Cotteswold-hill sheep a large and coarse-woolled breed. Thenceforth, but my reading does not extend to the precise date, the Cotteswold farmers made a chop, generally adopting fine-woolled sheep; and such they have been within my memory, a breed similar to the Rylands of Herefordshire; always, and at present, the finest native breed of England, and best adapted to the Spanish cross. Some thirty or forty years since, the Gloucester breeders made another chop, tuppung their fine-woolled ewes with large and long-woolled midland

country rams, on the occasion probably of improving in the quality of the food in their district. So they have at length returned to Markham's large boney breed, with a deep-stapled, or long-woolled, fleece. As the learned Francis Moore said, *omnium rerum vicissitudo*; which will be farther exemplified as soon as the abovesaid shepherds shall come to the right or left about again, by the adoption of the old new-fashioned Spanish cross.

I have taken the pains to write, or rather repeat, thus much, in order to check a report which seemed growing undeservedly into public favour, carrying a bit of prejudice with it. For, under favour be it spoken, we have perhaps enough already of those happy national prejudices, which have so generally procured us the admiration and the love of all other nations; and it may not be politic to surfeit them with good things. And yet after all, and notwithstanding my immense and humble respect for those sages of the ancient, and more especially of the modern school, who profess to find so much benefit to the moral world from the sly retention and cherishment of prejudices, I am too blind, or my brains are of too coarse-woolled a texture, to perceive this mighty benefit, or any benefit whatever. *Econ-trario*, I opine, and must continue to opine, until the happy moment of conviction cometh, that false prejudices in the moral, as well as weeds in the agricultural world, ought to suffer a total and sweeping, if necessarily a gradual, eradication. And as a certain honest old whig said of yore, he would not leave a tory dog, or a tory cat, to pur and mew about the king; neither would I, who am neither whig nor tory, leave a single erroneous prejudice, to humbug and mislead besotted man. My creed, religious and moral, will admit of but one prejudice—in favour of truth, and no matter how strong that be. As to what and where truth is—seek and ye shall find.

In conclusion, with a suitable gravity, I say to those who venture into the profound and erudite subjects above agitated, "Drink deep, or taste not, the *bucolic* spring."

Somers Town,

JOHN LAWRENCE.

March 18.

P. S. I wish to add a few words on the Fiorin Grass. Mr. Farey says correctly, that the late Mr. Davis supposed the Orcheston and long grass of Wiltshire, to be the same species as the fiorin; the correctness of which opinion appears to me a subject of doubt. I have not for many years seen either of these

grasses,

grasses, and that which I have to say upon them is from the report of others. I scarcely think that the Orcheston grass would grow on any dry or barren upland situation, which we are assured of the florin. Upwards of eight tons of hay from an English acre of land, is doubtless a vast produce, in respect of bulk and weight; but if the quality be hard, pipy, and inutritious, the eight tons in quantity may, in consumption, dwindle to less than a single ton in quality. Certainly however, watered land would have the favourable effect of softening a too harsh grass. I profess to have no experience in this article; but a friend of mine lately assured me, that from its coarseness, the florin grass is unworthy

of cultivation; and I understood him to speak from experiment. The fate of Guinea and other grasses, formerly recommended with so much zeal, is well known. In truth, there are hardy and bulky grasses enough to be found, were they, on comparison with those we have of real use, worthy of cultivation. We have even had the culture of thistles recommended of late years, by a learned doctor. I desire only to guard the public, by no means to check the experimental culture of the florin grass; one good and nutritious crop of which will, as it ought, overturn these my speculations: and in cases like this, I shall ever feel happy to find myself in an error.
J. L.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS of the LIFE and WRITINGS of the late M. BITAUBE.

PAUL Jeremiah Bitaubé was born at Königsberg; on the 24th of November 1732, of one of those families of French refugees whom the revocation of the edict of Nantes had dispersed over different parts of Europe, and who had particularly enriched the protestant countries of Germany. Prussia was one of the earliest in receiving, and affording a settlement to, some of these wandering colonies, who every where repaid their reception by introducing with them a spirit of industry, the cultivation of the arts and sciences, morality, and good examples. Accordingly she was not long in reaping the harvest of her benevolent hospitality: for though, previously to that period, less advanced than most other states in the progress of civilisation, she too afterwards enjoyed an enlightened age; and under Frederic the Great, who gave his name to this age, the north of Europe was illumined by one of those bright sunshines of genius which only break forth upon nations at distant intervals: nor can it be denied that the excitement and emulation produced by the new-settlers hastened its dawn, and increased its meridian splendour.

As the refugees did not enjoy the rights of citizenship in Prussia, M. Bitaubé, when he had finished his course of studies, and was of an age to choose a profession, had only an option between trade (which his father pursued), medicine, and the church. As he had early imbibed a taste for literature, he made choice of the last; and perhaps it was this decision that also determined his

inclination for that particular branch of study to which he afterward attached himself.

An assiduous perusal of the bible, which in all protestant countries forms one of the principal foundations of pulpit-eloquence, gave M. Bitaubé an early familiarity with the simple and sublime images of that primitive state of mankind, of which the sacred writings offer so many and such inimitable models. In recurring to this source for the elements of religious knowledge, he had been struck with admiration at the accents of that poetry which, by sounds more noble and affecting than those of any profane lyre, announce a divine origin; and bespeak a master "whose brows," to use the expressions of Tasso, "instead of the perishable laurels of Helicon, are crowned with unfading stars amidst the celestial choirs."

After having enjoyed the advantage of forming a taste in this elevated school of poetry, the mind is naturally disposed to feel the powerful charms of the works of Homer, and the other early productions of Greece. The manners of the patriarchal, instruct us in those of the heroic ages. These great pictures, in which man is shewn in a state of bold and majestic simplicity, undisfigured by the artificial gloss of a late stage of civilisation, shew most forcibly in how high a degree the times celebrated by the author of the Iliad and the Odyssey were favourable to poetical imitation.

All that is known concerning the early years of M. Bitaubé, is drawn from some of his works composed at a more advanced age, among which he occasionally indulges in recollections of his youthful

youthful days. He appears from these to have been led in this manner from the study of the bible to that of Homer, and the other classical authors of Greece; whose language he had learnt, and whose treasures have never been despised by the writers of any sect of christians. But he was soon so captivated by the charms of Grecian learning, that he resolved to attach himself entirely to it; and by degrees, from a divine, he became merely a man of letters. Though a Prussian by birth, he was a Frenchman not only by descent, but also by affection, and the habitual use of a language which Frederic, and all men of education in his kingdom, preferred to their own. It cost him therefore no trouble, on devoting himself to literature, to write constantly in the language of his ancestors.

In entering on this new career, his views were directed toward the country of his origin; to become wholly a Frenchman, was his highest ambition; and to be able to settle at Paris, was the object of all his efforts and his wishes. But he felt that the best means of becoming naturalised in a country where he had ceased to have any relations, and had not yet acquired any friends, would be, to get adopted into the great family of men of letters, by producing some work that should deserve such adoption.

There is more than one honourable rank in the empire of Learning: an aspiring to the highest, is sometimes less a mark of genius than of presumption; and a writer may often serve both his own interests, and those of literature, more effectually in some of the lower stations, which afford sufficient scope for a noble exercise of the faculties of the mind in labours of utility. Among these labours, M. Bitaubé chose that of translation; which had the greater recommendations at that time (about the middle of the eighteenth century), as French literature was then in possession of few translations worthy of being called so. Very soon afterward indeed, productions of this description became so numerous, that whoever should undertake to sketch the literary portrait of that century, would not fail to mark this peculiarity as one of its distinguishing characteristics; and to add to the epithets which it has already obtained, of Age of Philosophy, of Illumination, and of Prose, that of Age of Translations.

The preceding century, which had been the age of genius, and of great

productions in eloquence and poetry, was also that of the most profound and most luminous erudition. It was by the side of the greatest orators and poets, that those able critics were formed, whose names and writings will command the respect of the remotest posterity. These orators and poets, who themselves spoke a rich and harmonious language, were also well versed in Greek, and familiar with the master-pieces which have reached us in that tongue. Racine and Boileau, Bossuet and Fenelon, as well as most other men of real learning, read Homer and Demosthenes in the original, as commonly as Cicero and Virgil are now read in Latin; so that it may be said, that if the French nation had then but few good translators by profession, this was because there was but little want of translations. But since a less strict system of education has been introduced with regard to the ancient languages, there has arisen of course a necessity for versions from those languages, to render their treasures generally accessible.

Before this period however, and so early as the seventeenth century, a French woman celebrated for her erudition, and her enthusiasm for Grecian literature, had attempted to display the prince of poets to admiration in her language, and to avenge him of the insults of some modern wits who were incapable of reading him in his own. In order to appreciate the merits of Homer justly, it is not sufficient merely to understand the tongue in which he wrote: it is necessary to be familiar with the state of manners which that great poet so faithfully delineates; and this delineation is perhaps the most difficult part of his poems to transfuse into our modern languages with the dignity which accompanies it in the original.

The detractors of Homer, thinking that the progress of letters and the arts ought to keep pace in all respects with that of civilisation, and judging the age of Homer to be less polished than their own, inferred that his poems should yield to those of a more refined period. They erroneously drew conclusions from the state of the sciences which depend upon observation, to that of the imitative arts; and persuaded themselves, that as those sciences had made great advances among the moderns, poetry and the arts of genius must have improved in the same proportion.

To these attacks from the enemies of Homer, and particularly from those who could

could know nothing of him but through the medium of the Latin version, and therefore were the most violent against him, madame Dacier opposed her French translation of that great poet. But it may be doubted whether this formed a shield as impenetrable as that of Achilles: and whether this learned lady has fully succeeded in uniting nobleness with simplicity, elegance with artlessness, and strength and conciseness with sublimity; whether she has given even a faint idea of the pomp and magnificence of Homer's poetry; and has conquered all the difficulties of every kind which the text presented, and which it was her duty not to avoid. In granting that she has surmounted many of these, and thus facilitated the task of future translators, it may still be asserted that she had not precluded them from all hope of surpassing her.

It was in doing ample justice to the labours of this illustrious woman, that M. Bitaubé undertook to bear away the palm from her. He thought the qualities necessary in a French translation of Homer, though in some degree incompatible with each other, might still be more happily blended together; and hoped that, without acting as a servile copyist, or making use of paraphrases or unfaithful substitutions, he should be able to reconcile his adopted language to the details which seemed often unsuitable to it; and mould the stately march and bold forms of the language and poetry of Greece, on the reserve and circumspection of the French tongue.

The principles and objects which the new translator of Homer imposed on himself, were these: that the thoughts and images of the poet should preserve their truth, and some tint of their colour, in the translation, without doing violence to the proprieties of their modern dress; that the heroic personages should not lose the character of their own times, but yet be presented in such a manner as not to offend the delicacy of ours; that the picturesque details which owe a part of their charm to that of the rhythm, should still possess this feature by means of an harmonious and skillfully varied prose; and that the first and fundamental law of the epopee, the union of the marvellous with historic action, should not lose its power of illusion and its poetic nature, in losing the aid of that magic language which alone can blend them in perfection, and give to this high class of

composition all the lustre which it ought to display. These objects the success of his work left him no doubt of having, at least in a great measure, attained.

Long before the appearance of his translation of the *Iliad* in the state in which we now have it, M. Bitaubé had published in Prussia a French abridgment of that poem, which was very favourably received. By means of that publication, and the kindness of d'Alembert, whose friendship he had acquired in a journey to France, and who recommended him strongly to Frederic, he obtained admission as a member of the academy of Berlin; and soon afterward had leave to make a second tour to France, and remain there long enough to complete and perfect his translation in the centre of enlightened taste. After residing at Paris some years, which he spent in assiduous labour, he published in 1780 his whole *Iliad*; and then undertook the translation of the *Odyssey*, which experienced a success equally flattering on its publication in 1785.

These two works, which he accompanied with notes and reflections equally judicious and learned, gave such honourable testimony of his rank in literature, that on the death of the reigning landgrave of Hesse Cassel in 1786, he was chosen to succeed that prince as a foreign associate of the academy of belles-lettres. This new title, which gave him the privilege of assisting at the meetings of the academy, having still further increased his attachment to France, he resolved to settle permanently in that country of his ancestors, and which he had himself enriched by his labours.

About the time of the appearance of M. Bitaubé's Homer, a dispute had arisen among men of letters in France, concerning the manner in which the poets ought to be translated. One party maintained that this could not be done properly except in verse. The new translator of Homer was too much interested in this discussion, to remain silent on it: he declared his sentiments, as might be expected, in favour of prose translations. Being thus of opinion that the marvellous and the fictions which characterise epic composition, may be supported without the illusion of that poetic style which exerts its least prerogative in removing them from the tribunal of cool reason, M. Bitaubé naturally became an advocate for original poems

poems in prose;* and it cannot be denied that the epopee, even when thus deprived of a part of its charms, may still preserve sufficient means to interest and please. His "Poem of Joseph" would alone prove this.

The subject of that work was particularly suited to a man who, like M. Bitaubé, had been captivated in his youth by the simplicity of the patriarchal manners; who seemed to have modelled his own life on them; and who therefore, in delineating them, had no need to recur to foreign sources. There is no history more affecting than that of Joseph; and the fine and pathetic manner in which it is related in the sacred writings, surpasses every other style of narrative: this is not the result of art; but it is far above all art. It was a bold attempt, to enter on ground already so occupied: this sublime picture of simplicity might be disfigured by efforts to embellish it, or lose a part of its effect by being loaded with accessory circumstances. The story itself too, comprising only a small number of events, and being confined to the narrow circle of a single family, seemed rather adapted to furnish materials merely for a dramatic piece, than for a poem in nine cantos. The reception however which the work of M. Bitaubé has met with, not only among his own countrymen but also foreigners, and the numerous editions through which it has passed, prove that the author has overcome or avoided all these obstacles.

The success of this poem inspired him with a desire of making a bolder trial, by composing a genuine epic, on a subject almost wholly of his own invention, which would admit of his employing allegory, the marvellous, and fictions of every kind that he should think proper for giving action and life to his poem. With this view, he undertook to celebrate Liberty, in the persons of William of Nassau, and the heroes who, in the sixteenth century, effected the independence of Holland.

M. Bitaubé, as he informs us himself, had begun this latter work long before he published it in France. Some detached passages of it had been translated into Dutch, and printed at the time of the

revolution of the United Provinces in 1787; but it was under the auspices of the French revolution that the poem was matured, received its last form, and appeared in 1796. The sanguinary catastrophes of which France had become the scene, could not deter him from consecrating this monument to the divinity to which he had himself been in danger of falling a sacrifice; for the celebrator of Liberty was not safe from the fury of those whom she had emancipated. They had made him expiate his confidence in that respect, as well as the offence of not having applauded and joined in their excesses, within the walls of a prison. Some alleviation indeed was given to his sufferings: for though the cruel caprice of his persecutors at first separated him from the faithful partner of his affections, the wife who had partaken his fortunes from his youth, who here constituted all his family, and who had been arrested along with him; yet a subsequent caprice allowed this interesting couple to inhabit the same prison, and thus assist each other to sustain their affliction. This unexpected indulgence filled them both with such joy, as, in the first transports, almost made them forget their captivity. When the government of terror, under which France had groaned, found a termination in the fury of those who had established it, M. Bitaubé left the dungeons of tyranny, together with all the victims whom the tyrants had not had time to sacrifice. His long confinement however had thrown his domestic affairs into embarrassment. The moderate ease which he enjoyed in his circumstances at Paris, depended almost wholly on the assistance that he received from Prussia: but his pension had now been suppressed; and though he had some property at Berlin, all communication with foreign countries was stopped. He had long owed his support entirely to the kindness of his friends; and his gratitude now sighed for an opportunity of discharging this debt. Brighter days soon shone upon France, and seemed to promise her a calmer futurity: peace was concluded with Prussia; M. Bitaubé's pension was restored, and its accumulated arrears were paid; and in a single day he not only reimbursed his friends, but had the additional happiness of rendering to some of them the same service as he had received at their hands.

About this time also, the literary societies which the revolution had abol-

* If any reader should be at a loss to reconcile these terms, he may be reminded of Telemachus, and the Death of Abel, both of which are examples of poems in prose.

ished were in some degree re-established by the formation of the institute: and M. Bitaubé was placed in the class of literature and fine arts; in which station he has read several dissertations on the first two books of Aristotle's Politics, on the government of Sparta, on Pindar, and some other subjects of ancient literature.

A celebrated German poet (Goethe) had recently acquired great applause in his own country, by a poem in verse, consisting of nine cantos, to which latter he had (perhaps a little too ostentatiously) given the names of the nine muses. Hermann and Dorothea, the hero and heroine of the poem, are the son of an inn-keeper, and a young orphan-girl, whom the victories of the French army have forced, with the other inhabitants of their village, to flee from the left bank of the Rhine. M. Bitaubé, seduced by some imitations of the Homeric style and manners, became enthusiastic in praise of this poem; did not hesitate to honour it with the title of Epic, and to compare the author with Homer; and affirmed that he himself had found more difficulties to encounter in translating the German work, than in his *Iliad* and *Odyssey*.

It will perhaps appear surprising that a critic so well acquainted with the beauties of these latter poems, should not have perceived that the simplicity of manners, and the almost domestic details, which they represent with so much truth and interest, would probably have had no charms for the Greeks, if Homer had employed his pen in recording only ordinary personages; and that those artless delineations which prove attractive in pastoral compositions, can only become pleasing in epics by the contrast between grandeur and simplicity, and by a consideration of the elevated characters whom the poet celebrates. Minerva may herself be allowed to bring forward her sparkling car, yoke her fiery coursers with her divine hands, and give them their celestial pasture; and Achilles or Hector may perform the same offices: these details, instead of degrading the respective personages, derive a dignity from them. But if, instead of the car of war, the object presented to our fancy is a coach; instead of superb coursers, mere draught-horses; and if the hero to whom they belong is only an inn-keeper or a peasant; will these details of rustic simplicity produce the same effect on the imagination? and can we, without con-

founding all the distinctions, and violating the first principles, of taste, pretend to exalt to the rank of the epopee, and place on a level with the *Iliad* and the *Eneid*, a work which, both in its materials and its whole structure, is of so plebeian a class? It may certainly be believed that the principal charm of the German poem has been lost, in its prose translation into French; because such a subject requires the support of a poetical style: but whatever idea may be formed of the merit of the original, it will be difficult to think that M. Bitaubé's admiration of his author has not exceeded even the limits allowed to translators.

On the new organisation of the institute, M. Bitaubé left the class of literature and the fine arts, for that of history and ancient literature, where he had the pleasure of meeting many who had been his fellow-associates of the old academy of belles-lettres; and he remained one of the most assiduous members of this class, till his death.

Ever since his release from prison, every thing had seemed to concur to his happiness: he had recovered his estate, his friends, and his fortune; he had been included, without solicitation, among the men of letters who were first nominated members of the legion of honour; and no unfortunate event had disturbed the tranquillity of his peaceable and studious life. But his greatest calamity was reserved for his old age; when death deprived him of the respectable and beloved wife who was its support and consolation, and whose destiny had been united to his above fifty years. It was easy to foresee that M. Bitaubé could not long survive this dreadful separation: in fact he sunk under its effects, rather than those of age and infirmity, on the 22nd of November, 1808; and within a single month the husband and wife were both consigned to the same tomb.

MEMOIRS of the LIFE and WRITINGS of the late M. DE ST. CROIX.

WILLIAM Emanuel Joseph Wilhelm de Clermont-Lodève de Sainte Croix, was born of a noble family, at Mormoiron, near Carpentras, in the Comtat Venaissin, on the 5th of January, 1746. Both his descent, and the example of his immediate domestic connections, summoned him to a military career; and accordingly, as soon as he had finished his studies under the Jesuits at Grenoble, he set out at the beginning of his sixteenth year for the Windward Islands,

with

with the commission of captain of cavalry, and in the additional character of aide-de-camp to his uncle the chevalier de Sainte Croix, who had distinguished himself by his defence of Belleisle, and was now appointed to the command of Martinico. This voyage, performed at an age when the mind receives its strongest impressions, gave young St. Croix rather a preference for the sea-service; but subsequent circumstances disposed of him otherwise: for, on his uncle's dying in the autumn of the same year, he returned to France with dispatches, and was attached to the regiment of Grenadiers of France till he should obtain a company. In this corps he served during six or seven years; and on quitting it, devoted himself entirely to study, his inclination for which had not been diminished by a way of life that frequently checked its indulgence. He had already, by attentively perusing and reflecting on the principal Greek and Latin writers, laid the foundation of that extensive and solid erudition which he afterward turned to so much advantage. History, in its whole diversified range, he chose for his particular province; and by daily applying the knowledge which he acquired to some determinate object, he matured his judgment, and became accustomed to bring into exercise the materials that reading supplied him with. By such means he avoided an error which is too common among men of learning; that of accumulating knowledge, without fertilising it by reflection; and of thus excluding letters from deriving any active benefit from a life dedicated to them. St. Croix was animated with but one sentiment, the love of truth. His attachment to study proceeded neither from a desire of signalizing himself; nor of procuring any of those advantages which sometimes attend the career of a man of letters, or shed a lustre round his declining years. A nobler and more generous passion was his ruling principle, the only one that can protect a man of genius against the illusions of a spirit of system; that spirit which changes light itself to darkness. The discovery of truth, especially in cases where it could be useful to mankind by removing their prejudices, rectifying their practical errors, or preserving them from dangers, was the reward to which alone he aspired, and which alone he thought worthy of a man of letters who felt the dignity of his vocation. This elevation of soul, united with an implicit trust in Providence and a per-

fect resignation to its dispensations, enabled him afterward to support with tranquillity the most distressing vicissitudes.

About the close of his twenty-fifth year, St. Croix married mademoiselle d'Elbène; and this union proved necessarily happy, from having been founded on the most amiable qualities both of the mind and the heart. Its fruits were two sons and a daughter; one of the former bred to the military, and the other to the naval service: and all worthy of their parents, whose fondest hopes they gave every promise of fulfilling. The literary labours of St. Croix had in other respects opened flattering prospects to him. In the years 1772, 1773, and 1777, he was honoured with prizes by the academy of belles-lettres; and from the first of these dates was enrolled among the foreign associates of that illustrious society. His situation seemed thus to assure him of nearly all the bliss that a really wise man can hope or expect on earth, when suddenly he found himself involved in the furious excesses of the most violent commotions; and the finest years of his life, those which he might have expected to pass happily in the enjoyment of that respect which he had justly acquired, and in the contemplation of the virtues and felicity of those who were most dear to him, brought only an uninterrupted series of misfortunes. In the month of April 1791, he was obliged, with all his family, to leave his paternal mansion, and flee before the army of brigands that issued from Avignon; and when this first storm was succeeded by a short period of tranquillity that allowed him to return, it was only to witness the havoc which the soldiers of Jourdan had committed there, and to undergo new sufferings. In the following year, being thrown into prison, where, after a confinement of but a few days, he saw the certain prospect of his execution, he found means to escape from Mornmoiron on the 4th of October, and, by the help of a disguise, reached Paris. Madame de St. Croix, who was distinguished by her courage, fortitude, and presence of mind, had long exerted these qualities with success against the fury of the brigands, and had thus saved the life of her husband and children: she was, however, near falling a sacrifice to her zeal, for an order was issued to arrest her; but, at the moment when it was about to be carried into effect, on the 9th of March 1794, she escaped from Avignon, to which place she had retired after the flight of

St. Croix himself, and repaired to the capital to join him. The ruffians, on seeing themselves deprived of their victim, exercised their vengeance on the property of the amiable man whose person was out of their reach: his estate was confiscated, his house given to a club, his library plundered, and his papers burnt. Still however St. Croix might have been accounted comparatively happy, if he had had nothing dearer to regret: but he was soon afterward bereft of both his sons; and now every object around him seemed only to remind him of his irreparable losses. After an interval of three years, when the deep wounds which he had thus received were beginning to heal, his daughter also was snatched from him; and this tore them all open again. Yet amidst these afflictions, being supported by the calm sunshine of the soul; and forgiving the earthly authors of his misfortunes, because he contemplated the events of life from a higher point of view; he never ceased to seek the consolation which he so much needed, in religion, in study, and in the company of some friends whom his genius, united with so much simplicity and goodness of heart, had inviolably attached to him. Accordingly, when attacked by a disorder which for several months appeared not to endanger his life but to threaten him with a painful old age, he saw these friends constantly around his bed, thinking themselves happy when they could make him for a moment forget his sufferings, or engage him in conversation respecting labours which he proposed to resume. But this hope proved deceitful; St. Croix died on the 12th of March, 1809: and the only consolation left to his friends, is that of knowing that his death has excited a general sympathy in their regret and affliction for his loss, among those who are capable of justly estimating talents and virtues.

The number and variety of subjects discussed by St. Croix, will at once shew the extent of his acquirements. The propriety of his judgment is evinced on all occasions in his choice of topics for his researches, in the happiness with which he applied the stores of his erudition, in the connections which he established or pointed out between ancient and modern history, his critical exactness in balancing different testimonies, and the lessons which he deduces from the past. His genius often displays itself in sublime reflections, or sallies of

the imagination, tending constantly to the promotion of virtue or the censure of vice. Indeed every one of his pages bears marks of the goodness of his heart and the nobleness of his sentiments.

The following are short sketches of some of his principal productions:

"Critical Examination of the Ancient Historians of Alexander the Great," published at Paris in 1775, in one volume quarto. This piece, to which the academy of inscriptions and belles-lettres adjudged a prize in the year 1772, first shewed the learned world how much they had to expect from the talents of St. Croix. The celebrated author of the *Bibliotheca Critica* merely pronounced the opinion of all enlightened judges, in saying that it held out to our admiration, a delicate judgment, experienced criticism, profound knowledge of geography and chronology, and an eloquence springing from generous sentiments and an elevated soul. The author himself was alone dissatisfied with it: he writes as follows, at the time when he was preparing the second edition for the press: "This is the least imperfect of my published works: it was the result of five years' labour; and had greater success than I expected, especially among foreigners. Yet what retrenchments, additions, alterations, and corrections, I shall be obliged to make in the new edition that I am preparing! In its present condition, I consider it only as a sketch which may be improved into a good work." When this second edition appeared, in 1804, the author's prefatory observations, in which he declares his own opinion concerning the tract in its former state, and explains what he had now done to render it more deserving of the public applause, contain the following touches of an eloquence flowing from the heart: "Divine Providence having rescued me from the steel of assassins, and the other dangers of the revolution, by means of the courage and attachment of the person who is dearest to me, on whom the happiness of my life depends, and who mitigates all its bitterness, I have endeavoured to efface from my mind all painful recollections, in applying wholly and with ardour to my first labours." He confesses that this is rather a fresh work than a new edition; and in adopting this statement we may say, without fear of contradiction, that this fresh work does honour to the nation and age to which it belongs; that it offers a model which

will always be difficult of imitation; and indisputably places its learned author among the great men who hold the first rank in historical science. M. Wyttenbach, a scholar worthy to decide on the merits of St. Croix, speaks of it as follows: "Though we should not always be of the opinion of the author, yet we may affirm that he has perfectly fulfilled all the conditions necessary for writing history well. Such is the richness of the materials employed, that they appear incapable of augmentation, and this single work may be considered as a repository of the history of Alexander: nothing that is known concerning that hero, is here omitted; places, dates, persons, facts, monuments of art, events, circumstances, writers, all are collected together. Nor is this the whole; for in this gallery of authors of all-ages, who (as it were) pass under review, care has been taken to point out the particular merits and faults which characterise each age or epoch. This mass is animated by an intelligence that enlivens it, and that inspires every part with the principles of order, criticism, unity, a feeling of what is truly great and fine, a religious veneration for the duties of an historian, a nobleness of style, and an eloquence worthy of the thoughts and the sentiments." He adds: "May the amiable and learned writer, who is now preparing a new edition of his *Inquiries concerning the Mysteries of Paganism*, continue to enjoy, for the benefit of that undertaking, the love of study, the vigour of mind and body, the ease and tranquillity, and all the external advantages, which he has employed with so much benefit on the *History of Alexander!*"

The next work of St. Croix requiring to be noticed here, is "the *Ezour Vedam*, or an *Ancient Commentary on the Vedam*, containing the *Exposition of the Religious and Philosophical Opinions of the Indians*:" published at Yverdon in 1778, in two volumes duodecimo. In publishing this tract, accompanied with some preliminary observations, his purpose was, to shew how questionable is the boasted antiquity of the religious dogmas, and the sacred books, of the Indians. At the time of the appearance of this work, the authenticity of the *Ezour Vedam* was a subject of controversy; and it has been attacked since by different writers. St. Croix once thought of publishing a second edition, enriched with the fruits of the researches of some learned English authors: this design

he abandoned, still however intending to answer some extravagant criticisms that had appeared on the subject of his publication; but even this purpose he did not execute.

"On the Condition and Fate of the Colonies of the Ancient Nations:" printed at Philadelphia, 1779, in one volume octavo. The author, who was always severe in judging of his own works, speaks unfavourably of this, but adds: "There are however some remarks worth attention. Such, in particular, is that on the supposed article of the treaty concluded between Gelo and the Carthaginians, concerning human sacrifices, which Montesquieu affirms to do honour to the Syracusan tyrant; and of the same description are several reflections which have since been too fully justified by the French revolution." The learned Wyttenbach regards this tract, not as a desultory compilation, or a superficial survey, but as exhibiting an intimate and well-practised knowledge of ancient history, and a happy talent at properly applying it; and M. Boissy d'Anglas, who has so well appreciated the merits of St. Croix, says: "In this work his genius depicts the condition of the ancient colonies; he explains systematically the true principles which ought to regulate social institutions of this nature; and in shewing with clearness how their founders applied these, he affords both memorable examples, and judicious lessons for futurity."

"*Observations on the Treaty of Peace concluded in 1763, between France and England*:" Yverdon, 1782, one volume duodecimo. At the time of the publication of this tract, the two nations were on the point of terminating the war which established the independence of the United States of America. St. Croix wished to enlighten his countrymen on their true interests; and for this purpose he shewed them how humiliating and oppressive were the conditions to which France had agreed in that treaty, and what great and dangerous faults had been committed in drawing up the articles of it. It is certain however that the people of England did not feel less discontent than M. St. Croix himself, at the treaty in question; and the indignant Junius charges the duke of Bedford with little less than treason in the negotiation of it on our part.

"*Contributions to the History* of the*

* "*Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire,*" &c.

Secret Religion of the Ancient Nations, or Historical Researches on the Mysteries of Paganism:" Paris, 1784, one volume octavo. This tract, like the Critical Examination of the Historians of Alexander, we owe to a competition proposed by the academy of belles-lettres. St. Croix, who had been long employed in researches concerning the mysteries of paganism, could not have found a more favourable opportunity for making use of the materials which he had collected on this equally obscure and curious question, than the subject proposed for the prize of St. Martin in 1777, which was, to make known the names and attributes of Ceres and Proserpine, the origin and reason of those attributes, and in short the whole worship of those divinities. St. Croix, being already prepared, by the previous direction of his studies, for an investigation of this nature, entered the lists with great advantages; and the academy, in awarding the prize to the profound and judicious treatise of their learned associate, must have felt some complacency at their selection of the topic of discussion. The prize-treatise, augmented with new illustrations, formed the printed volume of which we are speaking. Let us throw a veil over the trouble and inconvenience which the author suffered from his too great confidence in a scholar of more learning than judgment, who undertook the superintendence of its publication, and let us forget the injuries which St. Croix himself forgot. The treatise was translated into German in 1790, and the translator suppressed all the additions which the author had disavowed. "Thus," said St. Croix, "my work is to be found in German rather than in French. After its publication in 1784," added he, "I pursued further inquiries, and collected many particulars for an enlarged and corrected edition; but all these materials were burnt or thrown away by Jourdan's soldiers, who seized my paternal dwelling and turned me out of it in 1791. I am now employed, as diligently as my situation and my health allow, in repairing that loss, in order to put a new edition to press as soon as possible. M. de V—— has altered and disfigured the former one in such a manner; as to make it very difficult to collect from that, those just results and consequences which should flow naturally from my inquiries. Entertaining no doubt about them himself, he seems to have considered all my labour as merely a vain

parade of erudition." It will gratify all who feel an interest in the advancement of learning, and in the fame of St. Croix, to know that a copy of the first edition of this work, marked with many corrections, erasures, and additions, was found among his papers after his decease; and that the literary friend to whom he left the charge of all his manuscripts, will fulfil a part of that honourable trust, by giving this second edition to the world with all possible dispatch.

"History of the Progress of the Naval Power of England:" originally published at Yverdon in 1782; the second edition at Paris, in 1786, two volumes duodecimo. The author at first designed only to examine the navigation-act, and its effects on the augmentation of the naval power of England; but this examination having obliged him to consider the state of the English marine before and after that act, (a law against which the publicists inveighed, without having duly and impartially weighed its motives and consequences,) he conceived and rapidly executed the plan of this work.

The first edition, though composed with precipitation, had great success; and there were even several piracies of it published. The author had, through a blameable complaisance for the editor, put his work to press before he had procured all the materials that were necessary for completing it; and besides this, as he himself said, on its publication he hardly knew it again, from its abounding with typographical errors: hence he readily complied with the general wish, by giving a new edition of it, rendered more complete and correct. The following quotation will shew in what respects he found it principally necessary to amend the first edition, and what he himself thought of the second. "Having come to Paris, I requested of the marshal de Castries, who was then minister of the marine, access to the papers of his office; and my request was very readily and obligingly granted. Though I did not make so much use of this permission as I ought to have done, yet I drew from that source several important documents; and with others, some letters of marshal Tourville, which I printed among the justificatory pieces of my new edition, and which are not its least ornaments. The work was corrected, very much augmented, and almost entirely re-written: I paid great attention to the style, and endeavoured to give it a rapidity and conciseness that should even strike

strike the critics. I spared no pains to introduce into the language, without betraying an affectation of coining new words, many terms that were necessary for the description of naval evolutions, but which hitherto had appeared only in the journals of seamen. I made every effort to render myself not only clear, but even easily intelligible, to those who knew little or nothing of naval affairs. But what cost me the most trouble was, to reconcile the different (and always contradictory) accounts of the belligerent powers. M. Mallet du Pan, in his newspaper, reproached me with having uniformly represented the engagements in a light too favourable to the French, and with being deficient in justice to the English. This censure is not absolutely without foundation; but though I thought it right to use some delicacy toward my countrymen, in order to prevent them from drawing none but discouraging conclusions from the facts that I related, I at least expressed myself in such a manner that persons of penetration might collect the truth from my statements. Exclusively of this however, the criticism of M. Mallet du Pan is erroneous in more than one respect; but after drawing up an answer to it, I suppressed this, from a fear of giving pain to that worthy man.—There has not been sufficient attention paid to the boldness with which I spoke of several events that were still recent, and had been hitherto described only in the style of a gazette. The first volume concludes with some remarks on the navigation-act; and the second, with others on the peace of 1763: the latter taken from a preceding publication of mine on that subject, but with alterations and additions. I venture to think that neither are contemptible. This second edition however met but little success. That it had errors, I am aware: the celebrated Andrea Doria, for example, is mentioned as having been present at the battle of Lepanto, whereas in fact it was his nephew, the former having died before that memorable action; I have also made some mistakes concerning king John of England, and messieurs Ker-saint; having supposed these latter to have been drowned with their father, though they were still living:—but these were not the causes of the indifference I speak of; for the public overlook much greater faults, without condemning a whole work for them. Its true source

was as follows: on the first appearance of the original edition, some unprincipled booksellers, struck with its title, published several piracies and imitations of it, of which they printed a great number, so that the shops were full of them; and hence the unfavourable opinion which the public formed of these wretched impositions, operated to the disadvantage of my second edition. Besides this, peace had been made with England three years before, and the nation thought no more of naval affairs." This whole passage is stamped with the characteristic simplicity, frankness, and candour, of St. Croix. The reader seems to hear this learned man opening his heart to a friend, and speaking of himself with the same freedom and unreservedness as if he spoke of a stranger.

"On the Ancient Federative Governments, and on the Legislation of Crete:" Paris, 1798, one volume octavo. This work consists of two memoirs which the author had read before the academy of belles-lettres, a short time previous to the suppression of that society. The purpose of the first, and most important of them, is, to prove that Greece never had any federative constitution till the period of the Achæan league; the other treated of the origin of the Cretans, their legislation, and the relation which the institutions of Sparta bore to those of Crete: both these discussions were accompanied with illustrations, in which the author handles several points of criticism and history with his usual skill and erudition. When this fine work appeared, France was hardly beginning to feel a little intermission from the rage of contending factions, and the arts and sciences could not even yet venture to anticipate more favourable days. "In such circumstances," says St. Croix, "why do I hazard a new publication? It is because, amidst the most unprosperous omens, we still continue attached to the habitual objects of our affections, and hope does not forsake even the man who tries to shut his heart against it. Nor can I, without ingratitude, quit the service of literature, to which I am indebted for a salutary consolation in these days of bitterness and grief."

Some thought they perceived, in this last work of St. Croix, marks of a disposition unfavourable to the existing government, or at least to what was then honoured with that appellation. "It is not so," said the author, in reply to in-sinuations

sinuations of this nature: "I have let facts speak for themselves; it is not my fault, if they should not agree with the ideas of certain persons. The reflections with which the mention of these facts is accompanied, spring naturally from the subject, are confined to no system, and were not written in favour of any party. There are those who have even censured me for shewing a predilection for republics. This is what always happens on publishing any work in a time of public troubles and faction, when impartiality is so rare that its existence is not believed."

All enlightened readers will, without hesitation, rank this last-mentioned work among those which unite erudition and

criticism with enlarged and judicious views of things, and which entitle the author to a place among the most esteemed publicists. In considering the particular time at which it appeared, it is impossible not to applaud the courage with which he brought the truth before the eyes of his countrymen, and recalled men of letters to the dignity and sacredness of their duties.

Many other important works of St. Croix must be here passed in total silence, a satisfactory account of them would swell this memoir too much. Few men of letters have equalled him in purity of views, indefatigable activity, extent of acquirements, and the talent of applying his knowledge usefully.

SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of Scarce and Curious Books.

"*A Description of the Persian Monarchy, now beinge, the Orientall Indyces, Isles, and other parts of the Greater Asia and Affrick.*" By Thomas Herbert, esq. London [1634], fol.

THESE Travels form a very curious volume, and were written by the Mr. Herbert who paid so much attention to king Charles I. in his latter moments; and who, in 1660, was advanced to the dignity of baronet.

The engraved title of the work, given above, is followed by a printed one somewhat different. The dedication is to Philip earl of Pembroke: and begins, "Good wine needs no bush: but this traveller wants a guide, and, as under age, a guardian too."

Mr. Herbert's Travels were begun in 1616. His descriptions of places in the earlier parts of the volume are short; but of Persia, the East Indies, and America, his accounts are full.

The following is the copy of "The Emperour of Persia's firman," to the English ambassador, in 1628:

"Abbas,

"The high and mighty starre, whose head is covered with the sun, whose motion is comparable to the aerial firmament, whose majesty is come from Asharaff, and hath dispatched the lord

ambassador of the English king: the command of the Great King is, that his followers shall bee conducted from our pallace of Cazbeen to Saway, and by the darragnod (or maior) of Saway, to the citie of Coom, and by the governour of Coom, vnto the citie of Cashan, &c. through all my territories. Faile not my command; I also command them a peaceable travaile.

"Sealed with a stampe of letters in inke."

At page 215 we have, "A Description of Sancta Helena."

"Saint Helena was so denominated by Juan de Noua, the Portugall, in regard he first discovered it on that saint's day.

"It is doubtfull whether it adhere to America or Afrique, the vast ocean bellying, on both sides, and almost equally; yet I imagine she inclines more to Afer than Vespusius.

"'Tis in circuit thirty English miles, of that ascent and height that 'tis oft invelped with clouds, from whom she receives moisture to fatten her: and as the land is very high, so the sea at the brinke of this ile is excessive deepe, and the ascent so immediate, that though the sea beat fiercely on her, yet can no ebbe nor flow be well perceived there.

"The water is sweet above, but running

ning downe and participating with the salt hills, taste brackish at his fall into the valleys, which are but two, and those very small, having their appellations from a lemmon tree above, and a ruined chappell placed beneath, built by the Spaniard, and delapidated by the Dutch. Their has been a village about it, lately depopulated from her inhabitants, by command from the Spanish king, for that it became an unlawfull magazine of seamen's treasure, in turning and returning out of both the Indies, whereby he lost both tribute and prerogative in apparant measure.

"Monuments of antique beings, nor other rarities, can be found here. You see all, if you view the ribs of an old carrick, and some broken pieces of her ordnance left their against the owner's good will or approbation: goats and hogs are the now dwellers, who multiply in great abundance, and (though unwillingly) afford themselves to hungry and sea-beaten passengers: it has store of partrich and guinea-hens, all which were brought thither by the honest Portugall, who now dare neither anchor there, nor owne their labours, lest the English, or Flemmings, question them.

"The ile is very even and delightful above, and gives a large prospect into the ocean. 'Tis a saying with the sea-men, a man there has his choice, whether he will breake his heart going up, or his necke coming downe, either wish bestowing more jocundity then comfort: and here we left buried our honest captain Andrew Evans."

The closing section of the volume is devoted to "A Discourse and Proofo that Madoc ap Owen Gwynedd first found out that Continent now called America." Having stated the probability, as well as various traditions, that the ancients were in some measure acquainted with the transatlantic world, Mr. Herbert repeats the celebrated passage in Seneca's Medea:

Venient annis
Secula seris, quibus Oceanus
Vincula rerum laxet, et ingens
Pateat tellus, Typhisque novos
Detegat orbes, nec sit terris

— Ultima Thule:

following it with some lines, supposed propheticall, of Taliessin: by whose verses prince Madoc appears to have been induced to go upon his voyage of discovery.

He is said to have left his country in the year 1170; and at last to have de-

scribed land in the gulph of Mexico, "not farre from Florida." Having effected a settlement, he returned to Wales, leaving a hundred and twenty persons behind him. Having engaged some more of his countrymen to accompany him, he is stated to have made a second voyage; and to have remained with his followers for the rest of their lives, in the New World. All intercourse having been broken off, and broils ensuing in their native country, they and their expedition are supposed to have been alike forgotten. On this story, it will be remembered, Mr. Southey has founded his poem.

"*A Treatise of Religion and Learning, and of Religious and Learned Men. Consisting of Six Books. The two first treating of Religion and Learning; the four last of Religious, or Learned Men, in an Alphabetical Order. A Work seasonable for these Times, wherein Religion and Learning have so many Enemies.*" By Edward Leigh, Master of Arts, of Magdalen Hall, in Oxford. London [1656]. fol.

Of the different books of which this work is composed, the four last, it will be easily perceived, at the present day, must be the most interesting. We select from them a few anecdotes of well-known characters.

"*R. Benjamin*, a famous Jewish geographer. His Hebrew Itinerary is published, cum versione et notis Constantini L'Empereur.—*Vide ejus Epist. Dedicat.*

"He was a Spaniard, and died in the year a nato Christo 1173, in that very year wherein he returned from his voyage."

"*Trajanus Boccalinus.*

"Sir Isaac Wake called his Collections of Pernassus, the first satyre in prose; and master Selden said, he would rather lose any humane book in his study then that."

"*Sir Thomas Bodlie*, a great scholar and prudent statish.

"His parents were rather good then great. What liberal education they bestowed on him, he shows in his own Life, written in English, by himself, which is put into Latine by Dr. Hackwell, and is in Oxford library. He living in the troublesome times of queen Mary, his parents took him beyond sea.

"At Geneva he heard Beroaldus for Greek; Cevalerius for Hebrew; in divinity, Calviu and Beza.

"He

"He was very skillfull in the Oriental tongues. *Linguarum Orientalium callentissimus vir* Thomas Bodlæus. Drus. Not. in Tetragram. He was the great founder of our famous Oxford library, which is therefore called *Bibliotheca Bodleiana*. He gave many Hebrew books to the library, and was employed in many honourable embassies to the kings of France and Denmark, the Iantgrave of Hesse, the duke of Brunswick, the states of Holland.

"He gave for his arms three crowns, with this inscription, *Quarta perennis erit.*"

Philip de Commynes, knight, was born at Commynes, a town in Flanders.

"In his youth he served Charles, duke of Burgundy, and afterwards Lewis, the eleventh of that name, king of France, who employed him in his weightiest and secretest affairs. The French tongue he spake perfectly and eloquently; the Italian, Dutch, and Spanish, reasonably well.

"He hath written the history of France under Lewis XI., and Charles VIII. his sonne.

"He was the spectator and actor of his history.

"Nothing more grieved him, then that in his youth he was not trained up in the Latin tongue, which his misfortune he often bewailed. The emperour Charles V., and Francis I. king of France, made so great account of this history, that the emperour caried it continually about with him, and the king was much displeased with the publishing thereof.

"He, in his history, dived so farre into, and writ so plainly of, the greatest affairs of state, that queen Catharine de Medicis used to say, that he had made as many hereticks in state-policy, as Luther had done in religion."

Fr. Costerus.

"Our bishop Hall met with him in his travels; he saith thus of him: More teasty then subtile, and more able to wrangle then satisfie.

"His *Enchiridion Controversiarum* is most commended."

Sir Thomas Elyot.

"He hath written a book called, *The Governour*, his Castle of Health.

"For his learning in all kinde of knowledge, he brought much honour to all the nobility of England. He told me he had a work in hand, which he nameth *De Rebus Memorabilibus Angliæ*, which I trust we shall see in print shortly, and

for the accomplishment of that book he had read and perused over many old monuments of England."—*Ascham's Toxophilus*, p. 28.

"Josephus Judaicus clarissimus *Judaeorum Historicus*. Ful. Miscel. l. ii. c. 3. most learned in the Greek and Hebrew.

"He is a diligent historian; yet since he wrote the antiquities of his own nation, with an intention to communicate them to others, he described them as stately as he could; and when he thought the simplicity of the Scripture did not suffice to the commendation of things done among the Hebrews, he invented and added many things himself: therefore, in those things he is to be prudently read, lest he deceive the unwary reader. This fault, Luther, on Gen. 34, and Rivet, on Exod. 2. and Chamier and others, tax him with.—*Vide Cornel. a Lap. in Gen. xxix. and in Numb. c. ii. v. 34.*

"There was a Jew in latter times, who, out of the true Josephus translated into Latin by Rufinus, (he himself understanding no Greek,) and Hegesippus (or rather Ambrose) his Latine history of the destruction of Jerusalem, set out an Hebrew history under the false name of Joseph Ben-Gorion, whom he thought to be the same with Josephus the historian, for whom he would be taken. The epitome of this Hebrew history is entitled, *Josiphon*, whence the name of Josippus was taken up."

John Whitgift, archbishop of Canterbury.

"He had an uncle called Robert Whitgift, abbot of the monastery of Wellow, in Lincolnshire, who, teaching divers young gentlemen, took like pains also with him. In which time, (as he was pleased often to remember,) he heard his uncle the abbot say, that they, and their religion, could not long continue, because, (said he) I have read the whole Scripture over and over, and could never finde therein, that our religion was founded by God. And for proof of his opinion, the abbot would alledge that saying of our Saviour, *Matth. xv. 13.* Every plant which my heavenly Father hath not planted, shall be rooted out.

"He never preached, but he first wrote his notes in Latine, and afterward kept them during his life.

"There were several writings between him and Thomas Cartwright, about the ceremonies."

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

MR. PITT'S PLAN OF REFORM. •

I. **T**O extinguish by purchase, on the voluntary surrender of those interested in them, thirty-six of the most decayed boroughs.

II. To add, in consequence, seventy-two members to the county representation.

III. In case of any future purchase to be made in like manner of any borough, beyond the thirty-six, either at present decayed, or which hereafter should become so, the right of representation of such borough to be transferred to the unrepresented large towns which should express a desire of exercising such right.

IV. That copyholders be added to the county elective body.

On these grounds, he moved to bring in a bill to amend the representation of the people in parliament.

After a debate, the motion was negatived:

Ayes 174

Noes 248

422

Majority against the motion 74; or above one sixth of the whole number.

RHETORICAL ACCENTUATION.

The analogy between musical and rhetorical tone or accentuation, has been beautifully illustrated in a late number.

The same principle was recognised by antiquity; and is stated by Dionysius Halicarnassensis, a great critic and historian of the Augustan era, who, at the same time, observes on the coalescence both of the grave and acute tones in the circumflex. This is a circumstance which indeed depends on their nature; the circumflex vowels being formed by the coalescence of two short vowels, or a short and long vowel, and partaking of the tones of each.

Our long vowels, particularly *e, i,* and *o* long, partake of this property very largely; the knowledge and use of which are of no little practical importance, particularly in music.

Dionysius says, the melody of speech is measured very nearly by one interval, called the diapente; and is neither raised above three tones and a semi-tone to the acute, nor descends lower toward the grave; yet notwithstanding, every particle of speech is not pronounced with the same tone; but some with the acute, some with the grave; and some have both

tones, the acute and grave coalescing on the same syllable, which we call the circumflex.

On these long accented, and especially if at the same time emphatic, syllables, two or more notes may properly fall. Divisions, slides of the voice, sometimes in impassioned passages, sudden and large intervals; at others, appoggiaturas, as the vehement and sublime, or the soft, delicate, and tender request. And this, like the other secrets of his wonderful art, was well known to Handel, who is alike to be studied for astonishing greatness, and for the most refined beauties.

THE QUINCUNX.

The quincunx arrangement of the Roman legions in battle, is most completely confirmed by a passage in the Georgics, where it is compared to the mode recommended of planting trees. Indeed, I fear this part of the Roman tactics, which made their ranks so easy to open and to unite, in every form of combination which the exigencies of battle might require, either for attack, for rallying with accumulative progression of strength, or for retreat (*facilis dividente in quacunque velis partes, facilis jungenti*) has been too successfully adopted by our great opponent.

PASQUINADE.

Giovanni Bona of Mondovi, was created cardinal in 1669 by pope Clement IX. At the death of this pontiff it was suggested to confer the tiara on his creature. The statue of Pasquin exhibited on the occasion this epigraph:

Papa bona sarebbe un solecismo.

WRITERS ON THE PLEASURES OF THE PALATE.

Sancho blesses the man who invented sleep; Lam for blessing those who invented the positive pleasures. And so thought Hortensio Lando, a physician of Milan, who flourished in the sixteenth century; and who published *Un Catalogo degli Inventori delle cose che si mangiano, e delle bevande che oggidì s'usano*. This catalogue of the inventors of nice dishes has not been re-edited at the expense of any one corporation in christendom. Bengt Bergius the Swede, who published in the ensuing century on dainties, does not so much as quote the work of his predecessor; and yet the catalogue of the writers he does quote, exceeds forty pages.

SACRED DRAMAS.

A Jewish poet, named Ezechiel, says Grotius, wrote in Greek the first sacred dramas.

PARACHUTES.

The inventor of parachutes was John Baptist Daute, of Perugia, who used to make experiments on the art of flying by the side of lake Thrasimene, and who many times succeeded in sailing from a rock through the air to a considerable distance. After falling many times into the water, he attempted, on the marriage of count Bartolomeo Alviani, to exhibit his skill over land; and threw himself in a feathered garb, and with spreading wings, off the pinnacle of the church. But alas! his parachute lost its balance; he fell on hard ground, and broke his thigh. It was some triumph of science not to die on the spot. Pity excited interest in his behalf. He was invited to Venice as professor of mathematics, and died there at forty years of age.

ACOLYTES.

Were the acolytes in the temple of Jerusalem, called by the names of angels; so that, although the lads who officiated were changed, the same name remained to him who stood in the same place? How else can we account for such expressions, as that the Lord sitteth between the cherubim; that Michael stands at his right hand, Gabriel at his left, Uriel before him, and Raphael behind him? (See Basnage *Histoire des Juifs*, c. ix.) And in the false gospel, *De Nativitate Mariæ*, the writer of which knew, and intended to observe, the costume of the place and time, the Virgin is said to have been educated in the temple, and to have known the several angels by their faces. *Virgo, quæ jam angelicos bene noverat vultus.*

LEMONS.

Theophrastus, who studied under Plato and Aristotle, says of lemons (*Hist. Plant.* iv. c. 4.) that they were cultivated for their fragrance, not for their taste; that the peel was laid up with garments to preserve them from moths; and that the juice was administered by physicians to cure a bad breath. Virgil in his second *Georgic*, (v. 131.) describes agreeably the lemon-tree.

Pliny mentions (*lib. xii. c. 3.*) the use of lemon-juice as an antidote; but says that the fruit, from its austere taste, was not eaten.

Plutarch, who flourished within a generation of Pliny, witnessed the introduction of lemons at the Roman tables: Juba, king of Mauritania, was the first who exhibited them at his dinners. (See Casaubon's *Animadversions* on the *Deipnosophists* of Athenæus, p. 163.) And Athenæus introduces Democritus, (*Athen. l. c. p. 63.*) as not wondering that old people made wry mouths at the taste of lemons; for, adds he, in my grandfather's time, they were never set upon table. And to this day the Chinese, who grow the fruit, do not apply it (*Prevost*, vol. vi. p. 455,) to culinary purposes.

The great use of lemons began with the introduction of sugar, which is said to have resulted from the conquest of Sicily by the Arabs in the ninth century. Sestini, in his letters from Sicily and Turkey, (*liv. ii. p. 181*), thinks, that the best sorts of lemon, and the best sorts of sherbet, were derived from Florence by the Sicilians. Probably Rome continued, even in the dark ages, to be the chief seat of luxury and refinement; and had domesticated the art of making lemonade, before either Messina or Florence.

In Madagascar (*Flacourt*, p. 42.) slices of lemon are broiled, and eaten with salt.

Pomet (*Histoire generale des drogues*, vol. i. p. 266,) gives the preference over all others to the lemons of Madeira. But, according to Ferrarius, there grows at the Cape a sweet lemon, to which he gives the name *Incomparabilis*.

EFFICACY OF A PUN.

A member of parliament having brought in a bill that required an amendment, which was denied him by the house, he frequently repeated "that he thirsted to mend his bill." At length another member arose and addressed the speaker, humbly moving "that as the honourable member who spoke last thirsted so very much, he might be allowed to mend his draught." This put the house into good humour, and his petition was granted.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ODE.

EK TOY AAKAIOT.

ΤΕΙ ΜΕΝ ὁ ΖΕΥς, ἐν δ' ὄργανοι μέγας
 ΧΕΙΜΩΝ, ΠΕΠΑΓΑΣΙΝ δ' ὕδατων ῥοαί.
 ΚΑΘΕΛΛΕ ΤΟΝ ΧΕΙΜΩΝ, ΕΠΙ ΜΕΝ ΤΙΘΕΙς
 ΠΥρ. ἐν δὲ κίβρας αἶνον ἀφείδως
 ΜΕΛΙΧΡΟΝ.

FROM ALCÆUS.

EXALTED Jove, with angry frown,
 Impetuous hurls the torrent down;
 The gathering clouds majestic roll
 Their spreading glooms from pole to pole;
 Now, wildly hurrying, tempest-driven,
 Deform the smiling front of heaven;
 While raging oceans sounds from far
 The din of elemental war.
 Despise old Winter's chilling ire;
 Pile loftier still the cheering fire;
 And let the golden bowl go round,
 With generous wine profusely crown'd:
 The golden bowl, whose nectar'd stream
 Shall fire each eye with pleasure's beam.

Painswick.

K.

ON ELIZA HILL, OF BOSTON,

A BEAUTIFUL CHILD, WHO DIED SUD-
 DENLY, AT THE AGE OF ELEVEN
 YEARS.

BENEATH a father's watchful eye,

A mother's fostering care,
 Eliza, in the bloom of youth,
 Shone fairest of the fair.

The playful kid, that lightly bounds,
 And vaults in airy space,
 Could not more innocence display,
 Or fascinating grace.

Her heavenly features, sylphid form,
 Drew each admiring gaze;
 Her virtues, opening into day,
 Promis'd meridian blaze.

Death, in his silent, sad career,
 Beheld this beauteous prize:
 "Art thou a child of earth," he cried,
 "Or daughter of the skies?"

Unseen, he stretch'd his icy hand,
 And wav'd it o'er her head;
 Then gently smote—but at his touch
 The vital spirit fled.

(Just so the early blossom fades,
 When Winter's ling'ring pace
 Checks the impatient step of spring,
 Benumb'd in his embrace.)

Death stood amaz'd: and ah! too late,
 Would have recall'd the stroke:
 But Death himself was powerless here,
 Nor could the deed revoke.

"And wast thou, then, of mortal clay,
 And cast in human mould?"
 The pallid parent's anguish'd shriek
 The truth too plainly told.*

* The father, on coming down stairs, found
 is child lifeless at the foot of the staircase.

But mourn not thus, with fruitless woe,
 The lovely spirit freed;
 She, who an angel but appear'd,
 An angel is indeed.

M. A. M.

THE STORM,

AN IRREGULAR DESCRIPTIVE ODE;

BY JOSEPH COTTLE.

BY this huge crag of granite high,
 Dark-frowning o'er the subject tide,
 I gaze upon the evening sky;
 I mark the circling waters wide:
 Nature, that for ever shines
 Transcendent in august simplicity,
 Now in all her grace reclines
 Upon the bosom of the sea:
 And to complete the magic sight
 Of forms divine, and colours bright,
 The radiant clouds around her head
 A fair and glowing mantle spread;
 Whilst the young waves, with light'ning
 glance,
 O'er their sleeping parents dance;
 And from the stream,
 In fancy's dream,
 (Where, mid heaven's concentrated ray,
 They wanton with the parting day)
 A vast and fiery column rise,
 Faith-like, pointing to the skies.

While poring on the prospect far,
 Each object waking new delight;
 I view the first faint evening star,
 Leading on the train of Night.
 To charm the eye, to sooth the ear,
 New sounds are heard, new forms appear;
 The happy billows sport around,
 With foam or floating sea-weeds crown'd,
 And to the beach direct their way
 In long and undisturb'd array.
 Far as the eye can trace,
 In slow and solemn pace,
 To this inhospitable shore,
 (Whose rocks and fearful caverns roar,
 E'en from the plaintive zephyr's murmur-
 ing sound,)

With undiverted course they throng,
 And bear their buoyant spoils along;
 Where having cast them, with a proud
 disdain,

Again they seek the main,
 And plunge into the depth of night pro-
 found.

Upon the utmost verge of ocean,
 A homeward-destin'd bark appears;
 Tho' sailing fast, so slow its motion,
 It emblems life's departing years:
 What transport in yon vessel dwells,
 Whilst, gazing on his native shore,
 The seaman's anxious bosom swells,
 With ecstasies unknown before!
 Exultant now he waves his hand;
 He bids the friendly gale arise,
 And bear him swifter to the land
 That he has ever call'd the pride
 Of earth, in her dominion wide,

But

But which (by absence taught) he now
doth idolize.

While the strain'd canvas courts the breeze,
His bosom labours with delight,
And pleasures dance before his sight,

As thus, with frantic joy, the port he sees:
Tho' sailing o'er the ocean green,
With many a rolling wave between,
Disdaining space, he speaks! he hears!
Reality's long train appears!—

He presses to his heart the maid
Who, to salute her lover, flies;

Or rushes through the green-wood shade,
Where his low cot of comfort lies;
The faithful wife, with triumph proud,
The hearty welcome pours aloud,

Whilst his young children clasp his knee,
And weep and smile, and smile and weep,
That from the dangers of the deep
Their long-lost sire they see.

Orb of glory, to the west
Thou spreadest fast thy stately form,
In robes of dazzling amber drest,
Whilst starting from their bed of rest
Th' imperious night-winds rouse the slum-
bering storm:

Yet, as the clouds erect their throne
In one dark corner of the sky,
And deep portentous voices moan
Upon the gale that whistles by;
O'er the vext and boundless tide
Sun-beams still delight to play;
And the fair departing day

In silent grandeur sends its lustre wide.
Earthly pageants, veil your head;
Here behold, mid floods of light,
Heaven his gorgeous pinions spread;
Streaming fire, and liquid gold;
That, as they change beneath the sight,
New and nobler forms unfold.

Thou watry world, tho' grateful to our eyes
Whilst the rich clouds of eve illumine thy
breast,

Say, art thou not a monster in disguise
That know'st no mercy, and that feel'st no
rest?

Do not the smiles upon thy brow presiding,
Destruction's syren toils unceasing form?
Is not that wrath which now appears subsi-
ding,

Th' illusive prelude to some fiercer storm?
With thirst insatiate evermore,
Dost thou not feast on human gore,

Laughing exultant o'er thy savage meal?
Amid the winds that from thee fly,
I hear the drowning seaman's cry,

In plaintive sounds, which lion hearts might
feel.

Abhorrent fiend, to thee are dear
The orphan and the widow's tear!
When didst thou stay thy foaming wave,
The shipwreck'd mariner to save,
Who, pendant from some jutting crag, espied
Beneath, the terrors of thy flood?
When didst thou listen to the cry
Of helpless, sinking misery,

That, stemming thy relentless tide,
Sought the near shore where safety beckoning
stood?

Ah, what a change is here!

Fill'd with terror and amaze,
The scene grows darker as I gaze,
The fury of the deep is near.
Whilst clouds the firmament o'ercast,
The sun hath left the western sky;
And, sailing on the stormy blast,
The vent'rous sea-birds hurrying home-
ward fly.

The waves, that late in frolic play'd,
Are now with tenfold wrath array'd,
Darting quick flashes from their thousand
eyes!

With anger heighten'd by the wind,
Tha' fain their giant limbs would bind,
When to fierce strife the heavens and ocean
rise.

Lo! sounding their defiance far,
The ancient rivals rush to war:
No common vengeance round is hurl'd;
Sphere with sphere, and world with world.
Dreadful in unavailing ire,
Th' indignant winds awhile retire;
Whilst the proud victor gazes round
For some new foe, on whom to pour his
rage.

That other foe he now hath found:
See, the combatants engage!
Ocean, collecting all his might,
With earth proclaims a baneful fight,
And with inebriate reel assaults the shore;
Earth, that many a shock hath stood
From wrathful sky, and stormy flood,
Smiles in her craggy strength, and braves his
deaf'ning roar.

No friendly moon, no stars appear:
From dreams of death, roused by the stormy
tide,

The demons of the tempest ride
Triumphant through the dark and troubled
air;

Or, hand in hand,
A ghastly band,
Whilst the sinking wretch they spy,
With their songs of ecstasy
Pace the ocean-beaten strand.

To swell the horrors of the night,
Lightnings flash their forked light,
Quenching their fervour in the boisterous
main.

Again! again!
And what a sound
Burst in lengthen'd peals around!
Tho' fears, that spring from nature, move my
soul,

Terrific pleasures on that voice await.
Ye unseen powers, prolong the strains
sublime,
Allied to neither earth nor time,
Which raise within me, as through heaven
they roll,
The thought in shadows dress'd, unutter-
ably great.

When the elements conspire
To sweep their deep and awful lyre,
The rattling thunders, as they fly,
Complete the dreadful harmony.

Pity, whither art thou flown?

Hast thou left this stormy scene,
For rivers smooth, and meadows green,
Where Peace delights to rear her halcyon
throne?

Hither haste, thou being dear;
A sight, a moving sight is here:
The bark that long hath borne the beating
wave,

And now beholds her haven near,
Trembles o'er the yawning grave:
Fly to succour, fly to save!

Amid the ravings of the gale,
Fitful calls, upon thee, sail;
The warning gun, that doleful sound,
Speaks, till with the tempest drown'd.

The storm increases. By the light
Of heaven's fierce radiance, I behold
The mariner, once brave and bold,
Chain'd steadfast to the deck, in strange
affright

Through distraction's starting tear,
They view their wives and children dear,
Whom they had fondly hoped ere long to
greet

With all a husband's, all a father's joy;
And taste domestic comforts sweet,
That end of all their toil, without alloy.
But now, (whilst those they love, rejoice
In the bless'd interview at hand,
And every heart, and every voice,

Already hails them to their native land,)
They mark th' unruly sails disdain
The weak controul of mortal rein,
Dissever'd, on the blast they see them ride,
Then sink in the conflicting tide.

Whilst languid hope points to one glimm'ring
beam,

Forebodings stern disclose their wretched
state;

They view the sails plunged in the raging
stream,

And read their own inevitable fate.

The lightnings, as they flash, display
The fatal shore to which they onward
drive;

In vain with destiny they onward strive,
Whilst Ocean fierce invokes his coming prey.
Now swifter borne before the hurrying blast,
(Their last brave anchor vainly cast)

They view, dismay'd, the white waves glare
at hand,

Roaring o'er the rocky strand.

To the near cliffs their course they urge,

In dark funereal terrors drest;

Ere long, and in the wrathful surge,

(Tho' Mercy's cry
Rend earth and sky,)

Each palpitating heart must rest.

Still nearer now the vessel draws;

Fear suspends their labouring breath:

A horrid pause!

One moment more,

The strife is o'er.

Heard you that shriek? It was the shriek of
death.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MARCH.

*** As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid,) and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.*

ARTS, FINE.

TWENTY Picturesque Views of the Parochial Churches of London, by W. Pearson. Elephant 4to. 11. 1s. royal folio, 11. 5s.

Twelve Views for the Illustration of London, drawn and etched by F. Nash, 4to. 7s.

A View of Carrax Conduits, Oxford, drawn and engraved by Blake. 1s. 6d.

The Italian School of Design. Selected from the collection of William Young Ottley, F. S. A. No. 3. 11. 1s.

Architectural Decoration. By Gaetano Landi. No. 1. 11. 11s. 6d. coloured, 15s. plain.

BIOGRAPHY.

An Historical and Critical Essay on the Life of Petrarch, with a Translation of a few of his Sonnets. By Alexander Fraser Tytler, Lord Woodhouselee. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Life of Admiral Lord Nelson, K. B. from his Lordship's MSS. abridged from the quarto edition. By the Rev. J. S. Clarke, and John McArthur, esq. 8vo. 16s.

Memoirs of the Life of Peter Daniel Huet, Bishop of Avranches, written by himself. Translated from the original Latin, with notes, biographical and critical, by John Aikin, M. D. 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 1s.

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The History of Spain, from the earliest period to the close of 1809. By John Bigland, 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 1s.

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VARIETIES

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

DR. WILLIAM MULLER, Lieutenant of the Royal German Engineers, and late First Public Teacher of the Military Sciences at the University of Gottingen, and author of several works on Military and Mathematical Sciences, published in Germany and France, has in the press a work entitled, the Elements of the Art of War; containing the established and approved modern principles of the theory and practice of the military sciences, relating to the arrangement, organization, maintenance, and expences of an army; theoretical and practical field, and permanent fortifications, and theoretical and practical tactics; together with logistics and cambramétation, the strategie, or the dialectics of war, and the conduct and management of armies, and military politics: illustrated by notices of the most famous battles, the most remarkable sieges, and other celebrated and memorable operations; and about One Hundred Maps and Plans. In three volumes. Dedicated by special permission to his Majesty. This work will be particularly distinguished, by being a complete Cyclopedia of the Art of War, and all sciences relating to it; as well as by numerous abstracts from foreign and English works on these sciences, by the Plans of about Seventy of the most famous Battles fought since the year 1672, and by short but correct notices and criticisms on those battles, and all other celebrated operations since that year.

Previous to the appearance of this large work, there will be published a Grammar of the Art of War, on the same plan as the Grammars of Geography, Commerce, History, Law, Geometry, and Philosophy, which have already met with so favourable a reception.

On the 24th of February, at an auction in the capital, there was sold a Greek manuscript, collected by one of his majesty's foreign ministers, at the island of Patmos, in the Archipelago. It is a folio volume, in appropriate classical binding, vellum, with rich gold Ionic border, and gilt edges, and contains upwards of seven hundred and eighty pages, on cotton paper; with, generally, twenty-nine lines of text, in a two-inch margin on each page; illustrated by

about sixty illuminated figures. The principal title is, ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΤ ΠΕΡΙ ΜΗΧΑΝΗΜΑΤΩΝ, which is followed by several treatises on similar subjects, by other writers. Concerning the first author, Lempriere, in his Classical Dictionary says, "Athenæus was a Roman general, in the age of Gallienus, who is supposed to have written a book on military engines." In Fabricii Bibliotheca Græca, vol. v. the title of this book stands No. 143 in the catalogue of Greek manuscripts belonging to the royal Neapolitan library. This manuscript is written in three different hands, but all fair, and thus dated at the end: "Finished on 7 May, 1545." But the characters at the beginning evidently denote an antiquity of at least a century anterior to that date; and it will doubtless occur to the recollection of the learned, that the late Porson pronounced Greek manuscripts of that age to be equal to Latin works of the ninth century. On the first page is written, in more modern Greek, "This present book belongs to the God-trodden mountain Sinai." The sum for which it was sold was sixty-one guineas.

The Rev. WILLIAM BOWDEN proposes publishing by subscription, in ten volumes quarto, a literal translation of the whole of Domesday Book, with the modern names of places adapted as far as possible to those in the record. An index will be given to each county, and a glossary with the last volume. Any one volume may be subscribed for separately.

Mr. JESSE FOOT is preparing for publication, the Lives of the late ANDREW ROBINSON BOWES, esq.—and his wife the Countess of STRATHMORE.

A new edition of Dr. RUSSELL's History of Modern Europe, continued to the Treaty of Amiens, by Dr. COOTE, will be published in a few days.

Mr. B. STOCKER, apothecary to Guy's Hospital, has in the press, the New London Pharmacopœia, enlarged from the last Edinburgh and Dublin Pharmacopœia, and reduced to one common nomenclature, with an appendix of the genera and species of the different articles of their materia medica.

Dr. MACLEAN will shortly publish an Inquiry

Inquiry into the origin, early signs, nature, causes, and cure, of hydrothorax, with several interesting cases.

Mr. CHARLES A. ELTON has in the press, in a foolscap 8vo volume, *Tales of Romance*, with other poems.

Mr. SAMUEL PROUT will shortly publish the first number of the *Relics of Antiquity, or Remains of Ancient Structures*, with other vestiges of early times in Great Britain, etched from drawings by himself, and accompanied with descriptive sketches.

Mr. F. W. L. STOCKDALÈ is about to publish a series of etchings, in imitation of the original sketches, from picturesque subjects in the county of Kent, with explanatory descriptions.

Mr. STEPHEN PASQUIER has issued proposals for publishing in a quarto volume, with copper-plates; engraved by means of the author's newly-invented machines and tools, a new system, called *Neography*, in which he has attempted to simplify and bring to one common standard, all the various modes of writing and printing, used among the several nations of the earth, with a view to assist commerce, facilitate correspondence, and open an easier intercourse to the diffusion of knowledge, the fine arts, and civilisation.

A Literary and Philosophical Society has just been established in the populous village of Hackney. It consists of three classes, none of which is limited: 1. Ordinary members who contribute to the funds, enjoy the use of the books, &c. 2. Honorary members, consisting of such gentlemen whose association may reflect honour on the society, and whose opinion of the labours of its members may be such as to impress them with sentiments of respect for this mark of regard. 3. Those whose attachment to literature may entitle them to become members, but whose finances would prevent their contributing to the subscriptions for the support of the society. To these last, the library will be open gratis. It is intended that the meetings on Tuesday evenings shall be principally occupied by literary conversations, and reading such papers on scientific or literary subjects, as the society may be favoured with. The subjects for conversation, or books for the library, are to comprehend the mathematics, natural philosophy and history, chemistry, polite literature, antiquities, civil history, biography, questions of general law and policy, commerce, and the arts; but religion, the

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practical branches of the law and physic, British politics, and indeed all politics of the day, shall be deemed prohibited subjects. The purchase of philosophical instruments, and patronizing lectures on philosophical subjects, form part of the plan of this society. The subscription is fixed at one guinea per annum for ordinary members, and the last Monday in March is appointed for the annual general meeting of the society.

A new edition, revised, corrected, and enlarged, of the *Pocket Encyclopædia, or Miscellaneous Selections of Useful Knowledge*; originally compiled by Mr. GUY, of the Military College, Marlow, is preparing for the press, and will be published with all convenient speed. It will be illustrated with engravings, and with references to the best printed authorities.

Mr. PEACOCK, the classical author of a poem on the Ruins of Palmyra, has a new work in a state of great forwardness, it is a lyrical poem in two parts, entitled *The Genius of the Thames*.

A *Gazetteer of England and Wales*, by THOMAS POTTS, closely printed in octavo, will shortly be published, illustrated by maps.

A new edition of the *Ambulator*, in a Tour twenty-five miles round London, is preparing for the press. Any corrections, additions, or hints for its improvement, will be received by the publisher.

Mr. BYERLEY (the translator of Machiavelli's *Prince*, is preparing for the press a novel, in three large volumes, under the title of "*The White Ladies, or Memoirs of the Ingrain Family, a Worcestershire story.*" He is also editing, "*Letters from India,*" being the genuine correspondence of a family of high rank at Calcutta, with their relations in England, from 1805 to 1809; embellished with a view of Calcutta, from a drawing by IMOFFATT. Both the above works will be published on the 1st of June next.

The Rev. HENRY ROWE, rector of Ringshall, Suffolk, a lineal descendant of the celebrated poet of that name, has in the press, *Fables in Verse*, in one large octavo volume, embellished with thirty beautiful engravings in wood.

A volume of *Tales*, original and translated, from the Spanish, illustrated with eight wood engravings, will soon make its appearance.

In the press and speedily will be published the third part of Mr. CRABB's *Preceptor and his Pupils*, containing an etymological

mological and analytical elucidation of synonymous words in the English language.—Also a new edition of his German and English Dialogues; and of Extracts from the best German Authors for Translating into English.

MR. PARKINSON has withdrawn the Introduction to the Knowledge of Fossils, announced at the end of the first volume of Organic Remains of a Former World, considering its publication as entirely superseded by Mr. MARTIN's excellent systematic outlines of the same subject.—The third volume of Organic Remains is in considerable forwardness.

A correspondent of the Philosophical Journal states, that camphor is contained in considerable proportion in the seeds of caraway: 1lb. of seed yielding about 4 ounces of oil, and $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce of camphor.

About twelve months ago, several meetings of the gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood of Bradford, in Yorkshire, whose sentiments were favourable to the promotion of science, resolved to form themselves into a society, to be called the "Literary and Philosophical Society of Bradford," and adopted rules for its government. Suitable apartments have been procured; and a small, though valuable, collection of books in various branches of natural history and philosophy, has been purchased.

A society has been lately formed at Liverpool, for preventing wanton cruelty to brute animals. At their first general meeting they appointed a committee to prepare an account of the objects of the society, and of the modes which they might deem best fitted to secure the accomplishment of those objects; and this committee accordingly presented a report, of which the following is the substance: "The great object of the society is, to meliorate the state of brute animals, by preventing those sufferings which they unnecessarily experience at the hand of man. Your committee judge that you may aim to accomplish this object in two ways: 1. By the exercise of coercion with respect to those who are guilty of cruelty to brute animals; 2. By the diffusion of such principles and feelings as shall be incompatible with the existence of that spirit whence cruelty to animals originates. The coercion exercised may be of three sorts; that of the laws, that of shame, and that of individual discounte-

nance. For one of the species of cruelty towards brute animals, existing in this town, (we mean the overloading of carter's horses) the law has provided a remedy. All that your committee, therefore, judge to be needful for the removal of this evil, is the due enforcement of the law.—The sense of shame may, they think, be turned to good account in the service of this society. A man may be perfectly indifferent to the sufferings of brute animals, who may, nevertheless, dread that the public should talk of his cruelty. Your committee propose, therefore, that a committee be appointed for the purpose of enquiring into reported cases of cruelty, and of publishing the accounts of them (when the facts are well established) in the papers of the day. They recommend that your statements should wear an official form; the credit which they would receive would be proportioned, of course, to the opinion entertained by the public of your reporting committee. Cases of a most flagitious nature might occasionally occur, in which it might be advisable to publish the names of the parties: in general, however, your committee think that this step would not be requisite.—Individual discountenance may be manifested in different ways: in every mode in which such discountenance can be given by you, severally, to acts of cruelty, in every such mode do your committee recommend that it be shewn. But what they would particularly recommend to you at this time, as applying an especial remedy to particular evils which they have in view, is discountenance in the way of trade. There are some tradesmen, as your committee think, whose very gain is derived from brute animals, who are frequently or habitually careless respecting the sufferings of their beasts; and of some of whom it may be said, that the misery of the beasts subjected to them, is almost a necessary result of their peculiar mode of conducting their business. Your committee suggest to you, in your individual capacities, that where you have occasion to employ tradesmen of such classes, the consideration of the manner in which different individuals among them treat their beasts, should have great weight with you in your decision, as to which of those tradesmen you employ. They think too, that where fair occasions occur, the ground of preference should be distinctly stated; otherwise that con-

nexion

nexion may not be observed between the offence and the consequence, the observation of which is necessary to the securing of its full operation to your conduct.—The abuses which have appeared to your committee to be most prevalent in this town, and to call for the most immediate attention, and to which they would apply some of the above-stated principles of redress, are those practised by carters and by butchers. Concerning carters, they have told you that they mean, at the close of this report, to submit to you a resolution. The cruelties of butchers are displayed, chiefly when they are driving their beasts into or through the town. One of your committee saw a sheep with one of its horns torn out of the socket, stated by the populace to have been beaten or wrested out by the driver. The practice of cutting the heel-tendons of sheep before they enter the town, in order that the drivers may have less trouble with them in passing through the streets (a practice, the alleged necessity for which would be removed by the employing of a larger number of drivers) is, your committee have reason to believe, by no means uncommon. Such things call, as they conceive, for the marked animadversion of those who are desirous to lessen the sufferings of brute animals; and, in their present uncertainty of the disposition of the law as to such practices, your committee do strongly recommend it to the individuals of this society, to shew their disapprobation of those who perpetrate or authorise them, by withholding from them their support in the way of trade.—The other part of their plan, viz. the diffusion of such a spirit as should be incompatible with the spirit of cruelty to animals, might be effected by publishing, in a cheap form, books inculcating principles of gentleness towards the brute part of the creation. In this mode, they conceive that great good might be done, especially by the influence produced on the minds of the young.—It appears especially desirable, that whilst you set forth to the public a definition of your objects, you should also give some pledge as to the spirit of your future proceedings. They would propose, therefore, that you should, from the very beginning, disclaim all those mean and deceptive arts, by which men often gain intelligence; all encouragement to eaves-droppers, to creeping enquirers, to men who wear the semblance of friendship in order that they

may the more effectually betray. They propose also, that, in animadverting on the abuses which may be brought to light around you, you should not confine your remarks to the *poor*. The duty to be tender to the inferior creatures, they hold to be obligatory on men of every rank; and a rich man, who wantonly abuses his power over a brute animal, ought, they conceive, the more especially to be an object of censure, because his example may operate the more largely as a supposed warrant. In your individual capacities, they would recommend to you, that you should expel the spirit of cruelty altogether from your own houses; that you should especially allow none of those practices to exist within the range of your influence, by which brute animals are made to suffer pain, either for the mere amusement of men, or for the gratification of a pampered luxury. Lastly, they recommend it to you, both individually and collectively, that in pursuing the objects of your association, you should display the greatest steadiness and calmness; especially that you should, in every instance, be on the surest grounds convinced of the existence of an evil, before you prefer a complaint. There is such a thing as intemperance in benevolence; and the virtue may be degraded in the public estimation, and rendered fruitless in its efforts, by a union with precipitancy of judgment. Whilst they hope that the members of this society will keep themselves alive to the objects of the association, and omit no rational and manly mode of promoting those objects, they also express the hope that no plan may be adopted which may carry with it a frittering of exertion, and which may justly subject the society to any portion of that reproach which many may, at the first hearing, be disposed to affix to it—the reproach of being frivolous and vexatious.

RUSSIA.

Several marbles, with Slavonic inscriptions, were discovered in 1792, among the ruins of Phanagoria. These inscriptions stated, that a Russian prince, Glied of Tmuktorakan, had caused the extent of the Cimmerian Bosphorus to be measured in 1068. On this occasion, count Mussin Puschkin published, in 1794, *Historical Researches* on the geographical situation of the principality of Tmuktorakan. Alexei Nicolai Olenin, counsellor of state, has published a letter on the same subject, addressed

to the count, in which he describes, among others, five manuscripts of Nestor, the most ancient historian of Russia.

SWEDEN.

The king has not only repealed the prohibition to import French and Danish books, but also restored the liberty of the press, on condition that the publisher shall give up the name and address of any obnoxious work; in which case the former is released from all responsibility.

GERMANY.

The catalogue of books which appeared at the last Easter fair at Leipsic, includes in the whole two thousand articles, among which are one hundred and twenty eight novels; fifty theatrical pieces, and between three and four hundred translations.

A German author, in a work lately published, states the following curious fact:—A person having an artificial magnet suspended from the wall of his study, with a piece of iron adhering to it, remarked, for several years, that the flies in the room, though they frequently alighted on other iron articles, never settled on the artificial magnet; and even that, if any of those insects approached it, they again in a moment removed to some distance. "It is worth the trouble," says professor Voigt, who repeats this circumstance in his journal, "to make further observations on this phenomenon; and were it confirmed, magnetised iron might be employed to preserve it from being soiled by flies, and perhaps also for other purposes."

The Austrian government has lately proposed the following prize-questions, relative to substitutes for various foreign articles in the materia medica. 1. What indigenous or European productions, distinguished by specific effects, may be substituted for those now brought from India? 2. A substitute for camphor. 3. A substitute for Peruvian bark. 4. What species of plants may replace senna, jalap, and ipecacuanha? 5. A substitute for opium.—The prize for each question is five hundred ducats.

For the inquisitive traveller, a barometer is an instrument of the highest necessity, as it is not only serviceable for meteorological observations, but also for measuring heights in the countries through which he passes. The common barometers are unfit for this purpose, as the weight of the quicksilver would break the glass tubes in the carriage. For this reason, M. de Luc, of Göttingen, a considerable time since, contrived a

travelling barometer, which was highly approved. Dr. SCHULTES has recently invented a new instrument of this description, which may be placed horizontally, or vertically, without suffering the air to penetrate into the interior cavity.

M. LAMPADIUS, of Freiberg, has discovered a method of condensing vapours in distillation, more rapidly than has yet been done. This is accomplished by means of a disk, attached to the tube of the still, which has the figure of a lens flattened as much as possible, and is made of copper. It produces a much better effect than the worms hitherto employed for that purpose.

M. GEITNER has, by the aid of various substances, extracted from the green shells of horse-chesnuts very beautiful yellow and brown colours, and the latter in the greatest diversity of hues. They are found to stand both on woollens and silks, though the stuffs have been wetted and wrung out, and some of them even washed in caustic liquids.

CRISTOPHER HEEREN, organ-builder, at Gottesbühren, in Westphalia, has invented a loom, which performs all the operations of itself. Without the intervention of the weaver, it sets the treadles in motion, throws the shuttle, and stops it at the opposite side; loosens the web, when a certain portion is finished, and winds the cloth upon the axle. Every thing is kept in proper order; and the piece of stuff, when finished, is smoothed. An index, attached to the machine, shows at any time the number of ells that are woven. This machine has as yet only been exhibited on a small scale to connoisseurs, and has obtained the highest approbation.

Many ladies of Munich have learned to knit without needles. The inventor of this art is M. NELLISEN, a native of the county of Limburg, who teaches it himself in the Bavarian capital. It is, however, yet very imperfect; as, by this method, they can only knit breadthwise, and not circularly.

M. ROCKSTROM, of Berlin, has invented a machine for cutting paper straight, with any kind of scissors, which is likely to be of use to men of business.

We have already noticed the experiments of M. DEGEN, of Vienna, to raise himself into the air. As his weight exceeded the power of the machinery with which he effected this, by thirty-four pounds, he conceived the idea of combining with it an air-balloon, imagining that,

that, by means of the latter, he could be supported in the air, and at the same time have it sufficiently under his command. The experiments which he made with it, towards the conclusion of last year, in the Prater, before a numerous company, were completely successful. He flew at pleasure in all directions; raised and lowered himself; and the balloon followed him spontaneously whichever way he turned. The diameter of the latter was nineteen feet five inches. After deducting the weight of Degen and his flying-machine, the balloon possessed a power equal to thirty-two pounds.

While the Prussian states were occupied by French troops, the Academy of Sciences at Berlin lost many of the treasures of art which it possessed, and which it was obliged to cede to the museums of Paris. As some compensation, the French government intends to send it casts of all the antiques at Paris, taken off with care.

The successes of the French armies, and their long residence in Germany, have procured them an advantage which they formerly dispensed with in their victories, but of which they will not fail to avail themselves in their future military enterprizes. They have put them in possession of a map of Germany, surpassing all its predecessors in perfection and accuracy. Hanover was surveyed by Epailly, *chef de bataillon*, immediately after its occupation by the corps of Mortier. In Brandenburg and Silesia, the French had two years time to collect the requisite topographical information; and it is not improbable, that the beautiful maps of several provinces, drawn up by order of the Prussian government, have fallen into their hands; as their entrance into Berlin was so sudden, that a great quantity of important papers and valuable effects could not be secreted. Saxony caused a portion of its states to be surveyed every year: at the request of the French government, the work has been for some years accelerated; and the court of Dresden has made such communications as were required. It is believed, that the same has been done by Denmark, in regard to the duchy of Holstein, and perhaps of the whole Cimbrian peninsula. The French government has caused not only the northernmost provinces of Germany to the North Sea and Baltic, but likewise the counties of Stolberg, and the duchies of Weimar, Coburg, Meinungen, Hildburghausen, &c. to be surveyed by engineers. It

probably possesses fewer materials of the former circle of Franconia: but it is possible that the grand duke of Würzburg may have furnished information, to extend the topographical knowledge of those countries. Of Swabia and Upper Austria, the geographical *bureau* at Paris has a beautiful manuscript map. Bavaria has been surveyed for some time; and the map of the Tyrol is already engraved and sold at Paris. In respect to Austria alone, the materials are perhaps rather scanty, as the French have remained there too short a time to undertake extensive measurements. It is concluded, that this large and complete map will be given to the public, from the circumstance that Suabia has already been engraved at Paris.

M. VON HAMMER, a skilful orientalist, and formerly agent of the Austrian government, in Moldavia, has lately been sent to Paris to claim the restitution of a great part of the Hebrew, Arabic, and Persian manuscripts, taken *en masse* from the imperial library of Vienna, last summer; M. DENON having given assurances, that only such should be kept as were not to be found in the imperial library at Paris.

A remarkably large parabolic lens was recently purchased at Vienna, for the French government. It was made at Gratz, in Styria, by Rospinè, a celebrated mechanist, for some alchemists. It was not cast, but softened by heat, and bent over a parabolic mould. Several pieces were broken before he succeeded; so that it cost originally from 800 to 1200 guineas. It is three feet three inches in diameter, and of eight feet four inches focus; composed of two pieces of glass united together by an iron hoop, so as to form a hollow vessel, capable of holding eighty or ninety quarts of spirit of wine. M. JACQUIN, of Vienna, and several men of science, who witnessed the experiments, declare, that it burned a diamond in a few seconds, and fused platina in a few minutes. A button of platina, weighing twenty-nine grains, was melted by it, and made in part to boil. The diameter of the focus does not appear to exceed four lines. It weighs 550lbs. avoirdupoise.

FRANCE.

In the vestibule of the public library of Grenoble, have been placed the busts of the nine dauphins who reigned in Dauphiné.

Dr. LOUIS VALENTIN, member of the Academy and Medical Society of Marseilles

seilles, has publicly called upon the French nation to bestow on Dr. Edward Jenner a reward worthy of the services which he has rendered to mankind. "It is ten years," says he, "since Dr. Jenner ascertained that vaccine inoculation is a preservative against the small-pox. It is upwards of thirty since he commenced his researches into the nature of the cow-pox. It is nine since he made public that invaluable discovery; and it is seven since his practice was introduced into France. It is now spread over almost every part of the globe. Several millions have experienced its beneficial effects, and every day is marked with new and uniform success. What a debt of gratitude do we owe to the author of this new method! All nations pour forth their benedictions upon him. Every country, every city, would fain offer him a civic crown, and each individual express his gratitude. What mortal was ever more useful to society? No kind of reward, no dignity, can be an adequate compensation for such a service. The noble and generous manner in which Jenner communicated his knowledge, his solicitude to ascertain the results of his experiments, are beyond all praise. Engaged in accomplishing a great revolution in this important part of medicine, and in promoting the welfare of his fellow-creatures, by a practice as simple as it was extraordinary, he thought nothing, so that he could but ultimately succeed, either of time, trouble, or the expense incurred by a very extensive correspondence. The French physicians were not the last to proclaim him the benefactor of mankind; and in this they are joined by the public opinion. The central committee of vaccination, established at Paris, under the auspices of government, observes in the report published by it in 1803: 'The committee will not conclude this sketch of its proceedings, without paying a just tribute of gratitude to Dr. Jenner, the illustrious author of this discovery, who will henceforth be numbered among those men who have done the most honor to science, and the greatest service to humanity.' The reward conferred on Jenner, by the English parliament, in 1802, though accompanied with the most gratifying expressions, is very inadequate to the incalculable advantages which will result from his discovery. If the English nation, during the reign of queen Anne, loaded the duke of Marlborough with honors; if, to reward his military achieve-

ments, they presented him with princely domains, built for him the magnificent palace of Blenheim, and erected on a hill in his park, a splendid monument, whose base, covered with inscriptions, attests his martial exploits, and whose summit is crowned with a statue of that general, there is nothing astonishing in all this. But what excites much greater surprise is, that the same nation has, since 1802, done nothing more for Jenner, except that in 1805, the lord mayor, and common council of London, bestowed on him a testimony of the public gratitude, by presenting him with the freedom of the city, in a gold box, enriched with diamonds and emblems allusive to science, 'for the salutary discovery of the vaccine inoculation, owing to his indefatigable researches.' Jenner has become the man of all nations. Like Hippocrates, he belongs to every country. His name will live to the most remote posterity. It is the present generation which owes him a great remuneration. May it be worthy of one of the fairest epochs of the world! May the French nation, which is capable of appreciating great things, not delay it too long! Induced by these considerations, I would suggest to all the societies in the French empire for promoting the advancement of the healing art, the following propositions:—1. To open, with the consent and under the patronage of government, a subscription for Dr. Jenner. 2. The committee of the central vaccine society, and the medical societies of the metropolis, should be exclusively empowered to determine the nature of the recompense to be decreed to that great man. 3. These societies might depute some of their members, to present a plan to that effect; and to obtain permission of the minister of the interior, to invite the medical societies of the departments to contribute to the present, by voluntary subscriptions. 4. Every learned society, and every individual who cultivates the healing art, should likewise be at liberty to contribute. 5. At the period fixed for closing the subscription, the committee formed by the societies of Paris, should appoint deputies to go to England, when circumstances, and the government, shall permit, to present our homage and our gratitude to Dr. Jenner. 6. The same committee should likewise determine the time and place for erecting a statue in honor of him. 7. It is to be presumed, that the medical societies will not fail to place

place the bust of Jenner beside that of Hippocrates."

ITALY.

A very simple contrivance has been invented by M. FABRONI, for transforming any good common balance into an hydrostatic balance. It is a moveable column, which, being placed in a vessel proper for the purpose, beneath any balance whatever, provided it be exact, renders it capable of giving specific gravities, without the necessity of recurring to the extraordinary and expensive methods with which the machines now called hydrostatic balances are attended.

M. GONZATTI has discovered a liquid which instantaneously extinguishes fire. The following experiments were publicly made with it at Venice. Some resin and oil were set fire to, and scarcely had a few drops of this liquid been poured on the flame, when it immediately disappeared, leaving behind not the least trace of fire. Billets of wood, besmeared with pitch and resin, and afterwards dipped in this liquid, resisted the action of the hottest fire, to which they were exposed for several hours. The inventor affirms, that a few applications of this composition to wood-work would preserve it from all danger of fire. He has not thought fit to publish the manner in which this composition is prepared; but it is probable that a solution of alum, pot-ash, and vitriol, is one of the ingredients.

By a decree of the government of Lucca, a school of sculpture is to be established at Carrara, to which will be granted revenues for founding prizes, and for assisting young sculptors.

The celebrated sculptor CANOVA has erected a funeral monument to the memory of his friend and fellow-citizen, Giovanni Volpato, an eminent engraver. It consists of a beautiful marble tablet, sculptured in demi-relievo, and representing the portrait of the artist; before him, Friendship, seated, mourns the loss

which she has sustained. The bust is placed on a cippus, or the shaft of a column, supported by a simple pedestal, and adorned with a garland. Friendship, personified under the form of a young and beautiful female, is in a pensive and sorrowful attitude. She is raising to her eyes a corner of her garment to dry her tears. The drapery is well contrived; notwithstanding its fullness, and the quantity of folds, it shows the contours of the figure. The portrait of Volpato is a striking resemblance; and the whole composition combines grace with simplicity. It is to be placed in the vestibule of the church of the Apostles.

By an imperial decree, the museum of sculpture, of Turin, is to be restored. M. SPALLA has been appointed director, and sculptor to the emperor, with a pension of 6000 francs.

AMERICA.

The following circumstance, related on the authority of an officer of his majesty's ship *Dædalus*, occurred while that vessel was lying at Samana, St. Domingo.—Early in the forenoon of 20th November, 1808, several sharks were seen swimming about the ship in expectation of prey. A hook and bait were put overboard, which one of them immediately seized with the greatest voracity. A rope being passed over its fins, it was hoisted on board by twenty men. In its maw was found a calf that had been thrown overboard a few hours before. The length, from the snout to the extremity of the tail, was ten feet, and the circumference of the body proportionate. Three others of equal size were successively caught; in the last were found sixty-two living young ones, a turkey, and a live hawk's-bill turtle, two feet six inches in length, and one foot nine inches broad; which, immediately after its release, swam about in a tub of water, apparently not in the least injured by its confinement.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Substance of a Lecture read before the Board of Agriculture, by their Secretary, on the Advantages which have resulted from the Establishment of that Institution.

AFTER observing in the introductory part of his lecture, that the

theory of this establishment was, that of concentrating in a focus the knowledge, talents, and abilities, which were scattered, in men of a certain rank, through the kingdom, Mr. Young proceeds to detail its more immediate practical purposes, and its actual benefits:—

As a board of reference, to receive requisitions

requisitions for information from the minister, or either house of parliament, the board has acted on various occasions in perfect conformity with the theory of its institution; and I need not observe how extremely necessary it is to be prepared, with this view, by having such well-arranged collections of facts, as may at once be applicable to the inquiries which may probably come from higher assemblies to this board.

Another branch of our quiescent duties, and perhaps not the least important, is that of considering the institution as an office of intelligence, for the use of individuals who desire information on any subject of rural economy. It is certainly the duty of the secretary to give at all times, and to all persons, every species of information in his power; to make whatever inquiries may be necessary, with that view; and to introduce such persons to each other, as can best supply their mutual wants: and it is no exaggeration to assert, that this has been done to the amount of some thousands of cases.

The institution was hardly established, before a severe scarcity afflicted the kingdom; and the board, with the utmost assiduity, gave an immediate attention to a subject which naturally drew upon it every eye. To answer the immediate pressure, many experiments were ordered and executed on the manufacturing of bread from every species of grain which could, by various mixtures, be made to enter into its composition. Fourscore sorts of bread were at once exhibited to the eyes of the public; and those who recollect the examination, must remember the pleasure very generally expressed at the sight of a resource which till then had been quite unknown. These experiments were registered and printed, and remain for future use.

But an object of much greater importance, also occupied the attention of the board; this was the cultivation of the immense wastes of the kingdom, by a general enclosure act. In order to ascertain the amount of these deserts, so disgraceful to the richest country in the world, inquiries were set on foot in every district, and the result produced the enormous amount of more than twenty-two millions of acres! The energy and vigour with which the president executed the wishes of the board, in making these inquiries, and in framing a bill that should remedy so great an evil, merited the highest commendation, and deserves

the gratitude of every succeeding age: though the effort unfortunately was unsuccessful; and it is lamentable to reflect, that the obstacles which arose to the measure, were aggravated in no slight degree by efforts of private interest.

The next effort to which I beg leave to call your attention, was a successful attempt to bring all the weights and measures of the kingdom under the summary jurisdiction of the magistrate. The board received ample information that the poor were defrauded in a multitude of cases, more especially in villages, by defective weights and measures, without there existing sufficient powers for the speedy application of a remedy: it requested one of its members to bring a bill into parliament to remedy the evil; this was done, and it passed into a law which has ever since been a blessing to thousands.

An act of parliament which had its origin in the board, was that which took off a preposterous duty on the import of oil-cakes from America: and another legislative measure adopted on the recommendation of the board was, the exemption from excise granted to draining tiles; an object of no slight importance, as, without this attention, the tax would have operated as a prohibition in this branch of the first of all improvements.

An object which at a very early period attracted the attention of the board, was the inquiry into the propriety of annexing land to cottages. Some persons entertaining doubts as to the general application of this system, the board adopted a measure that was founded in prudence, in order to ascertain how far this system extended, and what were its effects in situations removed from the immediate superintendence of a few humane landlords. The board, under the auspices of a noble lord, himself the beneficent patronizer of the system on his own extensive estates, dispatched a person (Mr. Gourlay) every way qualified for the employment, to ascertain all the circumstances on the spot: he was directed to proceed to Burleigh, and to follow the system wherever he found it. This he did through an extent of between seventy and eighty miles; he saw it under almost every variation of circumstance, with no other exception than that of soils too barren to support a cow. The report he made was equally curious and important;

portant: the poor people universally paid a fair rent for their land, supported themselves through the two scarcities without the smallest assistance from the parishes, and were commended by their employers as the most industrious and moral of the labouring class. The poor-rates in the districts which this system pervaded, were from three-pence to one shilling and sixpence in the pound; whereas in districts adjoining, but not under this management, they were six, seven, and ten, times as much. I will venture to assert, that had the board never performed any other service to the public than this single exertion, it would well have merited every shilling that was ever voted to it.

Their next exertion was on the subject of draining. The uncommon success which attended Mr. Elkington's practice in many considerable drainages, executed on principles unknown, or but obscurely hinted at by others, and practised by none but himself, very justly attracted the attention of the board. They proceeded in this business as they had done in every other: they began by procuring all the information that was to be had; and being well satisfied of the importance of the discovery, they recommended him to the beneficence of parliament, who voted to him one thousand pounds. But this was not all: that man, so ingenious on the spots demanding his skill, was astonishingly confused and obscure in explaining his ideas; to such a degree, indeed, that there was no slight danger of his art dying with him. To prevent this, the board employed a person of skill and ingenuity (Mr. Johnston) to take a considerable journey with Mr. Elkington, for the purpose of examining on the spot the chief drainages which had been effected, and of having the principles duly explained. The undertaking was very successful: Mr. Johnston made himself master of the art, and reported it to the board in a treatise, which has been published for perpetuating a discovery that would have been lost, but for this well-imagined precaution of the board.

The deficiency of the crops in 1799, furnished the board with another opportunity of manifesting their vigilance for the public good. On my arrival in town, the beginning of November in that year, I found the president (Lord Somerville) not returned to England from Portugal, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health; and a sufficient number of

members not attending to form a board before the adjournment, I thought it was my duty to write a letter to Mr. Pitt, to that purport in which I conceived the board would have addressed him had it assembled. I stated, from ample information, the deficiency of the late crop, which I conceived was much greater than was supposed at that time, and earnestly recommended to him, to take immediate measures for the introduction of rice from India. In March 1800, Lord Carrington was elected to the presidency, and his lordship urged to the minister the same measure. After much consideration on the subject, no remedy occurred so certain, safe, and economical, for supplying the expected deficiency, as the importation of a sufficient quantity of rice from India; from some cause or other, however, the critical period for effectual encouragement was suffered to pass by, and though a bounty on the importation was subsequently offered, the rice did not arrive till after the abundant harvest of 1801. The article, in consequence, became a mere drug, and the government was called upon to pay no less a sum than three hundred and fifty thousand pounds, to perform the parliamentary guarantee to the importers. This is sufficient to prove, that whether the board was attended to or disregarded, its merit with the public remained the same. Two millions and a half might have been saved, had the board been listened to.

On occasion of the first scarcity, the board had ample reason to be convinced of the great importance of potatoes, as a remedy for that deficiency under which the nation laboured. It was proposed at one of their meetings, to offer a premium of one thousand pounds to the person who should make the greatest exertions in that branch of cultivation; but the sum being found too great for the finances of the board, the scheme dropped, not however without some effect; for a newspaper erroneously reporting that the board had actually made the offer, occasioned exertions in various parts of the kingdom, as we afterwards found, by applications from individuals for information relative to the mode of reporting the experiments; and the meetings at that time were convinced, that had such a premium been offered, the effect of it would have been very considerable.

Another effort tending to the same end, was that of offering premiums in the

year 1805, for encouraging the culture of spring wheat: these were widely claimed, and, having been followed by many others since, have proved that the article is well established in many districts.

I come now to bring to your recollection, the method and success with which this institution obeyed a requisition from the house of lords, to inquire into, and to report, the means of breaking up certain portions of grass-land, as a remedy for scarcity, and laying them down again without injury to the proprietors. The board deliberated with great attention upon this important object, and determined, by offering considerable premiums, to call to its assistance the information of practical men in every part of the kingdom. The plan was attended with all the success that could be desired: three hundred and fifty memoirs were sent in claim of the premiums; the best of them were printed at full length, and extracts from many others, forming on the whole, a mass of full and complete information, derived from the practice and experience of men known to have been highly successful in their agricultural exertions. No subject in the whole range of agriculture was ever so fully elucidated. These memoirs further contain much other incidental matter of considerable importance; and they have, in various parts of the kingdom, been successfully acted upon. I come now to the more active exertions of the board; in which the principal feature that demands your attention, is the immense undertaking of surveying fourscore provinces; that is to say, an empire, in which no district was to be omitted from the Land's End to the Orkneys. The reports which have been already printed, from among those written ones which this measure produced, detail many particulars relating to the extent, soil, and climate, of each county; the rivers, navigations, roads, and whatever contributes to internal communication; the tenures by which landed property is possessed and occupied, including the effect of long and short leases: they describe those circumstances which demand attention in the buildings necessary to the occupation of land; they note the payments to which it is subjected in rent, tithe, and parochial taxes; they give the size of farms, and the consequences of both large and small occupations; they present a detail of enclosures, whether by private exertion or by public autho-

riety, and the consequences which have flowed from them; they describe the improvements of husbandry, and mark such as merit removal from a confined district to a more general application; they enter into all the minutiae of the cultivation of arable land, and are equally attentive to the pasturage and meadows of the kingdom; they give the particulars of woods and plantations; they enter largely into the detail of the waste-lands of the kingdom, their soil, climate, and value, the improvements which have been made upon them, and others of which they are susceptible; they report upon the means used for the improvement of all the various soils, whether by draining, irrigation, paring and burning, manuring, or embanking; they describe the live-stock of the kingdom, and the great improvements which have been made in that important department; they note the price, and various other circumstances, respecting rural labour, the state of the poor, and the various efforts which have been made for ameliorating their condition; and they give such particulars relating to manufactures and commerce, as connect them with rural economy. From this detail, which does not however include the whole of the inquiries directed by the board, it must be sufficiently obvious, that these works must necessarily lay such a foundation for a scientific knowledge in every branch of agriculture, as cannot fail of diffusing a spirit of improvement through every part of the realm: this is their direct tendency; and if they should fail of effecting that object, it is not so much the fault of the works themselves, as of the neglect of those who do not sufficiently examine them. It may be asserted with equal safety, that no inquirer into the facts on which the science of political economy ought to be founded, can neglect consulting these works without manifesting an ignorance proportioned to such neglect: in fact, they may be as useful to a member of the legislature, as they ought to be to a practical farmer; and I do not found this assertion on a reference to a few of the best of these productions, but am justified in the opinion by a perusal of the worst. It must be in the recollection of many members of the house of commons, that Mr. Pitt founded many of his calculations that were brought forward in a budget, on the information derived from one of these reports.

That I do not estimate this undertaking,

ing, of surveying the whole kingdom, too highly, will appear from the eagerness with which it was imitated in other countries. In France it was begun by the Directory, and finished under the immediate orders of Buonaparté: in Russia a beginning has been made, by a report for the province of Moscow, executed by one of the reporters originally employed by this board, and in the carrying on of which no expense has been spared. General Washington, in a letter to the president, thus states his opinion of the county reports: "I have read with pleasure and approbation the work you patronize, so much to your own honour, and the utility of the public. Such a general view of the agriculture in the several counties of Great Britain, is extremely interesting, and cannot fail of being very beneficial to the agricultural concerns of your country, and to those of every other wherein they are read, and must entitle you to their warmest thanks for having set such a plan on foot, and for prosecuting it with the zeal and intelligence you do. I am so much pleased with the plan and execution myself, as to pray you to have the goodness to direct your bookseller to continue to forward them to me. When the whole are received, I will promote, as far as in me lies, the reprinting of them here. The accounts given to the British board of agriculture, appear in general to be drawn up in a masterly manner, so as fully to answer the expectations formed in the excellent plan which produced them; affording at the same time a fund of information, useful in political economy, and serviceable in all countries."

Mr. Young then specifies some of the beneficial practices in husbandry, which, from being confined to particular districts, or even to the operations of individuals, have been brought into general knowledge and adoption, by means of the printed agricultural reports. As instances of these he mentions warping; fogging certain descriptions of grasslands; sowing winter-tares on bad grasslands, as a sure means of improving them; putting in all-sorts of spring corn without any spring-ploughing, upon strong or wet soils; and the use of long fresh dung, in preference to that which is rotten. He adds also the clear illustration which they have given to the advantages of drill husbandry; and points out instances in which even the agriculture of both the East and the

West Indies has received vast benefits from the exertions of the board at home. He refutes some ridiculous prejudices conceived against the board on the subjects of tithes, and of its surveys being supposed to be intended for furnishing new sources of taxation; and in the following paragraph, notices particularly one, which might perhaps have been thought to rest on a better foundation:—

Another source of obloquy, which has pressed heavier perhaps than all the rest, and especially in the minds of the inhabitants of this city, was the notion, that the board was the origin of all the endeavours to bring cattle to market in an uncommon degree of fatness. "I know nothing you have done, but to bring meat to market so fat that nobody can eat it," was an observation of a member of the house of commons. Many pamphlets, and at least forty newspapers, have shewn the same lamentable ignorance. You, gentlemen, well know, that from the first institution to the present moment, the board has never offered a single premium for, nor given its sanction to, any one measure that had the most distant tendency to such an effect. This pursuit flowed into other channels, absolutely unconnected with the board; and there you left it, in my humble opinion, with great prudence. In the premiums you have offered, in the practices you have sanctioned (they have extended no further than the two objects of soiling cattle and working oxen), you had no other view than that of increasing the live-stock of the kingdom, and consequently the quantity of meat in the market, without the smallest attention to the degree of its fatness. There is not a single measure that was ever adopted by this board, from the original establishment to the present moment, that had not a direct tendency to increase the common and wholesome food of the lower classes of the people, and to ameliorate their condition by every means that human foresight could devise.

Mr. Young concludes with observing: Upon the whole, there is no person who will give a serious consideration to the conduct of the board, but must be disposed to admit, that it is an institution which has deserved well of the public. To the farmers of the kingdom, you have made no other return for their unfounded suspicions than that which flows in a constant stream of benefits. You have made known, for the interest of all, the

advantageous practices of a few; you have sought with unvarying anxiety the means of their instruction; and thousands are enjoying at this moment the profit derived from practices, the origin of which is to them unknown. The landlords of the kingdom must be under equal obligations to an institution, whose uniform efforts tend to establish the spirit of improvement in every district of the empire. The lovers of science will rejoice to see, that the exertions of the board directly tend to give the same foundation to agricultural knowledge, which so many other efforts of the human mind have long rested upon. That you

well know how to draw wise conclusions from the premises you have created, you have given repeated and convincing proofs: no advice offered by you has been acted upon without decided success; none has been rejected without the mischief coming in full relief to the eye of the politician: you would have remedied one former scarcity, and you would have absolutely prevented another; should a third afflict the kingdom, and insufficient remedies be applied, not a shadow of blame can rest on this institution, which has pointed out those lines of conduct which experience has proved to be effective.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Two've Songs, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte or Harp. Composed and dedicated to the Marquis of Huntly, by John Ross, esq. of Aberdeen. 10s. 6d.

THE talent, science, and variety, displayed in this collection, will not fail to attract the attention of the lovers of good vocal composition. The melodies are in general natural and smooth in their construction; and the accompaniment is calculated to heighten and enforce the effect. The air beginning with "Supremely blest those hours of youth;" "While many a fond and blooming maid;" "O cease with soft soul-melting strain;" "Why dost thou weep, O gentle lady?" are impressively pathetic, and evince a feeling and taste not generally indulged to the heart and mind.

Trois Duos Concertants pour la Harp et le Piano-forte. Composé et dédié à Lady Mildmay, par J. L. Dussek, esq. 7s.

This work is to appear in three numbers, the first of which is before us, and contains one complete duo. Mr Dussek withholds none of his vivid imagination and brilliant execution from his *Duos Concertants*. They appear in each of the movements with a grace and a spirit highly favorable to their proudest powers. In a word, the passages are original, and conceived with vigor; while the union of the two instruments is every where conducted with a skill and cunning, which must conciliate the scientific, and delight the amateur.

Six Italian Arietts, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to the Chevalier la Cainea, by B. Ascoli, esq. Composer and Music Director at the Royal Court of Milan. 7s.

These arietts are written in a highly-finished style. The ideas are every where distinguished by their delicacy, pathos, or spirit, and the accompaniment is rich and appropriate. The introductory recitations are forcibly impressing, and exhibit the modulation of a real master.

"The wild Glen where bideth my Love," a Glee, for two Sopranos and a Bass. Composed by John Clarke, Mus. Doc. Cantab. 11s. 6d.

This glee, which is set a *ballata*, forming a harmonized ballad of two verses, is perfectly simple in its construction, yet possesses much interest, while it evinces a taste in conception, and a judgment in expression, only found in the productions of the real master. The *flat ninth* at the words "the dark turbid waters" is happily appropriate; and the general sentiment of the poet is well consulted.

"Soft as the Silver ray that sleeps," (Count Morano's Song in Udolpho.) Composed by Doctor John Clarke, of Cambridge. 5s.

The melody Dr. Clarke has given to "Count Morano's song," has the merit of being perfectly analogous to the style of the words. The passages flow with a still smoothness that bespeaks great favor in expression; and the piano-forte accompaniment and symphonies are elegant and judicious.

"*Vel cor piu non mi Sento.*" Sung by Signora Catalani, at the King's Theatre. Arranged for the Piano-forte, by I. Mazzinghi, esq. 2s. 6d.

This celebrated air forms, by Mr. Mazzinghi's judicious treatment, an excellent subject for a piano-forte exercise. The variations with which he has so ingeniously enriched it, greatly enhance the value of the publication (especially to practitioners), and set both the taste and skill of the composer in the fairest point of view.

A Selection of the most admired and original German Waltzes, never before published. Adapted for the Harp and Piano forte. Dedicated to the Princess Charlotte of Wales, by Edward Jones, Harp-Master and Bard to the Prince of Wales. 7s. 6d.

These waltzes, which are forty-nine in number, are selected with taste. They are, for the most part, short, simple, and pleasing, and will well serve the purpose which we should suppose Mr. Jones chiefly had in view, that of agreeably leading the juvenile finger through the first stages of practice.

Morgiana. Arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte. 1s 6d.

This little rondo is arranged with tolerable address. Its principal recommendation however, will be the simplicity and ease of its style, which render it an eligible school exercise. Though short, its subject gives it interest; and the digressive matter does not lead the ear astray.

Number I. of Vive la Dance, a Selection of the most admired Country Dances, arranged as Duets for two Performers on one Piano-forte. By eminent Authors. 2s.

The present duett is arranged by Mr. Blewitt. The two parts lie well for the hands, and combine with good effect.

As far as we are enabled to judge by the merits of the sample before us, "*Vive la Dance*" will form a useful little work for young practitioners on the instrument for which it is intended.

Morgiana in Ireland, a favorite Dance, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by I. Blewitt. 1s. 6d.

The ease and simplicity of this arrangement of "*Morgiana in Ireland*," will not fail to recommend it to the attention of those piano-forte practitioners who have not passed the earlier stages of execution. The passages are well turned, and every way calculated to improve the finger of the tyro.

Tyrolese March and Rondo, for the Piano-forte. Composed by Mr. Holst. 2s.

This "*Tyrolese march*" is conceived with spirit, and the rondo is founded on a subject as pleasing as it is original. Simplicity of style and ease of execution appear to have been Mr. Holst's chief objects; and these, it is no compliment to say, he has well attained.

The fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh, numbers of the vocal works of Handel, with a separate accompaniment for the organ or piano-forte, have appeared since we last noticed this elegant and useful work, and continue to exhibit the spirit and liberality of the publishers, Messrs. Button and Whitaker, as well as the taste and judgment of the conductor, Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. The frontispieces to *Alexander's Feast*, and the Oratorio of *Saul*, are remarkably well designed, as well as finely executed; and in an address to the subscribers attached to the seventh number, the proprietors promise a highly-finished engraving with the *Messiah*, from an exquisite original *Ecce Homo*, by Carlo Dolci.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communication of Articles of Intelligence, &c. are requested under cover to the Care of the Publisher.

Telemachus and Mentor discovered by Calypso on the Shores of her Island; painted by R. Westall, R. A. engraved by Edward Scriven, historical engraver to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales; and published by Clay and Scriven, Ludgate-hill, London.

IN this picture Calypso is standing on the shore, looking at her visitors with troubled doubt; Telemachus is on one

knee at her feet, in an attitude of awe and veneration. Mentor stands with downcast eyes, as reflecting on the consequences of landing on the shores of this dangerous goddess, and fearing the infatuation of his youthful charge. A distant rolling sea and cloudy horizon on one side, and the dashing surf on the other, complete this excellent composition. Calypso is painted above the

usual stature of females, according to the opinions of the ancients of their deities; her dress is light and elegant, her face beautiful, and her whole form lucid and shining. The figure of Mentor is grand and imposing; his drapery broad and well cast, consisting of few simple folds: the expression of his face precisely that of the poet's description. Telemachus's is that of an ardent youth struck with the graces of the beautiful goddess; his attitude and action bespeak his meaning, and his doubt of her mortality: "O vous, qui que vous soyez, mortelle ou déesse."—"Ayez pitié de nos malheurs; et si vous savez, ô déesse, ce que les destinées ont fait pour sauver ou pour perdre Ulysse, daignez en instruire son fils Télémaque." The landscape, sea, and other accessories of the picture, are appropriate and well designed, and the whole picture is altogether worthy of the pencil of Westall. The engraving is in a mixt manner of the stroke and dot, and is beautifully executed; the drawing is correct, the faces and extremities delicately stippled, and the foliage, sea, and coarser draperies, forcibly marked with the line; and there is a depth and strength of colour and vigorous effect in this print that is seldom witnessed in so large a one (the size of the Storm in Harvest) in this manner. Mr. Scriven, whose abilities in this line of art are fully acknowledged, has seldom exerted his talents with such effect as in the print now before us, and which deserves a place in every collector's portfolio.

Six Prints, illustrative of Marmion, a poetical Tale, by Walter Scott, esq. drawn by Richard Westall, R. A. engraved by Charles Heath, and published by John Sharpe, Piccadilly.

Our limits this month do not admit of an ample detail of the subjects of this interesting set of prints; they are designed in the usual tasteful manner of Westall; and the engravings in the stroke or line manner by C. Heath, are in the same style of excellence that distinguish his other works.

Exhibition of the Works of British Artists, placed in the Gallery of the British Institution for promoting the Fine Arts in the United Kingdom, for Exhibition and Sale, Pall Mall, 1810.

This is the fifth exhibition of this useful and patriotic society, and although it may be doubted, whether they have forwarded the fine arts of England or no, it is certain they have contributed to the comforts and pecuniary remuneration of

some of the British artists. Grand works have not been produced by the efforts of this society; on the contrary, some of the greatest works of the English school have been returned on the hands of the artists, and they have either declined exhibiting, or have turned their hands to more fashionable, and consequently more saleable, productions. This is the cause of the prevalence of fancy works and cabinet-sized pictures in this exhibition, and the paucity of historical productions. The fault, however, does not lie with the society so much as with the public or the purchasers; the society endeavour, collectively, to produce historical painters by premiums; but, individually, they seem more anxious to model the English school of art after the Dutch than the Roman schools; yet, although this exhibition will not place the British school in the highest class of art in the eye of the discriminating critic, yet, in the class it does belong to, it ranks very high.

As is to be expected, many of the pictures are from the last exhibition of the Royal Academy, and most of the new historical ones are for the premiums offered by the society, who, very properly, have not decided on the best previous to the exhibition; which prejudices the public mind against the unsuccessful pictures, whatever positive merit, when removed from the competition, they may possess.

NORTH ROOM, WEST SIDE.

No. 1. *An Elder Vestal attending the sacred Fire.* J. F. Rigaud, R. A.

A plain unaffected picture, possessing few faults, and no prominent beauties.

2. *Themistocles taking Refuge at the Court of Admetus.* H. Corbould.

A creditable specimen of youthful ability in the higher walk of art; the drawing academical and correct.

3. *Taking down from the Cross.* Joseph Barney.

A bold attempt, and with some success.

4. *Samson breaking his Bonds.* G. F. Joseph.

The drawing of this picture is good, but rather wanting in expression and force.

5. *The Evening Prayer.* H. Singleton.

A picture of a class which the old critics termed conversation-pieces. Mr. Singleton's style of colouring is better adapted, from its ideal nature, to the grand

grand than the familiar : it is not sufficiently natural.

7. *The Pinch of Snuff.* M. W. Sharp.

A picture of the same class. The subject is a collation, with a lady singing and accompanying herself on the lute; an old man appears in an extacy of delight, while a young man is waggishly offering a boy a pinch of snuff, who is sneezing, and interrupting the performance. The story is well told; the costume (Spanish) forms richly: it is delicately painted, and highly finished. The architectural back-ground is well executed, but is not characteristic of the country or the scene.

9. *A Herd attacked by Lions; one of the compartments of the Shield of Achilles.* Hom. *Iliad*, book xviii. R. Westall, R. A.

This picture was in the last exhibition of the Royal Academy; its merits therefore are before the public. The colouring is splendid, the composition grand, and the execution bold and vigorous.

32. *The Assassination of Dentatus.* B. R. Haydon.

This picture was also noticed in the review of the last exhibition of the Royal Academy.—*Vide Mon. Mag.* for June, 1809.

36. *Christ blessing Little Children.* H. Howard, R. A.

An excellent picture, combining truth and simplicity.

49. *Henry and Emma.* S. Woodforde, R. A.

This picture, from one of the most affecting poems in the English language, is treated with much natural expression; the colouring is good, the chiaroscuro bold and vigorous; and the whole has a strong sunny appearance, but rather too hard and decisive: the tints should be more broken.

52. *The Death of Marmion.* J. Poesock.

There is a sober serious tone of colour over this picture that is not inappropriate to the subject; but there appears in it a want of that study, without which no artist can arrive beyond mediocrity.

53. *Alcestis, the Wife of Admetus, brought from the Infernal Regions, and restored to him by Hercules.* R. Cook.

An excellent design, from one of the most interesting fables of antiquity, and

treated with that fidelity to the story that makes an historical picture most valuable; the grouping is the worst part of the picture, the figures being too much divided; the expression is natural and affecting; the drawing and costume faithful and elegant; and the architectural back-ground characteristic and well painted.

57. *The Citizens of Calais delivering their Keys to Edward III.* W. Hilton.

This picture is of a very superior class, and contains many excellencies: the expression of Edward and his queen, are historically true, but the king's attitude is rather too theatrical; the humble postures of the citizens compose well for the grouping, but are unfortunately not true: there is much force and spirit in the handling, and a feeling of true and genuine coloring.

61. *Paulo and Francesco; from the Inferno of Dante.* A. J. Oliver, A. R. A.

The drawing and coloring of this picture are not amiss, but the character is common place.

64. *Themistocles taking refuge at the Court of Admetus.* H. Sass.

There is much good coloring and correct imagination in this picture thrown away upon feeble drawing and incorrect perspective; a little more study and attention, with some alteration that such a revision would suggest, would make this a good picture. (*To be continued.*)

INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal Academy will open for the reception of original works of art for the ensuing exhibition, on the 5th and 6th of this month, and the exhibition will commence on the 10th. Many fine pictures are in preparation; and report speaks favorably of this approaching annual display of the talents of the British school.

Mr. Fuseli has just completed a course of admirable lectures on the Principles and Practice of Painting, in the Royal Academy, which have been numerous attended, and received with that attention and applause, which must ever accompany the forcible doctrines of this powerful critic.

The Water Color Exhibition opens the beginning of May. As does also the annual Exhibition of Works of Art at Edinburgh.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JOHN MURRAY's and MR. ADAM ANDERSON'S (EDINBURGH), *for a Portable Stove or Furnace.*

THE object of this invention is to distribute the heat more equally than can be done by stoves now in common use. The stove may be manufactured from forged, or cast, or plate iron, and it is so contrived as to avoid the unpleasant smells which are often produced by common stoves. It is moreover so constructed, that the air, if necessary, may be brought from the external atmosphere, so as to produce ventilation as well as warmth. It consists of an upright circular stove, such as may be seen in many churches and other public buildings, to which is attached a funnel, or chimney, for carrying off the smoke; there are also registers, ash-pit, grate, &c. as are usual in such cases. But this is covered with a case similar in shape to the original stove, only much larger, to leave a considerable space for the generation of hot air, which hot air may, by means of pipes, be carried in any direction, so as to give an equable warmth to the apartments into which they are conducted. A stove of this construction is said to be well adapted to the warming and ventilation of churches, public rooms, halls, stair-cases, and, by means of tubes connected with it, any apartments of houses; and it will also be useful in ventilating and heating ships and manufactories, drying different articles of manufacture, ventilating mines, and for other purposes.

MR. JOHN MANTON'S (DOVER-STREET,) *for an improved Lock for Guns and Pistols.*

This invention is explained by the figures attached to the specification. The hammer acts downwards, and opens that side of the pan nearest the cock to admit the sparks of the prime. The hammer returning to its jointing fills up the opening in the pan, and it is furnished with a strong steel pan, fastened by a stud in the back, and a small screw through the hammer. At the end of the hammer face, nearest the pan, is a small groove or notch, sunk in the hammer to carry off any wet that may come down upon it. The hammer is fixed to the plate by the same screw that fastens the hammer-spring on the inside. The hole in the shank of the hammer being screwed, it turns on the hammer-springs

which comes through the plate about three-eighths of an inch. On the inside of the hammer-spring there is a projection one-fourth of an inch long, which comes through a square hole in the plate into a hole in the shank of the hammer, and forces it to return to its jointing with the pan, when the lock is brought to half-cock. The cock is flat on the inside, and is barely one-eighth of an inch thick. It passes between the plate and the hammer when it comes down. The jaws project outwards to answer the hammer. A bulge is left on the breast of the cock to render the fitting of the squares of the tumbler more strong and perfect. When the lock is struck down, the flint comes in contact with the hammer-face, near the end, and forces it down sufficiently to admit the sparks into the pan. The inside of the pan is round, and the same size from end to end. About one-third is cut out to receive part of the hammer. The main-spring has a stud like others. The end of the stud side is bevelled to fit under the end of the nib, by which it is prevented from rising. The crane of the tumbler has a roller in the end, on which the main-spring acts. The bridle has a strong leg on the inside, with a round stud, which fits into the plate near the sear-nose, to prevent it from twisting when the tumbler comes in contact with the eye to stop the cock. The sear acts on the tumbler in the usual way, but the shank is nearly vertical instead of horizontal. The sear-spring acts on a shoulder, left on the outside of the sear for that purpose, and forces the sear-nose to the tumbler. The pan of this lock is primed from the touch-hole by the compression of the air in loading.

The following are described as the principal advantages derived from this lock: 1. The pan being solid with the plate at top, protects the prime from wet. 2. The hammer opening downwards, and the flint acting in a direct line with the pan, the sparks communicate quicker to the prime. 3. The hammer returns to its jointing with the pan when the lock is brought to half-cock without any additional trouble to the user. 4. The lowness and compactness of the lock altogether render it much less difficult to protect from wet, and much less liable to accidents by catching, in cover shooting, than locks of the present construction.

MR. GEORGE POCCOCK'S (BRISTOL), *for an invention of Geographical Slates for the construction of maps.*

The invention consists in drawing and conducting the lines of latitude and longitude, or other material lines or projections, according to the kinds of maps required, on the substance commonly known by the appellation of slates; which lines shall serve as guides to learners of geography to sketch the relative situations of different parts and kingdoms of the world. Attached to the specification is a drawing of the lines that are proper to be drawn and indented on a slate, for the scholar to prepare a map of the eastern and western hemispheres. Slates for forming maps of the several quarters of the world, or any parts of it, are to be prepared with appropriate lines according to the nature of the map required. The method of drawing these lines, says the patentee, "is to take a thin plate of metal, or other suitable substance, upon which I mark the longitudinal lines of the globe, and cut out the space desired between the two middle ones, leaving the space on each side solid. I then cut out spaces between the next two on each side, and so proceed, leaving an alternate space solid and open till I have finished one hemisphere. This plate will then serve as a ruler or guide, by which the longitudinal lines may be drawn and indented on the slate by a sharp-pointed tool, or other proper instrument." The lines of latitude may be made in the same way by another plate cut out in a similar manner.

MR. JOHN DUMBELL'S (WARRINGTON), *for new Methods, of Flax Spinning, &c.*

Instead of preserving the vegetable fibres, or staple thereof, as long as possible, and spinning the same in the usual method, Mr. Dumbell cuts them into such lengths as shall render them fit to be manufactured by the machinery now used for spinning cotton. The common agricultural instrument called the chaff-cutter, he finds very well adapted to his purpose, but with some variations in the structure. Thus he finds it necessary to support the flax by a thin stratum of straw, or rushes, or reeds: or he makes the delivering parts of the containing box, not of an angular, but circular or curved form: or he so constructs the machine, that the cutting-stroke shall be made upwards and not downwards, as is usually the case; or he makes the cutter of extraordinary strength and thickness, in order that the edge thereof may not

spring or give way, and he causes the same to act by moving in close and very fair contact with a face of iron or steel, or other fit material, and he protrudes the flax to be cut through one or more apertures in the said face; and in order more effectually to open, divide, and separate, the said vegetable fibres or staple, and to render the same finer, more soft, and flexible, than can with facility be effected in the usual methods of working the long uncut fibres, or staple, he works them by pounding, beating, bruising, stamping, or rolling; and also by steeping, macerating, digesting, boiling, spreading, opening, exposing, or bleaching. The flax being so prepared, it is treated in the same way as cotton is usually treated in the manufacture thereof, and the flax is spun in the cotton-spinning engines. These methods are applied to flax, silk, wool, cotton, hemp, tow, and such other bodies as afford a fibre or staple fit to be spun and manufactured into price goods; and according to the nature of the produce intended for the market, the materials are mixed, united, or combined, and worked together in various proportions: and the operation of spinning flax, as thus described, is much facilitated by an admixture of cotton, or of silk, or of wool; and the fibres of flax are rendered fitter for spinning, by subjecting the carded material to strong pressure, with or without the application of heat at the same time, by means of presses, cylinders, or other instruments. Mr. Dumbell re-fabricates the said produce, and reproduces a new body, or material, from any other article composed of fibres, and worn, cut, or divided into tatters, or fragments; and in such re-fabrication, he cuts the produce into portions or shreds, or, if need be, into short pieces, and reduces the same to a loose staple fit for spinning, by one or more of the mechanical operations described in his specification, or by such well-known methods of mechanical treatment, as may be best suited to the materials.

MR. JOHN JONES'S (BIRMINGHAM), *for improvements in the manufacturing of Skelps for Fire-arms.*

The principle of this invention consists in the manufacturing iron skelps, by rolling or otherwise making plates of iron in a taper form, sufficiently large to be divided into several of them, and so that, when cut into skelps, the grain or fibres of the iron may be drawn transversely in every skelp, instead of longitudinally, as by the forge hammer, which is the pre-

sent mode of manufacturing them. The manner of performing the operation is thus described and directed: "Take a slab, or piece of iron, in a wedge-like, or other convenient form, the length of which must be in proportion to the length of the skelps required; and the weight, according to the number of skelps desired to be cut out of each plate. Heat the slab, or piece of iron, to the usual degree of heat observed in rolling plates of iron; then, with the common apparatus in general use for rolling plate iron, form it into a plate thicker at one edge and side than the other, which thickness must be according to the sort of skelps wanted. The thick edge and taper-like form will be best produced by reducing the circumference of one end of one roller, or one end of each roller, a few inches in the longitudinal direction of it, or them, according to the sort of skelps wanted; or nearly the same effect may be produced with a pair of rollers, of equal diameter throughout, by giving one end of the upper roller more liberty than the other. The plate of iron is then to be cut or divided into skelps, or strips for skelps, longitudinally from the thin to the thick edge, or from the thick to the thin edge. But to prevent waste in cut-

ting or dividing the plates into skelps of the form wanted, they may be cut or divided into strips about the width of the muzzle, or fore end, of the skelp; in which case the plate must be formed somewhat thicker on the thick side and edge, in order to admit of the strips being a little widened by a forge or tilt-hammer, or by any other means. Where it may not be convenient to roll the plate wide enough to form the skelps in one length, it may be done in two or more parts, and joined in the welding of the barrel, or in the skelp form. The barrels manufactured from these skelps, I find to be more clear, and more free from grays or flaws, which I conceive arises from the great pressure and quickness of the heavy rollers upon the iron, in so hot a state, forcing the pure metallic particles to cohere more closely than can be effected by the partial strokes of the tilt-hammer upon the iron less hot; and by the grain or fibres being, by this process, laid round, parallel with the edge of the breech, they partake, in some degree, of the nature of what are termed twisted barrels, gain a considerable addition of strength, and consequently stand proof with less risque of bursting."

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the Care of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of February to the 20th of March, 1810.

RHEUMATIC Affections, more particularly of the face and neck, have of late been very general. The weather of February, March, and April, is especially calculated to generate this species of complaint. Even a still further progress in the year, when "Winter lingers on the lap of May," will produce scarcely any apparent diminution in the prevalence of rheumatism. But a disease of much graver aspect, and attended with more solemn consequences, not unfrequently owes its birth, as well as its mournful termination, to the influence of the present season. It may be regarded as the *seed-time* of consumption; and what originates in one spring, the succeeding will probably ripen, if intermediate care be not taken to destroy its root, or to restrain its growth, into a full and fatal maturity. The vernal period, which is usually painted by poets as luxuriant in delights, will be found, in this country at least, to be far more abundantly productive of disaster and disease.

The physical patient ought more particularly at this crisis of the year, to be treated with all the delicacy and care which are due to a hot-house plant.

Common as it is, nothing surely can be more cruel and absurd, than to send, in contempt, as it were, of our unsparing and changeful climate, persons far advanced in the alarming symptoms of hectic, from their own warm and comfortable habitations, to undergo the last struggles of nature, in cheerless and ill-accommodated lodgings on the coast, or at some fashionable watering-place. Victims already about to sink under the pressure of an inexorable malady, they are urged from the shelter of a domestic roof, not upon a mission of health, but upon a melancholy pilgrimage to a distant grave. These travellers to the tomb, cannot fail to be precipitated in their descent to it, by exertions thus imposed upon them, so disproportionate to the feebleness of their frame, and by an unavoidable exposure, during their ill-advised journey, to the ungenial severity, or uncertain vicissitudes, of atmospheric temperature.

How few of such unhappy exiles from home, are destined to retrace their steps!

—Vestigia nulla retrorsum.

March 25, 1810. J. REID.
Greenville-street, Brunswick-square.

ALPHABETICAL

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of February and the 20th of March, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitor's Names are between Parenthesis.)

ALDRIDGE John, Bowling street, Westminster, tailor, (Fryett, Milbank street)
All n John, Great Sutton street, Clerkenwell, surveyor. (Goodmond, Bridge street, Blackfriars)
Baker James, Tokenhouse yard, Lothbury, merchant. (Clifton, Chatham place, Blackfriars)
Ballard John, Birmingham, coal and corn-dealer. (Rut-fon, Wellclose square)
Barlow Thomas, Strand, mercer. (Beetham, Bouevie street)
Barnes James, New Malton, York, linen draper. (Lambert, Gray's inn, and Walker, Malton)
Barrow Thomas, Great St Thomas Apostle, warehouseman. (Houlkes, Longdill, and Beckitt, Holsborn court, Gray's inn)
Bear John, Sudbury, Suffolk, butcher. (Frost, Sudbury, Wd Fairbank, Ely place)
Bendy Simon, Bow Common, Middlesex, soap-maker. (Smith and Henderson, Leman street, Goodman's fields)
Bennet William, Ludworth, Derby, victualler. (Zad-dely, Stockport, and Milne, and Parry, Temple)
Birch John, and Luer Luerfon, Hoxton, color-manufacturers. (Budden and son, Crown court, Aldersgate street)
Bishop Joseph, jun. Shadwell, victualler. (Hill, Shadwell)
Brookes John, Whitechurch, Salop, shoemaker. (Black-flock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry, and Watfon, Whitechurch)
Brown Thomas, Shoreditch, Blackman street, Southwark, mercer. (Kibblewhite, Rowland, and Robinson, Gray's inn)
Burton John, Manchester, inn keeper. (Hewitt and Kirk, Manchester, and Ellis, Chancery lane)
Butcher William, Brighton, plumber. (Goodce, Howland street, Fitzroy square)
Chapman Richard, Thacham, Berks, shop-keeper. (Biggs, Reading, and Eyre, Gray's inn square)
Clayton Jeremiah, jun. Leeds, woolstapler
Clifton William, Lawrence lane, wine and spirit merchant. (Allingham, St. John's square)
Elve Theophilus, and Samuel Richardson, Tokenhouse yard, merchants. (Palmer, Tomlinfon, and Thompson, Throgmorton street)
Coe John, Shere, near Guilford, tanner. (Booth, Fen-church buildings, London)
Cooper Joseph, Chester, wheelwright. (Orrod, Liver-pool, and Cooper and Lowe, Chancery lane)
Cowgill Joseph, Henry Sandiford, and John Barlow, Man-chester, calico printers. (Swale and Heelis, Staple's inn, and Nabb, Manchester)
Cox William Charles, Nether Knutsford, Chester, inn keeper. (Lunville, Knutsford, and Wright and Pickering, Temple)
Crounce John, Hull, cheese-factor. (Anderfon, Hull, and Ellis, Curfior street)
Curtis Mary, East Coker, Somerset, twine spinner. (Watts, Yecvil, and King, Bedford row, London)
Daniels Joseph, Manchester, and John, Liverpool, dealers in earthen ware. (Davies, Liverpool, and Meddow-croft, Gray's inn)
Davy, Edward William, Rotherhithe, ship joiner. (Shepherd, Southwark)
Davies Thomas, Tavin, Cheshire, corn factor. (Gar-nery, f.n. Chester, and Huxley, Temple)
Davies Thomas, Chester, gloves. (Garner, jun. Chester, and Huxley, Temple)
Davis John, Church lane, St. George's in the East, horse dealer. (Davies, Lothbury)
Davis John, Merthyr Tydval, Glamorgan, Druggist. (Meyrick, Merthyr Tydval, and Jenkins, James and Abbott, New inn)
Davison John, New Brentford, linen draper. (Tilson, Chatham place, Blackfriars)
Dedwith Margaret, late of Llanabar, Merioneth, but now in Lancaster Castle, merchant. (Humphreys, Chei-ter, and Blacklock, London)
Dove James, Wexham House, Bucks, and Blanford street, London, money scrivener and brick maker. (Mayhew, Chancery lane)
Downing Jonathan, Harwich, grocer. (Reeve, Eury, and Taylor, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane)
Drakeford Arthur, Crowthill, Warwick, butcher. (Kin-derley, Long, and Jme, Gray's inn, or Palmer, Crowthill)
Edwards George, Wotton under Edge, Gloucester, shoe maker. (James, Gray's inn square)
Fleming John, black-burn, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer. (Milne, sergeant, and Milne, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple)
Foster Robert, Eaden Cottage, Kingland road, filkman. (Gregory, Wax-chandler's Hall, Maiden lane, Cheap-side)
Fowler Thomas, Tiverton, shop keeper. (Rendell, Tiverton, and Lys, Tooke's court, Chancery lane)
Franco Moses, Spital square, insurance broker. (Riving-ton, Fenchurch buildings)
Garney Michael, Liverpool, cotton merchant. (Avifon, Liverpool)

Garnett John, and Christian Frederic Spyer, Hudders-field, merchants. (Batty, Chancery lane, and Batty, Huddersfield)
Gaylard John, Richmond, Surrey, smith and farrier. (Empfon, Great Suffolk street, Southwark)
Grove James, Great May's buildings, St. Martin's lane, dairy-man. (Cunningham, New North street, Red Lion square)
Hall Richard, Liverpool, grocer. (Woods, Liverpool, and Blacklock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry)
Harrison John, Stoke upon Trent, potter. (Willis, Fairtherne, and Clarke, Warrford court, and Vernon, Stone)
Hesk William, Hampstead, haberdasher. (Cuppaga, Jernyn street)
Heaver Thomas, St. James's market, poulterer. (Kayll, Newington Butts)
Herbert William, jun. Llandidocs, Montgomeryshire, dra-per. (Taylor, Manchester)
Hervey Henry, Cheapside, jeweller. (Kebblewhite, Row-land, and Robinson, Gray's inn)
Hewitt Gideon, Southmolton street, tailor. (Newcomb, Piccadilly)
Hewfon Robert, Robert Higgin, and Joseph Hett, Ilf-worth, calico-printers. (Holmes and Lowden, Clement's inn)
Hills Osborn, Shoreditch, cheefsmonger. (Adams, Great Ruffel street, Bloomsbury)
Hinde John, Charles Pratt Wyatt, and Thomas Keyfe, Hurlydown, lead manufacturers. (Nina, Throg-morton street)
Hobbes Thomas, Raphael, Mary le bone park, music seller. (Tatham, Craven street)
Hole William, Ilfington, apothecary. (Edwards, Sym-on'd's inn)
Houlden Thomas, Spilsby, Lincoln, maltster. (Wal-ker, Spilsby, and Amici, Sion College Gardens, Aicer-manbury)
Howell Parry, London road, Southwark, haberdasher. (Willis, Fairtherne, and Clarke, Throgmorton street)
Hudson John Bannister, Hackney Grove, and Old City Chambers, merchant. (Kearley, Bishopgate street)
Ibberton George, fen, and jun. Huddersfield, roofsmen. (Willis, Fairtherne, and Clarke, Warrford court, and Wadsworth, Mill Bridge, near Leeds)
Jackfon William, Clayton Well, Yorkshire, money scri-venor. (Scholey, Horbury, and Sykes, and Knowles, New inn)
Jackfon John Hardy, Selby, York, master mariner. (Prickett's, Hule, and Watkins, Lincoln's inn)
Johnfon Thomas, Macclesfield, victualler. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane, and Chetham, Stockport)
Jones Inigo Charles, New Tothill street, Westminster, victualler. (Phillipfon and Brewer, Staples inn)
Key Thomas and Charles Pratt Wyatt, Langbourne Way Chambers, merchants. (Hoggin, Surry street, Strand)
Lamb John, Shepton Mallet, dyer. (Blandford, Temple, and Miller, Shepton Mallet)
Leeds Solomon, Great Maffingham, Norfolk, miller. (Trenchard, Swafham)
Liford William, Shadwell high street, rope maker. (Nina, Throgmorton street)
Lindsay Alexander, and James Irvine, Manchester, dea-lers in cotton goods. (Clough, Manchester, and Edge, King's Bench Walks, Temple)
Lye George, and Edmund Leigh L. Lach, common carriers. (Salmon, Leizes, and Blake and White, Elix street, Strand)
Marshall Charles, Vinegar yard, Bermondsey, worked ma-nufacturers. (Morton, Gray's inn square)
Marshall Christopher, Little Hermitage street, sail maker. (Wilde, jun. Cable street, Falcon square)
Maxted John, Little Earl street, victualler. (Whitcom, Great James street)
M'Kenzie William, Covent garden, merchant. (Forbes and Pocock, Ely place)
Mountford John, Worcester, woollen draper. (Godfon, Tenbury, and Baddeley, Seile street, Lincoln's inn)
Nockold James, Colchester, hat manufacturer. (Deacon, Norwich, and Winders, son, and Holway, Chancery lane)
Pagett William, Aldenham Wood Farm, Herts, cyder mer-chant. (Lorg, Temple)
Pajer Charles, Birmingham, pork butcher. (Barker and Unett, Birmingham, and Devon and Tooke, Gray's inn)
Parker Henry, Halifax, merchant. (Palmer, Tomlin-son, and Thompson, Copthall court)
Payne James, surbham, Elix, clothes salesman. (Coote, Aldon friars)
Phillips William, Brighton, carpenter and builder. (Brooker and Colatch, Brighton, and Barber, Chancery lane)
Phillips John, East Stonehouse, Devon, mason. (Bout-Rowe, Devonshire street, Longue)
Plimpton John, William Goddard, and James Plimpton, Wood street, Cheapside, warehousemen. (Fulton, Wainbrook)
Pocock William, North Petherton, Somerset, horse dealer. (Boys, Bridge-water, and Blake, Cook's court, Arcey street)
Powell Thomas, Hoarwithy, Herefordshire, flax dresser. (Clifton, Tiverton's inn, and Okey, Gloucester)
Price Rice, and William Crab, Elix, merchants. Oak-ley, Cannon street

Prince Philip, Brewer street, Golden square, Jeweller. (Clarke and Richards, Chancery lane.
 Ramfay Samuel, and Peter Aldrick, Bishop's Stortford, Herts, upholsterers. (Adams, Old Jewry
 Reed John, Bath, confectioner. (Tarrant, Chancery lane, or Crutwell, Bath
 Richardson James, and John Sanderson, Tunbridge, farmers. (Stone, Tunbridge Wells, or Tourle and Palmer, Doughty street
 Rigby Richard, Manchester, victualler. (Ellis, Chancery lane, and Johnson and Bailey, Manchester
 Roberts John, Tottenham Court road, baker. (Anbery, Curfist street, and Swannell, Rickerimouth, Herts, and St. Richard, Croydon, cowkeeper. (Guy, Croydon
 Seabrook Samuel, Bow-lane, Red Cross street, millwright. (Parton, Warbrook
 Seager George, West Bromwich, Stafford, timber dealer. (Johnstone, Inner Temple
 Shaw William, Long Acre, cheesemonger. (Patten, Hatton Garden
 Sheppard Treadway, and John Black, Esling lane, merchant. (Scott, St. Mildred's court, Tooting
 Shill Samuel, Bristol, Jeweller. (Vizard and Hutchinson, Liverpool, and Weeks, Bristol
 Simmonds, Daniel, High street, Southwark, builder. (Clifton, Southwark
 Sweet George, jun. Wolverhampton, cordwainer. (Biddle, Wolverhampton, and Williams, Staples inn
 Tatham William, Ormskirk, inn keeper. (Malklock and Makinson, Temple, and Atkinson, Lancaster
 Tetley James, Morton, York, calico manufacturer. (Higson, Manchester, and Ellis, Chancery lane
 Tetral James, Chancery Collet, Worcester, tailor. (Parker, Worcester
 Thornley Edward, Hinckley, money scrivener. (Greenwood, Attleborough Hall, Warwickshire, and Barker, Temple
 Tucker Mary, Tiverton, milliner. (Rendell, Tiverton, and Lys, Tooke's Court, Chancery lane
 Turner James, Manchester, victualler. (Hurd, Temple, and Cardwell, Manchester
 Tyler Richard George, Parson's Green, Fulham, baker. (Nichols, King street, Chelsea
 Waddell James, Chesham, Herts, tailor. (Raitlen, Clifford's inn
 Walker Roger, Hull, grocer. (Exley and Stocker, Furnival's inn, and Codd and Goran, Hull
 Walsh Richard, King's road, The Ra, India rubber manufacturer. (Jupp, Carpenter Hall, London Wall
 Wardle George, Newcastle upon Tyne, grocer. (Milton and Towdall, Knight rider street, Doctor's Commons
 Wellesman John, Crewkerne, Somerset, linen-draper. (James, Gray's inn square, and Cooke, Bristol
 Whitehead James and Charles, Hales, earthenware manufacturers. (Birch, Fothery, and Bihorn, Hanley and Willis, Fairthorne and Clarke, Warrford court
 Wilson William, Richmond, Surrey, bricklayer. (Edwards, Cable street, Holborn
 Winfield, Benjamin, Margaret street, Cavendish square, huckster. (Jacobs, Holborn court, Gray's inn
 Wood Henry, Dragon yard, Holborn, coachman. (Shearman, Holborn street, Bloomsbury
 Young Richard Willis, Walcot, Somerset, shopkeeper. (Sheppard and Adlington, Bedford row, London, and Shepherd, Bath

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Abell E. Old Ford, Middlesex, builder. April 10
 Agar Moses, City Chambers, shop owner and merchant, June 1
 Atham William, Tokenhouse yard, broker, May 8
 Wagner John, Strand, tailor, April 21
 Bell Richard, East Brent, Somerset, mercer, April 10
 Buckley George, Reading, ironmonger, April 7
 Bloomer, Sir Matthew, Thomas Wilkinson, and William Bloomer, Gracechurch street, bankers, March 17
 Boulton George, late of Charing Cross, coach-proprietor, May 15
 Bowes William, Newport, Isle of Wight, ironmonger, March 23
 Bowles Anthony Thomas and Thomas Williams, Kent street, Southwark, grocers, May 12
 Brooke Robert Vaughan, Kidderminster, Worcester, paper manufacturer, March 12
 Carter Thomas, and Evan William, Brown's buildings, St. Mary Axe, merchants, April 5
 Chadwick Charles Robert, Grosvenor Mews, Bond street, iron-plate worker, April 3
 Chapman John, Yarmouth, linen draper, April 10
 Charlton Cornelius, East Farleigh, Kent, yeoman, April 3
 Chivers William, Silver Court-way, milliner, March 31
 Clark John, Hoxton, linen manufacturer, May 9
 Clay Major, South Shields, Durham, linen draper, March 14
 Corder J. Parent, Moorfields, paper hanger, April 11
 Cooper Richard, Paradise street, Mary-le-bone, plate worker, April 7
 Croft William, Leeds, York, and James Manks, Hunter, me chants, March 31
 Croft William, Lombard street, banker, March 6
 Cudde Samuel Thomas, Bishopgate street, Glover, March 10
 Lenny J. Barbican, Rattoner, April 10
 Daniel William, Exeter, flour merchant, March 16
 Donnan Thomas, Liverpool, bookmaker, April 13
 Durnelow John, Linckley, Leicester, grocer, April 12
 Ellis John, Rathbone place, butcher, June 1
 Elean Richard, Church row, Newington Buttes, carpenter, March 27
 Fisher William, Cambridge, woollen draper, March 27
 Fogg K. and T. Cantrill, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, April 9
 Gardner William, Newcut, Gloucester, baker and maltster, April 12

Gibson J. Newcastle upon Tyne, woollen draper, April 9
 Gledhill George, Salisbury street, Strand, wine merchant, March 24
 Hal Henry, Gutter lane, warehouseman, May 16
 Barker Matthew, Oakham, Rutland, mercer, March 26
 Harris John, Edward Lodge, Thomas Gaskill, and Henry Lowe, Cannon street, May 2
 Horn Nicholas, St. Martin's lane, merchant, March 17
 Horton Richard, Newport, Salop, timber merchant, April 6
 Hudson James, Watling street, merchant, April 17
 Humphrey James, Wardour street, boot and shoe maker, March 24
 Humphreys Thomas, St. George's fields, horse dealer, April 3
 Huftier I. Wehn Colville, Cambridge, farmer, April 3
 Hutchins J. John Bay, Poland street, victualler, March 17
 James Charles, Cateaton street, ribbon manufacturer, April 13
 Jardine John, Maryport, Cumberland, dealer and chapman, March 17
 Joel Moses, High street, Shoreditch, dealer in glass and earthen ware, March 31
 Jones Jane, Dolydobyrron, Carnarvon, tanner, April 7
 King Joseph, King street, Covent Garden, silk mercer, March 27
 Knight E. Norfolk down lane, lighterman, April 21
 Knowles James, Gwyndu Bowdrie, Anglesea, innkeeper, April 7
 Landbeck George Wycherly, Old Bethlem, broker, March 17
 Lane John, Thomas Frazer, and Thomas Boylstone, Nicholas lane, merchants, March 31
 Lloyd Thomas Huchey, Poultry and Walworth Common, date merchant, March 3
 Lucian Joseph, Stoke Newington, Northampton, victualler and coal merchant, March 31
 Macfarrii Rudrick, King's Arms yard, merchant, March 10
 Manley William, Chesterfield, Derby, money scrivener, March 25
 Mark William, Plymouth dock, linen sra per, April 7
 Martin William, Romington, broker, April 21
 Matthews Thomas, Brydges street, Covent garden, linen draper, March 10
 McCarthy George Packard, and Robert Walter Vaughan, Bristol, tailors, March 22
 McClellan John, Law, Plymouth, paper maker, April 2
 McDonald W. York street, Covent Garden, shoemaker, April 8
 Miller Jeremiah, Brighton, bricklayer, March 23
 Mills James, and John Wood, Sadleworth, York, mercer and dyer, April 6
 Millard C. S. Exmley, Middlesex, miller, April 10
 Mortimer W. Winton, Essex, cooper, April 3
 Mount John, Leadenhall street, hatter, March 31
 Newby J. A. dgate, draper, May 22
 Newell John and Sampson, Stokes, Stafford, carriers, March 23
 Pain John, Peckham, bricklayer, March 27
 Perry J. Angel court, Throgmorton street, broker April 9
 Phillips William, Wragby, Lincoln, shopkeeper, April 3
 Pope William, Westbury upon Severn, Gloucester, dealer in fags, March 10
 Poyser William, Penrith, Cumberland, ironmonger, April 11
 Purnell Cyrus Lympham, Some fat, coal merchant, April 11
 Raymond John, Fowey, Cornwall, sail maker, March 15
 Robertson David, Finsbury square, wine merchant, May 12
 Robinson Robert, Manchester, cotton twine and wete maker, March 27
 Rolton John, Liverpool, grocer, April 11
 Rolton William, Kenington, brewer, March 3
 Rolton Richard, Blackburn, Lancashire, currier, March 21
 Seymour Edward, jun. Edinbure, Scotland, March 27
 Satterthwaite Thomas, Kendal, tanner, March 14
 Schneider John Henry, Edw lane, merchant, May 12
 Sibbald A. Wapping street, shopkeeper, April 12
 Sinton John, jun. Newcastle upon Tyne, miller, March 14
 Smith John, New Warrborough, Hants, sack maker, March 22
 Smith John, Liverpool, merchant, April 12
 Southcombe George, Bristol, cheese and butter factor, April 12
 Stephens John, Yeovil, Somerset, gardener, April 9
 Stuart Charles, Rotherhithe, apothecary, May 12
 Stuart Charles, Berwick street, tailor, April 15
 Taorhan Leonard, Back lane, Middlesex, wheelwright, March 4
 Teague James, Wombridge, Salop, huckster, April 6
 Thomas George, Pembroke, shopkeeper, April 14
 Towell John, Tetney, Lincoln, victualler, March 30
 Towne John, Oxford market, carcase butcher, March 27
 Turner John, jun. Exeter, fire manufacturer, May 15
 Turner John, late of Blackheath, Kent, bricklayer, March 27
 Wade Seales, Albion place, brewer, May 8
 Wakeling Edward, Clare, Suffolk, brewer, March 27
 Walker David, Holborn, bookseller, April 10
 Wells W. Broom, Lincoln, grocer, April 3
 Wemyss Robert Richard, jun. Mount street, Isculpor, March 17
 White Thomas, Southwark, haberdasher, May 8
 Wick n. J. Sandhurst, Kent, grocer, April 4
 Williams W. Chaplow, Monmouth, dealer, April 10
 Wilson William, Chadwell, merchant, April 10
 Woodman Charles, Chesham, Bucks, wine merchant, March 24
 Woodroffe E. Woolaston, Gloucester, iron manufacturer, April 10
 Woodward P. King street, Cheap side, warehouseman, April 8
 Wright Henj. Birmingham, factor, April 13
 Young William, Arwicks, Manchester, dealer and chapman, April 9
 Young James, Queen street, merchant, May 12

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN MARCH.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

GERMANY.

On the occasion of Hanover being occupied by the troops of his majesty the king of Westphalia, the following proclamation was issued in his majesty's name:

HANOVERIANS!—The emperor, my exalted brother, has transferred to me by a convention concluded at Paris on the 14th January of this year, all his rights and claims on your country, and incorporated it with my kingdom. His deputies have delivered it to me, and I this day take possession of it. You are henceforth to enjoy the invaluable advantage of being relieved from the painful state of uncertainty in which you have hitherto lingered, and for ever united with a state, which for the future will secure you against all attacks of continental powers, and which will also know how to protect you from insults which might be attempted in the course of a maritime war; the misery and wretchedness to which you have hitherto been exposed, cannot but render you more thankful for the happiness and tranquillity which you are now to enjoy. Your loyalty and your good sentiments are known. I depend on your attachment; the esteem and regard which your king will ever entertain for you, are the surest pledges of his unwearied solicitude to promote your prosperity and welfare, by every means which he has in his power. I entertain the pleasing hope, that you, on your part, will never frustrate the confidence which I place in you, nor destroy the brilliant prospect which now opens to your view.

Given in our Royal Palace, in Cassel, the 1st March, 1810.

JEROME NAPOLEON.

HOLLAND.

Letter from the King to the Legislative Body.

GENTLEMEN.—I have been disappointed in my expectation of being enabled to return before the 1st of January. From the annexed documents, contained in the *Moniteur* of yesterday (the 31st of January), you will perceive that the result of our affairs is connected with the conduct of the English government.

The regret which I have felt has been considerably increased upon reading the unjust accusation made against us, of having betrayed the cause of the Continent, that is, of having been unfaithful to our engagements; and I write this letter to you, to diminish the impression which so unjust and astonishing an accusation must make upon your hearts, as well as upon the heart of every true Hollander.

Whilst, during the four years that have elapsed since the commencement of my reign, the nation, and you in particular, called to watch over her interests, have borne with so

much difficulty and distress, but, at the same time with so much resignation, the doubling of the imposts, so considerable an augmentation of the public debt, and armaments so great and so disproportionate to the population and means of the kingdom; we little thought that we should have been accused of having violated our engagements, and of not having done enough, at a moment when the state of maritime affairs operates upon us with a greater pressure than upon all other countries collectively, and when, to complete our misfortunes, we are besides compelled to sustain a blockade upon the continent.

It is the heartfelt consciousness of these considerations, gentlemen, which should lead us to the exercise of patience, until the moment when the justice of his majesty the emperor, my brother, shall make reparation for a charge which we have so little deserved.

I cannot ascertain how long I may yet be prevented from gratifying the first and most anxious of my wishes, namely, that of returning to my capital, and seeing myself in the midst of you at this difficult and critical juncture.

But however distant that period may be, be assured that nothing can alter my affection for the nation, and my attachment to her interests, nor lessen you in my esteem and confidence.

LOUIS.

Paris, February 1, 1810.

In a letter from the duke de Cadore (Champagny), the French minister for foreign affairs, to the Dutch minister, announcing the resolutions of Buonaparte concerning the annexation of Holland to France, the writer observes:

If these determinations are contrary to the views of the people of Holland, the emperor is certainly sorry for it, and has adopted this course with great regret. But the unrelenting destiny which presides over the affairs of this world, and which chooses that men should be governed by events, obliges his majesty to follow up with firmness those measures of which the necessity has been demonstrated to him, without suffering himself to be turned aside by secondary considerations.

The duke then takes a review of the public events of the last two years; excuses the conduct of his master, in issuing the Berlin and Milan decrees, as having been called for by the tyranny of England on the seas; observes, that this measure, which compelled the shutting of the Dutch ports against English commerce, was so contrary to the ancient habits of the people, as to create an opposition between Holland and France. During the subsequent period, all the measures adopted by the emperor, the success of which depended more upon their execution in Holland than in any

other country, were rendered nugatory by the clandestine intercourse carried on between Holland and this country. That his master's determination has been quickened by reflecting, that she is without marine, without the means for carrying on offensive or defensive warfare; that during the late expedition, the important position of Veere, and the fort of Bathz, had been abandoned before the enemy appeared: and that in fine, "without army, without revenue, it might almost be said without friends and without allies, the Dutch are a society animated only by a regard to their commercial interests, and forming a rich, useful, and respectable company, but not a nation." The duke then declares, that he is charged to make known to the Dutch ministry and nation, that the present situation of Holland is incompatible with the circumstances or the situation in which the new principles adopted by England have placed the affairs of the empire and the continent. In consequence his imperial majesty proposes—

1. To recal home the prince of his blood whom he had placed on the throne of Holland. The first duty of a French prince placed in the line of hereditary succession to the imperial throne is towards that throne. When in opposition to that, all others must give way; the first duty of every Frenchman, in whatever situation destiny may place him, is towards his country.

2. To occupy all the mouths of the rivers in Holland, and all its ports, by French troops, as they were from the conquest made by France in 1794 to the moment when his imperial majesty hoped to conciliate every one by establishing the throne of Holland.

3. To employ every means, and without being stopped by any consideration, to make Holland enter into the continental system, and to wrest definitively its ports and coasts from the administration which has rendered the ports of Holland the principal entreports, and the great part of the Dutch merchants the brokers, and the commercial agents, of England.

FRANCE.

Paris, Feb. 17.—At two o'clock this day, the senate assembled, under the presidency of the Prince Arch-chancellor of the empire, and adopted the following senatus-consultum:

Extract from the Records of the Conservative Senate of Feb. 17.

The Conservative Senate, assembled in the number of members prescribed by article xc. of the constitutional act of the 13th Dec. 1799, has considered the project of the Organic Senatus Consultum, drawn up in the form prescribed by article lvi. the constitutional act of the 4th of August, 1802, after having heard the orators of the council of state, and the report of the special commission appointed in the sitting of the 14th of this month, the adoption being voted by the

number of votes prescribed in article lvi. of the constitutional act of the 4th of August 1802, it is decreed as follows:—

TITLE FIRST.—*Of the Union of the Roman States to the Empire.*

Art. 1. The state of Rome is united to the French empire, and forms an integral part thereof.

2. It shall be divided into two departments: the department of Rome, and the department of Trasimene.

3. The department of Rome shall send seven deputies to the legislative body. The department of Trasimene shall send four.

4. The department of Rome shall be classed in the first series—the department of Trasimene in the second.

5. A senatorial shall be established in the departments of Rome and Trasimene.

6. The city of Rome is the second city of the empire.—The mayor of Rome is to be present when the emperor takes the oaths on his accession. He is to rank, as are also all deputations from the city of Rome, on all occasions, immediately after the mayors or deputations of the city of Paris.

7. The prince imperial is to assume the title, and receive the honours, of king of Rome.

8. A prince of the blood, or a grand dignitary of the empire, shall reside at Rome, who shall hold the emperor's court.

9. The property which composes the endowments of the imperial crown shall be regulated by a special senatus consultum.

10. After having been crowned in the church of Notre Dame at Paris, the emperors shall, previous to the tenth year of their reign, be crowned in the church of St. Peter.

11. The city of Rome shall enjoy particular privileges and immunities, which shall be determined by the emperor Napoleon.

TITLE II.—*Of the Independance of the Imperial Throne of all authority on Earth.*

12. Every foreign sovereign is incompatible with the exercise of any spiritual authority within the territory of the empire.

13. The popes shall, at their elevation, take an oath never to act contrary to the four propositions of the Gallician church, adopted in an assembly of the clergy in 1682.

14. The four propositions of the Catholic church are declared common to all the Catholic churches of the empire.

TITLE III.—*Of the temporal Existence of the Popes.*

15. Palaces shall be prepared for the pope in the different parts of the empire in which he may wish to reside. He shall necessarily have one at Paris and another at Rome.

16. Two millions in rural property, free of all impositions, and lying in different parts of the empire, shall be assigned to the pope.

17. The expenses of the sacred college, and of the propaganda, shall be declared imperial.

18. The present organic senatus consultum

tum shall be transmitted by a message to his majesty the emperor and king.

(Signed) CAMBACERES,
Prince Arch-chancellor of the Empire.
FRANÇOIS, JANCOURT, CORNET,
Secretaries.

COUNT LAPLACE,
Chancellor of the Senate.

The senate met on the 27th of February at half-past one o'clock. The Prince Arch-chancellor, who presided on the occasion, read the following message from his majesty:

SENATORS.—We have dispatched to Vienna, as our ambassador extraordinary, our cousin the prince of Neufchatel, to solicit the hand of the archduchess Maria Louisa, daughter of the emperor of Austria.

We have given orders to our minister of foreign relations to lay before you the articles of the treaty of marriage between us and the archduchess Maria Louisa, which has been concluded, signed, and ratified.

We have been desirous of eminently contributing to the happiness of the present generation. The enemies of the continent have founded their prosperity upon its dissensions and divisions. They can no longer nourish war, by imputing to us projects incompatible with the ties and duties of affinity, which we have just contracted with the imperial house reigning in Austria.

The brilliant qualities which distinguish the archduchess Maria Louisa, have acquired her the love of the people of Austria. They have fixed our regards. Our people will love this princess from their love for us, until, being witnesses of all the virtues which have given her so high a place in our thoughts, they shall love her for herself.

Given at our palace of the Thuilleries, this 27th of February, 1810.

NAPOLEON.

After the message was read, the duke de Cadore communicated to the senate the articles of the marriage treaty, which are in the usual form.

SPAIN.

On the 6th instant the French made their appearance on that part of the coast opposite Cadiz, and immediately summoned the city to surrender. A flag of truce, with the summons, was sent from Port St. Mary, and received by the junta on the afternoon of the 6th. It expresses Joseph Bonaparte's willingness to forget and forgive all provocation, and requests that persons may be deputed from Cadiz to treat for the security of the squadron and arsenal. The junta immediately returned for answer, that the city of Cadiz, faithful to its principles, renounced every other king except don Ferdinand VII.

A letter from the duke of Delmucia, dated from Seville, Feb. 2, gives an official account of the entrance of the French into that city. The Duke of Belluno had previously pro-

mised, in answer to two flags of truce, that the inhabitants should be protected; that those in arms should be allowed to serve in the troops of king Joseph, or retire, and live peaceably on delivering up their arms. The inhabitants then submitted, and the French entered the city, where they found 263 pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and provisions.

Letter to Major-General the Prince of Neufchatel.

In my last dispatch, I had the honour to inform your serene highness that general Sebastiani was on his march to Malaga. That general has reported, that while at Grenada, he was informed that after a fresh commotion at Malaga, a man of the name of Abeillo, formerly a colonel, had assumed the chief authority; that he had put under arrest, and sent off by sea, the old civil and military administration, general Cuesta, and the principal inhabitants; and that, supported by a number of priests and monks, who were preaching up a crusade against us, he had succeeded in arming the inhabitants of the mountains and the city. A capuchin had been appointed lieutenant general; two others, field-marshal; monks were colonels and officers; in a word, this new insurrection already put on an alarming appearance. A corps of 6000 men had advanced to the defile of the mountains, and prepared to defend the passage of the Col Bosche de Lasno. The inhabitants of Alhama had risen in arms, and it was necessary to storm that city to obtain possession of it. The English, who were at Malaga, were exciting the people to anarchy, at the same time that they were preparing to take themselves to their vessels on the approach of danger.

General Sebastiani had received orders to march upon Malaga. Being informed of what was going on in that city, he accelerated his movement. On the 5th he marched from Antequera with his advanced guard, drove in without difficulty the enemy's posts that defended the passes, though the road was broke up in several places, and followed them up, fighting all the way, as far as in front of Malaga, where they rallied, and joined an immense mass of insurgents, having with them a numerous train of artillery, and a detachment of cavalry. It was now four o'clock in the afternoon; the infantry were still at a distance, and general Sebastiani, anxious to spare those wretched people, sent them three flags of truce to summon them to lay down their arms; but instead of making a proper return to his generous proceeding, their mass put itself in motion, and advanced to attack the column, at the same time that they commenced a very brisk fire of artillery and musketry. General Sebastiani seized this critical moment, and ordered a charge of cavalry, which carried every thing before it; 1500 insurgents, including a number of priests and monks, were killed on the spot, and the troops entered the city intermingled with the fugitives. The firing was kept up in the city

for

for a few instants; but enthusiasm soon giving place to fear, the fighting ceased, and the inhabitants submitted. This affair, which does the greatest honour to the cavalry, cost us the loss of thirty men.

There were found in the place 148 pieces of cannon of various calibres, and a great quantity of ammunition and stores of every kind. There was a train of 23 field pieces, which was on the point of being sent off to Tarragona. There were only twenty-five vessels in the harbour: three English ships of war which had been there, had the precaution to cause such as they wished to carry with them, to put to sea before they could be seized. The English merchandize at Malaga was put under sequestration. An inventory will be taken, and a report of the contents transmitted.

The occupation of Malaga is, at this moment, of great importance. It completes the submission of the province of Grenada, and completely cuts off that part of the country which is contiguous to Gibraltar and Cadiz. It is, therefore, probable, that it will influence the determination of the inhabitants of the latter place. The effect produced by this event is so much the greater, as the next day the inhabitants of Velez de Malaga arrested the chiefs of this new insurrection, and delivered them over to the imperial army, with a request that they should be punished.

Marshal the duke of Treviso has reported from Los Santos on the road of Estramadura, that the troops of the 5th corps had, on the 9th, established themselves there and at Zafra, from which they pushed reconnoitring parties in the direction of Badajoz and Merida. He continued to collect artillery, ammunition, and provisions, left behind by the insurgents; he also found several posts abandoned, which the insurgents had strongly entrenched. To-morrow the 5th corps will be on the Guadiana, where it will obtain information of the movement of the 2d corps, and of what is passing in the valley of the Tagus.

I have the honour to request that your serene highness will be pleased to lay my report before his majesty the emperor and king, and to accept the homage of my respect.

The Marshal the Duke of DALMATIA.
Seville, Feb. 10, 1810.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In consequence of an Enquiry instituted in the House of Commons to enquire into the origin and failure of the late expedition to Walcheren, the following curious document is discovered to have been laid before the king by the earl of Chatham:

In submitting to your Majesty a statement of my proceedings in the execution of the service your majesty was graciously pleased to confide to me, and of the events which

occurred in the course of it, it is not my intention to trouble your Majesty with any further details of the earlier parts of our operations, which, having terminated in the speedy reduction of Walcheren by your Majesty's troops, and the occupation of the adjacent islands; and of the important post of Batz, received, at the time, your Majesty's most gracious approbation; but to confine myself principally in the narrative, which I am anxious to be permitted to bring under your Majesty's view, to the consideration of the two following points, as most immediately applying to the conduct and final result of the expedition to the Scheldt. First, The ground upon which, after the army was at length assembled near Batz, a landing in prosecution of the ulterior objects of the expedition was not deemed advisable. Secondly, Why that army was not sooner there assembled in readiness to commence further operations.

With respect to the former proposition, I am inclined to think that it is so clear and evident, that no further operations could at that time, and in the then sickly state of the army, have been undertaken with any prospect of success, that it would be unnecessarily trespassing on your Majesty to enter into much more detail on this point than has been already brought before your Majesty in my dispatch of the 29th of August; and the chief object of this paper will be directed to show to your Majesty, that the second point, namely, Why the army was not brought up sooner to the destination from whence its ulterior operations were to commence, is purely a naval consideration, and that the delay did in no shape rest with me, or depend upon any arrangements in which the army was concerned; every facility, on the contrary, having been afforded by their movements to the speedy progress of the armament.

In doing this, it will, I conceive, be necessary, for the sake of perspicuity, that I should take up the consideration of this business from its commencement.

Your Majesty will permit me here to refer to your recollection the change which took place in the original project formed for the attack of Antwerp, and of the French fleet in the West Scheldt, in consequence of the opinions of the general and staff officers to whom this question was referred; and a combined operation of the army and navy, the whole, with the exception of the force to be left for the reduction of Walcheren, to proceed up the West Scheldt, was accordingly determined on.

Upon the practicability of such an operation being at once carried into execution, which was, however, the ground-work of the expedition, and which alone, in the opinion of all persons consulted, seemed to afford any prospect of success, even in the most sanguine view of the subject in all other respects, I must confess, I entertained great doubts

doubts, till the communication of a distinct official opinion, given on this point by the lords of the Admiralty, decided in the affirmative this important question.

At the same time it is to be remarked, that the occupation of Walcheren, which by some persons it had been thought possible to leave behind us, and the reduction of Flushing, which it had once been proposed only to mask, were deemed indispensable to the security of the fleet, in case of disaster; and accordingly a considerable separate force was allotted to this service; and, in this view, it was besides distinctly agreed upon, that a vigorous attack by the navy upon the sea-front should be made at the same time that the troops, after effecting their landing, advanced to invest Flushing; it being hoped that by a powerful co-operation from the sea, at the moment the troops presented themselves before the place, the labour and delay of a regular siege might have been avoided, and a considerable portion of the force allotted to this service set at liberty to follow the army up the Scheldt. How far this expectation was fulfilled, or whether the assurance given that the whole of the armament (the part to be landed at Walcheren excepted) should be at once transported up the Scheldt, in prosecution of the ultimate objects of the expedition, was carried into effect, or was wholly disappointed, the information already before your majesty will have in a great measure shewn, and which it will be my duty to bring more particularly under your majesty's view, when I detail the subsequent course of our proceedings.

From what cause this failure ensued—whether it arose from insufficient arrangements on the part of the admiral, or was the unavoidable result of difficulties inherent in the nature of the expedition itself, it is not for me, considering it entirely as a naval question, to presume to offer any opinion upon to your majesty.

It may, however, be here proper to remark, that in all the projects which have at various times been brought forward on the subject of an attack upon the Island of Walcheren and the Scheldt, the necessity of having a wind a good deal to the westward, with moderate weather, has always been insisted on. Without these advantages, in the one case, the passage would be difficult; in the other, the surf would prevent a landing on the points deemed most favourable in other respects. In the present instance, owing to the wind blowing strong from the westward, the surf was actually such as to prevent a landing on either of the points first fixed on for that purpose by the admiral; and the situation of the gun-boats and transports at anchor in the Stone Deep becoming very critical, and the gale increasing, he found it necessary to carry such part of the fleet as was arrived for safety into the Roompot, and by which means the division of the army des-

tined for the attack of Walcheren was enabled to effect its landing from a more sheltered anchorage on the Bree Sand to the westward of Fort den Haak. At this time, the division under Lieutenant-general lord Rosslyn, as well as that under Lieutenant-general Grosvenor, also the cavalry, artillery, &c. were not arrived; but they were afterwards, on their making the island, ordered by the admiral into the Veer Gat. It is, however, particularly deserving of attention, that this measure, though in itself one of great advantage, as far as it applied to the division destined for the attack of Walcheren, by placing the transports, store-ships, and small craft, in security, was, if carried further, certainly not a little at variance with the leading purpose of the expedition, namely, the running with a right wing, and the advance of the army at once up the West Scheldt, at the same moment that the attack upon Walcheren was proceeding. But that even this need have delayed it for more than three or four days, unless on account of naval difficulties, which it will be for the admiral, not for me, to explain, I deny; for as soon as Ter Veere and the Fort of Rammekins fell, which happened on the 3d of August, the passage of the Sloe was open to the transports and gun-vessels; or they might have entered by the Durlloo or by the Zoutland passages, the batteries of Dyshook, of Vyge-teer, and the Nolle, having been all carried by the army early on the first of August; and on the same day the battery of Borslen, at the south-west end of South Beveland, was abandoned on the movement of a detachment from the corps under sir John Hope; and I know of nothing (but this, of course, is a point for the admiral to speak to) to have prevented the line of battle ships and frigates from coming in and passing up above Flushing, in the first instance, according to the plan originally decided upon.

Before, however, I pursue further the details of the proceedings of the army, governed as they necessarily were (until a footing should be gained on the continent) by the movements of the navy, I must for a moment refer to two separate operations; the one under Lieutenant-general lord Huntly and commodore Owen, and the other under Lieutenant-general sir John Hope and rear admiral sir Richard Keats; but both directed to assist and ensure a rapid progress up the Scheldt, had the admiral found it practicable in other respects. With respect to the former, which was destined to destroy the Cad-sand batteries, and particularly that of Breskens, had it been carried at once into effect, and that the admiral could have availed himself of it, to take the ships up the West Scheldt by the Weeling Passage, it would have been of the utmost advantage; but it was certainly rather fortunate it did not take place at a later period, as after all the transports, store-ships, &c. were ordered into the

Veere Cat, and the plan of running at once up the West Scheldt by the Weeling Channel seemed abandoned, the object of destroying the Cadsand batteries ceased, and a landing there would only have been an unnecessary risk, and a very inconvenient separation of our force, and, of course, occasion great delay in collecting it for ulterior operations. It must not, however, be forgotten, that the difficulties here turned out to be much greater than had been at all foreseen before we sailed. In the first place, the beach was so exposed, that in blowing weather it was found impossible to land; and from what cause I know not, the marquis of Huntly's division could not be taken up, in the first instance, high enough to attack the Breskens battery, the only one, from its situation, of much importance. In addition to this, the enemy, who had been represented by all the intelligence communicated to me to be very weak, almost actually without troops in that quarter, appeared to be well prepared, and in considerable force. Under these circumstances, according to lord Huntly's report, commodore Owen appears to have experienced great disappointment in not having the support of lord Gardner's fleet and of his boats: but his lordship, as I believe, could never enter the Weeling Channel at all; nor indeed was I ever acquainted with what instructions were given to him on this head.

When it was found that lord Huntly's division could neither land nor proceed by the Weeling Passage up the Scheldt, as I had intended they should, it was determined to withdraw them; but from the boisterous state of the weather, it was some days before this could be effected. As soon as it was accomplished, they were passed over to South Beveland.

With respect to sir John Hope's operation, it was more prosperous. The object of it was this: In the original arrangement for carrying the army at once up the West Scheldt, sir John Hope's division was included; but just before we sailed, the admiral received intelligence that the French fleet was come down abreast of Flushing, and seemed to threaten to oppose our passage up the Scheldt.

In this view, it was conceived that, by landing on the north side of South Beveland, the island might be possessed, and all the batteries taken in reverse, and thereby the position of the French fleet, if they ventured to remain near Flushing, would be, as it were, turned, and their retreat rendered more difficult, while the attack on them by our ships would have been much facilitated; and, for this object, the division of sir John Hope rather preceded, in sailing from the Downs, the rest of the fleet.

The navigation of the East Scheldt was found most difficult; but by the skill and perseverance of sir Richard Keats, this pur-

pose was happily and early accomplished, though the troops were carried a great way in schuyts and boats; and this division was landed near Ter Goes, from whence they swept all the batteries in the island that could impede the progress of our ships up the West Scheldt, and possessed themselves on the 2d of August of the important post of Batz, to which it had been promised the army should at once have been brought up.

Sir John Hope remained in possession of this post, though not without being twice attacked by the enemy's flotilla, for nine days before any of the gun-boats under captain Home Popham were moved up the Scheldt to his support.

But it will be recollected, that both these operations tended directly to forward the original purpose of a rapid progress up the Scheldt; the former by opening the Cadsand Channel, could the landing of lord Huntly's division have been effected; the second, by covering the progress of our fleet along the coast of South Beveland, while the division under sir John Hope was at the same time so far advanced towards the destination at which the rest of the armament was to be assembled.

It will now only be necessary for me to bring before your majesty the dates at which the several parts of the armament were enabled, according to the arrangement of sir Richard Strachan, to pursue their progress up the Scheldt. In this place, however, it may be proper that I should previously advert to the grounds on which the 3d division, under lieutenant-general Grosvenor, as well as the two light battalions of the King's German Legion (composing part of the force detained in the first instance to proceed against Antwerp), were landed at Walcheren, and employed before Flushing.

Your majesty will be pleased to recollect, that the troops which sailed from Portsmouth, under lieutenant-general sir Eyre Coote, were destined for the service of Walcheren, and had been considered as sufficient for that object, according to the intelligence received, and the supposed strength of the enemy; though, at the same time, certainly relying, for the first efforts against Flushing, on the promised co-operation of the navy, and on their establishing, as was held out, in the first instance, a naval blockade, except on the side of Veer and Rammekins. Unfortunately, however, this did not take place, and for several nights after the army was before Flushing, the enemy succeeded in throwing from the opposite coast, probably from the canal of Glent, considerable reinforcements into the place, which enabled him constantly to annoy our out-posts and working parties, and finally to attempt a sally in force, though, happily, from the valour of your majesty's troops, without success. This proving very harassing, particu-

larly from the great difficulty of communication between the several parts of our line, I determined, in order to relieve the troops, and press forward the siege with as much vigour as possible, to avail myself for the time of the services of these corps; but it is to be remembered, that this was only done because I saw no movement making to push forward a single vessel up the West Scheldt, and it therefore seemed more advisable to have their assistance before Flushing, than that they should lie inactive in the Veer Gat; and they might at any time be re-embarked from Rammekins in a few hours, whenever their transports could be brought up from Veer, and there was the least chance of our proceeding to our ulterior destination.

I have already stated that Rammekins surrendered on the evening of the 3d of August.

I immediately upon this event, feeling as I did great uneasiness at the delay which had already taken place, and at the departure from the original plan, I wrote a letter to the admiral, then at Ter Veere, expressing my hope that the ships would now be able to enter the West Scheldt by the Sloe Passage, and that no time should be lost in pressing forward as speedily as possible our further operations; and I requested, at the same time, that he would communicate to me the extent of naval co-operation he could afford, as well for the future blockade of Flushing, as with a view to protecting the coasts of South Beveland, and watching the passages from the Meuse to the East Scheldt, as this consideration would govern very much the extent of force I must leave in South Beveland, when the army advanced. To this letter he did not reply fully till the 8th of August; but I had a note from him on the 5th, assuring me the transports should be brought forward without delay; and I had also a very long conversation with him on the morning of the 6th, on the arrangements to be taken for our further operations, when I urged, in the strongest manner, the necessity of not losing a moment in bringing up the cavalry and ordnance ships, transports, store-ships, victuallers, &c. in order that the armament might proceed without delay to its destination; and I added my hopes, that they would receive the protection of the ships of war, none of which had yet entered the West Scheldt.

To all this, and to the several arrangements explained to him in detail, he fully assented.

In his reply to my letter of the 4th, on the 8th of August, he acquaints me, that several of the smaller vessels of different descriptions had passed through the intricate passage of the Sloe, and that he had ordered the frigates to pass up the West Scheldt, to be followed by the line of battle ships; and he gave hopes that he should be able to go up the river with the flotilla on the 10th of Au-

gust at furthest, and that the frigates and line of battle ships should follow as they came in succession.

The frigates, however, did not pass Flushing till the evening of the 14th, and the line of battle ships only passed to the anchorage above Flushing on the 14th, the second day of the bombardment.

These ships began to proceed up the river on the 18th, and arrived on the 19th; one division as high as the bay below Waerden, the other off the Hanswent, where they remained; the *Courageux* passed above Batz; the cavalry ships only got through the Sloe Passage into the West Scheldt from the 20th to the 23d, and arrived off Batz on the 22d and 24th; the ordnance ships and store ships passed through from the 22d to the 23d, and arrived at their destination off Batz on the 24th and 25th; the transports for lieutenant-general Grosvenor's division only came up to receive them on the 19th, on which day they embarked; and those for major-general Graham's division on the 20th and 21st; and they arrived off Batz on the 24th. The corps of brigadier-general Rottenburgh, and the light battalions of the German Legion, preceded to join the earl of Rosslyn's division in South Beveland.

From this statement, your majesty will see that notwithstanding every effort on my part with the admiral, the armament was not assembled at the point of its destination till the 25th, and of course that the means of commencing operations sooner against Antwerp were never in my power.

It now became at this advanced period, my duty to consider very seriously the expediency of landing the army on the continent. On comparing all the intelligence obtained as to the strength of the enemy, it appeared to be such as to leave (as stated in my dispatch of the 29th of August) no reasonable prospect of the force under my command, after accomplishing the preliminary operations of reducing Fort Lillo as well as Liefkenshoeck, on the opposite side of Antwerp, without the possession of which the destruction of the ships and arsenals of the enemy could not be effected; and in addition to this, the sickness which had begun to attack the army about the 20th, and which was hourly increasing to an alarming extent, created the most serious apprehensions in the minds of the medical men, as to its further progress, at that unhealthy season, and which fatal experience has since shown to have been but too well founded.

Your majesty will not be surprised if, under these circumstances, I paused in requiring the admiral to put the army on shore. That a landing might have been made, and that any force that had been opposed to us in the field would have yielded to the superior valour of British troops, I have no doubt; but then, any such success could have been of no avail towards the attainment

tainment of the ultimate object, and there was still less chance that the enemy would have given us the opportunity. Secure in his fortresses, he had a surer game to play; for if ever the army, divided as it must necessarily have been in order to occupy both banks of the river, exposed to the effects of inundation on every side, and with all its communications liable to be cut off, while the force of the enemy was daily and hourly increasing, had once sat down before Antwerp, it is unnecessary for me to point out to your majesty how critical must in a short time have been their situation. But when, added to this, sickness to an alarming extent had begun to spread itself among the troops, and the certain and fatal progress of which, at that season, was but too well ascertained, it appeared to me that all further advance could only tend to commit irretrievably the safety of the army which your majesty had confided to me, and which every principle of military duty as well as the direct tenor of my instructions alike forbade.

In this state of things, I considered that there was left me no alternative, but to pursue the course I have already stated, for your majesty's information, in my dispatch of the 29th of August; and that conduct I now must humbly, but at the same time with perfect confidence, submit to your majesty's judgment.

I shall here close this report; which has, I fear, already detained your majesty but too long; by observing, that wherever it has been necessary for me to advert to the disappointments experienced, through the arrangements of the admiral, in the naval co-operation I had been taught to expect, I have confined myself to stating the facts; abstaining, as it became me, from all comment, and leaving it to the admiral, in such report as he may make of his proceedings, to bring under your majesty's view the circumstances which may have occasioned them, and, above all, to account for the difficulties which prevented the investment of Flushing (a point never even doubted of before) as well as to show the obstacles which presented themselves to the early progress of the armament up the West Scheldt, which operation I had always looked upon as the primary object of his instructions, and on the accomplishment of which our best hopes of success, in any of the ulterior objects of the expedition principally, if not wholly, depended.

(Signed) CHATHAM, Lieut. Gen.
[Presented to his King, Oct. 15, 1809.
14th Feb. 1810.]

This narrative, as appears by the king's answer to an address from the House of Commons, was originally presented to his majesty on the 15th of January, with a request that his majesty would not communicate it for the present. On the 10th of February, in consequence of a wish having been expressed by

the earl of Chatham to correct the same, his majesty returned it to him. The report, as altered, was again tendered to his majesty by the earl of Chatham on the 14th of February, when his majesty directed it to be delivered to the secretary of state. In consequence of these circumstances becoming known, the House of Commons have passed a resolution declaring, that they "saw with regret that any such communication as the narrative of lord Chatham should have been made to his majesty without any knowledge of the other ministers; that such conduct is highly reprehensible, and deserves the censure of the House." The effect of this has been, that lord Chatham has resigned all the offices and appointments that he held, and is of course no longer a minister.

Sir Richard Strachan, has, in reply, presented a report to the Admiralty; and in the letter which served for the transmission of it, he observes: "Feeling perfectly conscious that every exertion had been made by me in forwarding the objects of the expedition, and that no blame could be justly imputed to myself or the navy, I could not possibly suspect that lord Chatham, to the irregularity of presenting immediately to his majesty such a paper as that which I have received, had added the impropriety (to use no stronger term) of endeavouring to exculpate himself by private insinuations against the conduct of others; but to assume the privilege of conveying private insinuations to the prejudice of others, from whose knowledge they are studiously concealed, must prove utterly destructive of all mutual confidence in joint operations of the army and navy. Their lordships will now to be able judge whether there is any foundation for the imputations, that the delays originated with myself, or with any others in the naval service; or whether, during my command on the late expedition, any proceeding on my part has in any respect justified the line of conduct which lord Chatham has thought fit to adopt towards me."

The narrative itself contains many pointed observations, general charges of inaccuracy, and a refutation of the insinuations both against the gallant admiral and the navy, contained in his lordship's statement. In one part sir Richard says: When lord Chatham contends in his statement that the second point, namely, 'why the army was not brought up sooner to the destination from whence all its operations were to commence, is purely a naval consideration,' his position is certainly true in words, but as certainly incorrect in its implied meaning." The gallant admiral totally denies the assertion that an agreement was entered into for a simultaneous attack by sea and land upon Flushing, for the purpose of avoiding the delay of a regular siege: it was impossible, he says, for such an agreement to have been made; as under the well-ascertained circumstances of the garrison, it was too desperate an enterprise to be entertained. Sir Richard

Richard observes: To impute to me or to the navy, under the name of delay, the loss of time which was passed by me in constant solicitude, and by the men in unremitting toil, is not what I should have expected from lord Chatham." He concludes with saying: "Concerning lord Chatham's opinions I have now ceased to be solicitous; but I am, and ever shall be, sincerely anxious that your lordships should not see cause to regret the confidence

with which you have been pleased to honor me upon this occasion."

An account of the total extraordinary expense, so far as the same can be made up, of the late expedition to the Scheldt, distinguishing the charge incurred by the occupation of the island of Walcheren, after the return of the troops from South Beveland, and the other positions on the Scheldt:—

DEPARTMENTS.	Total extraordinary expense of the late expedition to the Scheldt.	Charges incurred by the occupation of the island of Walcheren, after the return, &c. from South Beveland.	
		£.	s. d.
Paymaster of the Forces	2962	0	0
Secretary at War	12,902	7	0
Commissary General	146,146	2	8
Storekeeper General	46,479	8	3
Medical	9,850	12	0
Ordnance	73,589	8	9
Barracks	9,436	13	7
Navy	64,202	16	10
Victualling	181,781	13	11
Transports	280,966	10	0
Secretary of State (Colonial and War)	2,957	17	7
	834,275	10	7
		£.	s. d.
		9,332	7 5
		8,048	0 0
		28,393	0 5
		9,436	13 7
		155,753	0 0

In the army estimates for the year 1810, the amount of the land forces, including various miscellaneous services, is 207,089. Regiments in the East Indies, 30,547. Troops and companies for recruiting ditto, 509. Embodied militia, 109,371. Foreign corps, 28,953: making a total of 378,381; from which, if there be deducted 30,547, the amount of the regiments in the East Indies, there will remain a force of 340,835 to be provided for. Of these the expense of the portion for England is 12,223,216*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*; and for Ireland 3,063,884*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* making a total of 15,287,100*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

The amount of the assessed taxes in Scot-

land for 1808, is 379,743*l.* which exceeds that of 1800 by 237,707*l.*

The quantity of foreign corn and flour imported into Great Britain from the 10th of October 1809, to the 5th of January following, is 217,546 quarters of grain, and 72,755 cwt. of meal and flour.

The aggregate quantity of corn and flour imported into Great Britain in 1809, is 1,482,758 quarters of the former, and 565,938 cwt. of the latter; of which were imported from Ireland, 853,556 quarters of corn, and 74,993 cwt. of flour; and from all other countries 629,292 quarters of the former, and 490,945 cwt. of the latter.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON: *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

At a Court of Common Council held on Wednesday, March 14th, the committee of city lands presented a report and plans for the removal of Smithfield market. A long debate took place, and on a division there were for the removal 79, against it 76; so that it was carried to remove the market to a field between Sadler's Wells and Islington; a change on which the inhabitants of the metropolis may be congratulated.

On Tuesday, March 13th, at half-past one o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out in

the house of Mr. Noyes, sadler, in Duke-street, Aldgate, which was first discovered by the watchman going his rounds, and on his giving the alarm, Mrs. Noyes, who slept in the third story, with difficulty escaped to the top of the house, and from thence into a window of the next house; but a servant-maid who was following her, and a child, the grand-daughter of Mr. Noyes, were both engulfed in the flames, and perished.

The same morning, at three o'clock, a fire broke out at a tallow-chandler's shop, in Holles-

Holles-street, Clare-market, which raged with such violence, that in an hour the whole of the premises, together with an adjoining house, were destroyed. The inhabitants had no time to save any of their effects, and three persons lost their lives. The bodies of an elderly man and his wife have been dug out of the ruins: another person, an inmate in the house in which the fire broke out, is still missing, supposed to have perished. The second floor of the tallow-chandler's house was inhabited by a widow and her daughter, in a sickly state, who was removed with great difficulty, and died in a few minutes after leaving the house, in her mother's arms.

MARRIED.

At Putney, John Pooley Kensington, esq. banker, of Lombard-street, to Anne, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Edmund Rawlins, of Pophill's-house, Warwickshire, and rector of Dorsington, Gloucestershire.

At St. Martin's, the Rev. Randolph Knipe, to Harriot, third daughter of the late Thomas Willard, esq. of East Bourne.

Mr. Fleming Cooke, youngest son of the late William C. esq. one of the Directors of the Bank of England, to Catharine, second daughter of Robert Burchall, esq. of Walthamstow.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, E. Vernon, esq. of Dee Bank, Cheshire, to the youngest daughter of the Rev. J. Morrice, of Flower, Northamptonshire.

At St. James's, Mr. T. F. Dollman, of Craven-street, to Jane, eldest daughter of Francis Dollman, esq. of Gower-street.—George Wilson, esq. of Saville-row, to Anna, eldest daughter of the late sir John Taylor, bart.

At Greenwich, H. Munn, esq. of the Madras establishment, to Miss Hood, third daughter of William H. esq. of Blackheath.

At Mary-le-bone, Edward Darell, esq. eldest son of Henry D. esq. of Cale Hill, Kent, to Mary Ann, only daughter of the late Thomas Bullock, esq.—Henry Duke Loftus, esq. to Miss Loftus, daughter of Lieut. General L.—Thomas Duffield, esq. fellow of Merton College, Oxford, to Emily Frances, only child of George Elwes, esq.

DIED.

In Queen-street, Westminster, Jane, the wife of Gilbert Satton, esq. a lady whose heart was fraught with benevolence, of the strictest integrity, and most honourable principles. Her loss is sincerely regretted by all who knew her; to her husband and infant daughter the blow is severely afflictive.

In Hanover-street, Hanover-square, Lorenzo, youngest son of L. Stable, esq.

In Baker-street North, Mrs. Hankin, widow of George H. esq. of Hanstead, Herts.

In Fenchurch-street, Ambrose Weston, esq. 55.

At Hackney, David Powell, esq. in the 85th year of his age.

In Argyle-street, Caleb Whitefoord, esq. This gentleman, born at Edinburgh in the year 1734, was the only son of colonel Charles Whitefoord, third son of sir Adam Whitefoord, bart. in the shire of Ayr in North Britain. [Further particulars will be given in our next.]

In the Edgeware-road, Mrs. Eliza Kent, wife of captain William K. of the royal navy.

In Islington-road, Mrs. Shell, 83.

In Hornsey-lane, Highgate, Mrs. Penton, relict of George P. esq. 74.

At Blackheath, James Moore, esq. 75.

At Camden Town, Mrs. Byam, wife of Edward B. esq. president of his majesty's council, Antigua.

In John-street, Bedford-row, John Roberts, esq. many years one of the directors of the East India Company, 71.

In Cleveland-street, St. James's, the Hon. Mrs. Elliott, wife of the Hon. William E. and eldest daughter of sir William A'Court, bart. She was married about a year ago, and died in child-birth.

John Lynch, esq. barrister of the Middle Temple, 33. He was author of several useful and ingenious publications, as well as poetic effusions; and though many have been so well received by the public as to call for repeated editions, he would never willingly, even to his most intimate friends, avow himself to be the author of them.

In King-street, Gloucester place, Mrs. Slater, relict of Gill S. esq. 74.

In Charles-street, St. James's-square, John Twycross, esq. of Bath, son of the late Alderman T. of Warwick.

In Blandford-street, Lieutenant-colonel Adam Hopden, of the East India Company's service.

The Rev. Neville Snow, one of the fellows of Dulwich College, and formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1759, M.A. 1766, aged 75.

Ezekiel Delight, esq. eldest son of the late Ezekiel D. esq. of Norwich.

In Hatton Garden, James Mase, esq.

Townley Ward, esq. of Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, and Monkey Island, Berks, solicitor, and one of the oldest and most eminent practitioners in the profession, 67. He was the son of the Rev. Henry Ward, by Janet, his wife, one of the three daughters and co-heiresses of Henry Townley, late of Dutton-hall, in the county of Lancaster, esq. Mr. Ward commenced business in Henrietta-street, in the year 1766, and his eminent abilities, aided by a persevering disposition and strong mind, acquired him that distinction in his profession, which he maintained to his last moments. In politics, he was a staunch whig, and early in life became a member of the whig club, and a zealous supporter of the cause; he took a very active part in Mr. Fox's first election for Westminster, and his zeal was unabated when in conjunction with Edmund Burke, esq. and other distinguished

guished characters, he warmly espoused the cause of his friend, lord John Townsend, in his opposition to Lord Hood. Mr. Ward was married in 1772, to Miss Eleonora Hucks, a lady distinguished for personal charms and accomplishments, who died in 1800, and by whom he had no children. He has for many years entertained at the Willows, the young gentlemen from Eton College, on their annual excursion up the Thames on election Saturday, and he has frequently on those occasions been honoured with the company of their majesties, and the younger branches of the royal family. Mr. Ward, not having left any issue, or any consanguineous relation, he has devised the Willows, and all his real and personal property to Patrick Crawford Bruce, esq. of Taplow Lodge, with whom he has for many years been on the most intimate terms of friendship. He has also bequeathed upwards of 20,000*l.* to his friends, confidential clerks, and old servants, several of whom have been in his service upwards of twenty years.

In Thornhaugh-street, *Oxias Humpfrey*, esq. R.A.

The *Hon. William Frederic Eden*, eldest son of lord Auckland, M. P. for Woodstock, deputy teller of the exchequer, and lieutenant-colonel of the St. John's and St. Margaret's volunteers, 26. This gentleman had been missing ever since the evening of January 19th, and his body was found in the Thames, on February 25th. During this interval, every possible enquiry was made, and rewards offered for the discovery of him, by his anxious parents. On the last mentioned day, a barge-man perceived the body floating in the river, opposite to the Horseferry, Milbank, and conveyed it to the Brown Bear public house. From the description of his person and dress, previously given in public advertisements, he was soon recognized. The melancholy fate of Mr. Eden is the more difficult to be accounted for, as in evidence before the coroner's inquest, it appeared that there was no symptom of mental derangement in any part of his conduct; but that to the very hour of his leaving home, he was engaged in transacting business with that precision and punctuality for which he was remarkable. The jury returned a special verdict of—Found drowned in the river, but by what means the body came there, there was no evidence before the jury.

In Upper Gower-street, *Mrs. Cancellor*, wife of John C. esq.

In St. Ann's Place, Limehouse, *Adam Steenmetz*, esq. 52.

In Lamb's Conduit street, the infant son of Charles H. Hall, esq.

In Bulstrode-street, *Sir Charles Hoare Hamland*, bart.

At Chiswick, *Mrs. Whalley*, relict of the Rev. William W. rector of Presteign and Lentwardine.

In Wood-street, Westminster, *Mr. William Hudson*, of the Post Office.

At Greenwich Hospital, *Lieutenant William Hunter*, brother to admiral H. formerly governor of New South Wales, 79.

At the Parsonage-house, Hampstead, *Emily Sarab*, third daughter of the Rev. Samuel White, rector of that parish.

At Brompton, *N. Stockhouse*, esq. late of the East India Company's service at Bombay.

In Cornhill, *William Wallis*, esq. 73.

In St. Paul's Church-yard, *Robert Smith*, esq. 69.

At Finchley, *Mr. H. Pouncy*, 88.

In Cumberland-place, *Mrs. Rowe*.

In Green-street, Grosvenor-square, *John Simon Harcourt*, esq. of the Ankerwyk branch of that noble family.

In Kingsland-road, *Mr. John Cooke*, formerly of Paternoster-row, bookseller, 79.

In New-street, Hanover-square, *Mrs. Bromfield*, widow of the Rev. Mr. B. of Wormwill, Dorset.

In Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, *Sir R. Burton*, one of the senior benchers of the society of Gray's Inn, and late M. P. for Wensdover.

In Lincoln's Inn Old Square, *E. Warren*, esq. 33.

In Devonshire-place, *Maria*, second daughter of Joseph Blake, esq.

At Hendon, *Mr. Debenham*, 55.

In James-street, Buckingham Gate, *Mrs. Colquhoun*, wife of Patrick C. esq.

In Westminster, the Rev. *Edward John Herbert*, vicar of Ledbury, Herefordshire.

At Fulham, at the house of her brother, *W. Sharpe*, esq. *Mrs. Prowse*, relict of George P. esq. of Wissem Park, Northampton, 77.

In Cornhill, *Mr. John Corward*, one of the preachers of the Philadelphian Chapel, Windmill-street, Finsbury-square; a firm and zealous supporter of the doctrine of universal restoration: a man of a truly philanthropic mind, inflexible integrity, and unaffected sincerity.

At Clapham Common, the *Hon. Henry Cavendish*, cousin of lord George C. and of the duke of Devonshire, and one of the most eminent chemists and natural philosophers of the age. He left funded property to the amount of one million two hundred thousand pounds; seven hundred thousand of which are bequeathed to Lord G. Cavendish, two hundred thousand to the earl of Besborough, and the remainder in legacies to other branches of the Devonshire family. He was the most considerable holder of bank stock in England.

In Park-street, St. James's, *T. Godfrey*, esq. M.P. for Hythe.

At Fulham, *William Sharpe*, esq. 81.

In Little Bell Alley, Coleman-street, *Isaac Du Roveray*, esq.

In Conduit-street, *John Methusius*, esq.

In Lower Thames-street, *Mrs. Simson*, wife of William S. esq.

In George street, Portman-square, *Lady Field*, relict of Sir C. V. F. and daughter of sir Francis Head, of Hermitage, Kent.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

* * * *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind; or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

IT has already been stated that the principal inhabitants of Newcastle, previous to the late jubilee, resolved to subscribe toward the establishment of a school for the instruction of poor children, instead of illuminating on that occasion. At a meeting of the subscribers held on the 26th February, it was resolved that a building should be erected for the purpose; that the system of Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster should be adopted for the instruction of children in reading, writing, and the rudiments of arithmetic; and that the intended building shall also be used on the lord's day as a place of public worship, agreeably to the usage of the church of England, for the benefit of the children belonging to the said church, of the parents of such children, and of such other poor persons as may chuse to resort thereto. This latter resolution has given umbrage to several liberal and philanthropic contributors, of different religious persons' persuasions, and threatens, unless conciliatory measures be adopted, to subvert that cordial unanimity which at first seemed to inspire all parties.

The workmen, in digging the foundation for the county court, in the castle Garth, Newcastle, have found a Roman spur, which, by the antiquarians, will no doubt be considered as a valuable relique.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. Thomas Bell, bookseller, to Miss Blakey, daughter of Mr. William B.

At Durham, Mr. John Leyburn, to Miss Ann Mowbray.

At Barnardcastle, Mr. De Bello, oculist, to Miss Sarah Harwood.

At Long Benton, Mr. John Brown, agent to Willington Colliery, to Miss Elizabeth Watson.

At Ferryhill, near Durham, Mr. Henry Howlett, of York, attorney, to Miss Sample.

Died.] At Darlington, Mr. John Morris, 78.—Mrs. Barnes, 87.

At Newburn, Mr. Thomas Taylor, aged 71 years, 40 of which he had been principal colliery agent to the late and present duke of Northumberland.

At Dunston Seeds, Mrs. Morrison, 74.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. William Robson, parish clerk, 62.—Mr. William Yellowby, schoolmaster, 49.

At Westoe, Mrs. Simpson, a maiden lady, 79.

At Shotley Bridge, Miss Henderson.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Ralph Newton.—Mr. Joseph Powell, and about a fortnight afterwards, his father, Mr. Thomas P. 54.—Mr. Simon Gascoigne, 70.—Mr. G. Allison, 49.

At Eglington, Anne, daughter of the late Robert Ogle, esq.

At the Red House, near Hexham, Mrs. Mary Watson, 32.

At Hexham, Mr. Matthew Kell, 88.

At Earsdon, Thomas Fenwick, esq. a justice of the peace for Northumberland and Durham.

At Bishopton, near Stockton, Mrs. Eliz. Horner, 70.

At Morpeth, Mrs. Mary Smith, 79.

At Stelling Hall, William Archer, esq.

At Corbridge, Mr. Joseph Walker, 35.

At Barnardcastle, Margaret Gowland, 104.

At Rooker House, near Monkwearmouth, Mr. William Wilkin, 32.

At Durham, Mrs. Ann Reveley, 50.—In consequence of her clothes taking fire, Miss Maria Agar.—Mrs. Ann Robinson, 79.—Mr. William Weybridge, 59.

At Newcastle, Mr. Edward Kell, 71.—Mr. John Taylor, 53.—Mr. John Sharpe, a captain in the first South Shields volunteers.—Mrs. Frances Lee.—Mr. James Ludlow, 22.—Mrs. Eliz. Robinson, 73.—Mr. Thomas Denton, 36.—Mr. Joseph Elliot, 26.—Mrs. Plummer, 38.—Mrs. Rogers, 20.—Mrs. Adams, 92.—Mrs. Moyre.—Mrs. Catherine Whitfield, of the Golden Lion Inn.—Eliz. wife of Mr. George Nicholson, 61.—Mr. James Turnbull.

At Chesterhill, near Bedford, Adam Yeloly, esq.

At Stockton, Mrs. Newham, 77.

At Longridge House, near Berwick, Mrs. Ord, wife of Daniel O. esq.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Several military weapons, apparently of great antiquity, and probably Danish, have been found under a large projecting rock, at Glanrushea, in the parish of Kirkpatrick, Isle of Mann. Amongst them is a spear, made of a composition of metal, and mounted with gold. It measures sixteen inches in length, and weighs one pound nine ounces; and also two swords of the same kind of metal, but no device or inscription upon either of them.

Married.] At Gretna Green, John Lawson Swallow, esq. of Knorren Lodge, near Bramp-

ton, Cumberland, to Miss Richardson, daughter of J. Richardson, esq. of Cumcatch.

At Greystoke, William Topping, of New Rent, esq. in this county, to Miss Arabella Wilhelmina Child; third daughter of Jacob Child, esq. of the firm of Bedford, Wright, Carruthers, and Co. Somers-Town, London.

At Egremont, C. S. Fetherstonhaugh, esq. of Kirkoswald, to Miss Hartley, daughter of Thomas H. esq. of Gillfoot.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Henry Brougham, esq. of Brougham Hall, Westmorland.

At Keswick, Miss Sarah Edmondson, daughter of Mr. John E. surgeon, 14.—Mrs. Jane Scott, 85.

At Peletown, Isle of Man, James Birchill, M. D.

At Brampton, Mr. Whitfield Walker, lieutenant in the Royal Cumberland Rangers, 31.

At Kirkby Stephen, Mr. Richard Lough, 22.

At Bridekirk, Mrs. Ann Mawson, 73.

At Know, near Longtown, Mr. Robert Storey, brother of Dr. S. of Penrith.

At Longtown, Miss Blaylock, eldest daughter of Mr. John B.—Mr. Joseph Scott, 82.

At Newby, Westmorland, Mrs. Margaret Robinson, relict of James R. esq. of Ploverick, near Stanthap, 78.

At Stanwix, Mr. John Andrews, 81.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, John Livezey, esq.

At Armathwaite, John Fisher, esq. of Calkeld, in Loweswater. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse, a few hours before, between Armathwaite-hall and Ouse-bridge.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Mary Bruce, 85.—Mrs. Steele, wife of captain S. of the William and Mary.—Mrs. Piercy, relict of the Rev. Mr. P. 66.—Mrs. Margaret Gordon, wife of captain G. of the Ann Eliza, 63.—Mrs. Harris.—Mr. John Welsh, 62.—Frances, the wife of Mr. Younghusband, bookseller, 68.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Ross, wife of Mr. William R.—Mr. Jacob Johnstone, 54.—Mr. John Fidler.—George Gill, esq. 60.—Mrs. Mary Dalton, 77.—Mr. George Holmes, 29.—Mr. George Thomlinson, 70.

YORKSHIRE.

A meeting was lately held in the vestry of the Holy Trinity Church at Hull, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a society in that town, auxiliary to the British and Bible Society in London. The measure was unanimously agreed to, and a committee formed to carry it into execution.

Married.] At Kirby Hall, the Rev. Dr. Claudius Buchanan, to Mary, youngest daughter of H. Thompson, esq.

At Hull, Capt. Cresser of the Cumberland militia, to Miss Metcalfe, second daughter of Michael M. esq.—Mr. T. Mawhood, che-

mist, to Marianne, fourth daughter of the late Robert Leigh, esq.

At York, Captain Weldon, of the Lynx Greenland ship, to Miss Waud, of Hull.

At Campsall, near Doncaster, Wm. Bowley, esq. of Kirk Smeaton, to Miss Sarah Bedford, third daughter of Mr. B. of Fenwick Grange.

At Felliskirk, near Thirsk, Mr. T. Pinkney, of Donnotty, to Miss Slater, daughter of John S. esq. of Bolthby.

The Rev. S. Sharp, vicar of Wakefield, to Miss Alderson, daughter of the Rev. George A. rector of Birkin.

At Pocklington, the Rev. J. F. Hatfield, of Hornsea, to Miss Horley.

Died.] At Willow Hall, near Halifax, Daniel Dyson, esq. 67.

At Rawcliffe, Hannah, eldest daughter of Richard Wilson, esq. 24.

At York, Mr. George Peacock, 66.—Joseph Bilton, esq. late of Heald's Hall, near Leeds, 42.—Mrs. Brandon, aunt to Sir William Fettes, of Wamphray, bart. 90.—Mrs. Copeland, 27.—Mrs. Hollins.—Mr. George Smith, formerly an eminent apothecary, 77.—Mr. William Stephenson, 35.

At Bradford, the Rev. H. Hudson, formerly curate of Wibsey, 82.

At Netherton, Mrs. Shaw, 62.

At Fishlake, Mr. Heegham, 73.

At Sumton, Mr. Thompson, 62.

At Hallam, near Sheffield, Mrs. Heywood, 74.

At Hull, James Robinson, esq. 67.

At Doncaster, Mrs. Worsop, wife of John Arthur W. esq. of Bransburton, near Beverley, 23.—Mrs. Kelk, 75.

At Sheffield, Mr. James Greenwood, 52.—Mr. John Unwin, 67.—Mrs. Blythe.—Mr. J. Heppenstall, 72.—Mr. William Bath, 53.—Mrs. Catharine Lindley, 89.—Mrs. Revill, 77.—Mr. Meadows.—Mr. Crooks.

At Meersbrook, near Sheffield, John Milnes, esq. of Wakefield.

At Kippax, the Rev. B. Willis, 57.

At Leeds, Mr. Newton, of the firm of Fenton and Newton, linen-merchants.

At Wakefield, Miss Lonsdale, only daughter of the late Rev. John L. of New Miller Dam, 16.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Rochdale, Robert Blackburn, esq. of Madeira, to Mary, daughter of the late Rev. T. Bellas.

At Liverpool, amidst the ruins of St. Nicholas's church, Mr. William Stockley, to Miss Catherine Chesworth, of Prescott.—Humphrey Herbert Jones, esq. of Llyon, in the County of Anglesey, to Jane, eldest daughter of Robert Scott, esq.—Mr. James Marcing, veterinary surgeon, to Miss Sarah Slater.—Mr. R. D. Lane, purser of his majesty's ship, Princess, to Miss Jones.—Capt. E. Kegg, of the Lord Collingwood, to Miss

Burnes.—John Grace, esq. of Hoole, near Chester, to Ann Jane, second daughter of Mr. Robert Richardson.—Josiah Kearsley, jun. esq. of Hulton, to Miss Harvey.—T. Woodward, esq. to Miss Sarah Ratcliffe.

At Childwall, Richard Meadowcroft, esq. of Manchester, to Mrs. Hutchinson, of Wavertree.

Died. At Liverpool, Nathaniel Jefferys, esq. formerly M.P. for the city of Coventry.

At Manchester, Mr. T. Milne, solicitor.—Mr. John Taylor, many years steward to James Ackers, esq.—Mrs. Partington.—Mr. Joseph Wood, 39.—Mr. N. Higginson, a partner in the house of Higginson and Co. of Hull.—Miss Susannah Bakewell, of Spring Vale, near Stone, Staffordshire. She had gone to Manchester to attend the funeral of her sister.

At Bolton, Mr. George Grundy, 87.—Suddenly in the street, Mr. Wm. Rowbotham, serjeant in the Bolton Local Militia.

At Wigan, Mr. Thomas Entwisle, 73.

At Oldham, T. Henshaw, esq. 79.

At Paradise Hill, Salford, Manchester, Mrs. Grey, sister to the benevolent James Nield, esq. of Chelsea, 57.

At Lancaster, Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Mr. James Johnson, 20.—Mr. Braithwait, surgeon.

At Greave, near Rochdale, Charles, son of Mr. Holt, 23.

At Liverpool, Mr. John Lattman, 42.—Mrs. Highton.—Mr. Wm. Harrison.—Mr. Henry Scott, 45.—Mr. Wm. Kendrick, 47.—Capt. Henry Salt, of the ship Thomas.—Mr. Wm. Lloyd, 76.

CHESHIRE.

Married. At Great Budworth, Mr. William Tinsley, of Warrington, to Miss Carter, daughter of Peter C. esq. of Ashton Park.

At Acton, near Nantwich, Mr. G. N. Hardey, of Liverpool, to Miss Mary Ann Littler.

At Grappenhall, Ralph Norman, esq. of Latchford, to Miss Pass.

Died. At Chester, Mrs. Elizabeth Egerton, aunt to John Egerton, esq. of Oulton Park, and one of the representatives for Chester, 79.—Mrs. Monk, mother of Mr. John M. printer and proprietor of the Chester Courant, 78.—Mrs. Witters, 95.

At Altrincham, Mrs. Brierley, 72.

At Winnington, near Northwich, Mr. Peter Pickering, 67.

DERBYSHIRE.

Died. At Derby, in St. Werburgh's work-house, Hannah Wood, 105.

At Grindaleford Bridge, Mr. Robert Outram, 73.

At Horsley, Samuel Parker, 101.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married. At North Muskham, Mr. Joseph Hole, of South Muskham, to Miss Mary Brooksbey.

At Mansfield, Mr. John Heald, of the Ram inn, to Mrs. Elizabeth Richardson.

Died. At Carlton, near Worksop, Mr. Christopher Frankland, 91; and two days afterwards, Margaret, his wife, 79.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Henson, 83.—The Rev. Dr. Bristow, vicar of St. Mary's.—Miss Hodgskin, 83.—Mrs. Rose, wife of Mr. R. of the Elephant and Castle.—Miss Mary Yates, 22.—The Rev. R. Alliot, minister of Castle-gate meeting-house.

At Farnsfield, John Swift, gent. 77: and two days afterwards, Ann, wife of Mr. Richard Swift, of the same place, and niece of the above gentleman, in consequence of her clothes taking fire.—Mrs. Mary Holland, 69.

At Newark, Mr. James Guthrie, postmaster and an alderman of that corporation.—Mr. Hawkins Clark, 80.—Mrs. Gilson, and the following day her mother, Mrs. Doubleday.

At Eaton, Joseph Turnhill, esq. steward to A. H. Eyres, esq. M. P. for this county.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

An adjourned meeting of the subscribers to, and proprietors of estates interested in, the intended canal from Harborough to Stamford, was lately held at the town-hall in the latter place, when Mr. Torkington suggested the propriety of extending the line of canal from Stamford eastward to the sea: an idea which met with the concurrence of the meeting, and in furtherance of which certain resolutions were passed. The intention is, to effect a communication with the ports of Wisbech and Lynn, as well as those of Spalding and Boston; and thus give to the eastern coast of the kingdom an almost direct inland communication with Bristol, Liverpool, and London, and the means of transport by almost all the considerable canals which intersect South Britain. The best-founded hope exists that this great national project may be promptly executed; for it is already ascertained that the expense will not be an obstacle: such is the demand for shares in the intended Harborough and Stamford canal, that many have been bought at the Auction-Mart, in London, during the present month, at a premium to the seller of 4l. 10s. per cent.; and some, within these few days, at a premium of 5l.

Married. At Auckborough, Mr. T. B. Morley, of Hull, merchant, to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Theophilus Hill.

Died. At Lincoln, Mr. Robert Brown.

At Waddington, Mr. Stephen Bee, 93.

At Conisholm, Mr. Matthew Streeton, 75.

At Alford, Mrs. Jackson, 77.—Mr. Robert Bryon, 70.

At Little Steeping, Mrs. Mary Chapman, 99.

At Huttoft, Mr. Michael Rutland, 84.

At Wintingham, Mr. Thomas Sewell, 53.

At Sleaford, Miss M. A. Harrison.—Mr. Nathaniel Shaw.

At

At Stamford, Mr. Tomlinson, wife of Mr. T. school-master, 38.

At Leake, Elizabeth Hansard, 90.—William Wright.

At Burgh in the Marsh, Mrs. Kelk, 86.

At Hagworthingham, Mr. William Wingate, 82.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Swift.—Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. P. of the Blackmoor's Head Inn.—Mr. Joseph Buxton, 78.

At Stockwith, Mrs. Hemsworth, 84.

At Morton, Mr. Paris, 63.

At Grimsby, Mr. John Hannah, 77.—Mr. William Drant.

At Wyberton, near Boston, Mrs. Sheath, wife of the Rev. Martin S.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Died. At Barrow-upon-Soar, S. Beaumont, gent.

At Upton, Mrs. Grew, 46; and a few days afterwards her fourth son, William G.

At Mountsorrel, Mrs. Wainwright, 82.

At Leicester, Mrs. Greenwood.—Mr. Atkins.—Burgess, gent.—Mr. Underwood.

At Edmondthorpe, Mr. Samuel Robinson.

At Aston Flamville, Mr. Richard Moor, 99.—Mrs. Townsend, 40.

At Stoney Stanton, Mrs. Farmer, 72.

At Sapcote, Mrs. Puffer, 65.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married. At Newcastle, Mr. Edwards, to Miss H. Wilson.—Mr. E. Bloor, to Miss Proudlove.

At Woolstanton, Mr. A. Wedgwood, of the Cottage, Bastford, near Etruria, to Miss Hill, daughter of Mr. J. Hill, Roe Buck Inn, in Burslem.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. W. Frost, to Miss Sarah Wills.—Mr. McGibbon, comedian, to Miss Woodfall, of the Stamford, Nottingham, and Derby, Company.

At Lilleshall, J. Ogles, of Preston, esq. to Miss Taylor, youngest daughter of Mr. T. late of Donnington Woods.

Died. At Wolverhampton, R. Morrison, M. D. in his profession, a man less known perhaps for the extent than the success of his practice. The increasing infirmities of age had gradually narrowed the sphere of his exertions; but such familiarity as he had continued to visit, will long and deeply regret his loss. In particular cases, his judgment had ranked him very high in his profession; and the sorrows of numbers to whom, it might be said, he continued life, are his best eulogy and most durable monument.

At Fordall, near Market Drayton, John Orme, esq. in his 75th year.

At Parshull, in the 10th year of his age, George, eldest son of sir G. Pigot, bart.

Aged 61. Mr. Humphry Perrot Field, near forty years a very respectable surgeon of Cannock.

At Leek Mr. E. Tomkinson, attorney.

At Audley, Mr. William Ball.

At Cannock Chase, near Rugely, Mrs.

Glover, wife of W. Cheshire G. esq.

At Litchfield, Miss Eliz. Cave Brown, daughter of the late John Cave B. esq. and the following day Miss Louisa Cave Browne, daughter of William Cave B. esq. of the same place.

At Handsworth, Mr. John York Haughton.

At the house of W. Wood, esq. Hanwood, his sister Mrs. Anne W.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married. At Warwick, Mr. Barnay, of Hinckley, to Miss Byrn.

At Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Pickering, to Miss Twigg, both of Coventry.—Mr. John Wall, to Miss Sarah Smith.

Died. At Birmingham, Mr. Green.—Mrs. Fiddian.—Mrs. Walker.—Mr. R. Whitehurst.—Mr. Samuel Woodcock—Ann, wife of Mr. Wharton, 58.—Mr. John Norton, 57.—Mr. Jacob Holland.—Mr. Vincent Eagle, 41.—Mr. Ashford.—Mr. Turvey.—Mrs. Mary Haden, 88.

At Saltly Hall, near Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Jenkins.

At Henley-in-Arden, Mr. Robert Gibbs.

At Coleshill, Mrs. Neville.

At Ilmington, Mr. Decimus Slater, 69.

At Solihull, Mrs. E. Clarke.

At Stoke, near Coventry, Mr. Underwood, 76.

At Warwick, Mrs. Winn.

At Moor Hall, John Hackett, esq. 71.

At Wasperton, James Dormer, esq. 44.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married. At Shrewsbury, the Rev. Robert Evans, of Eyerton, Notts, to Charlotte Margaretta, eldest daughter of Thomas Money, esq.

Died. At Bridgnorth, Sarah, wife of J. Sparks, esq.—Thomas Milner, gent.

At Morvill, Mr. James Jones.

At Oatton, Mrs. Tart, 85.

At Bishop's Castle, Mr. N. Nicholas.

At Eaton, near Childs Ercall, Mr. Popham.

At Coalbrooke Dale, Mrs. D. Darby, an eminent speaker of the Society of Friends; her eloquence in the cause of religion was peculiarly persuasive and impressive; and a zeal for the dissemination of Christian knowledge led her to visit most parts of the British Empire; in her ministerial capacity, where she was always well received and much esteemed.

At Oldbury, Mr. R. Parks.

At Wellington, Mr. B. Reading.

At Whitechurch, Mr. Evans, 77.

At Whitechurch, Mr. Thomas Roberts, 84.

At Shrewsbury, the Rev. George Holland, rector of Hanwood and Mindtown in this county.

At Longpool near Newport, Mrs. Eliz. Bloire, 88.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

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Died.] At Worcester, Mr. Henry Ruff.
—Mr. W. Hammand, 32,—Mrs. Hudson.
At Hopton, John Spooner, esq.
At Upton-upon-Severn, Mr. George Steward, surgeon.

At Dudley, Joseph Wainwright, esq. lieutenant-col. of the Dudley Volunteer Infantry, aged 69. He was a man equally distinguished for his public and private virtues. As a patriot, he was loyal, zealous, and active, in his country's cause; as a member of society, his strong judgment, inflexible integrity, and unbounded benevolence, obtained him the highest respect and confidence; as a scholar, his attainments, both in ancient and modern literature, were very considerable; and as a professional man, his skill and abilities were extensively useful and universally acknowledged. He discharged the duties of a husband, of a father, and of a friend, with exemplary fidelity and affection; in every transaction of life he acted conscientiously; and the whole of his conduct was influenced by sound Christian principles.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Hownhall-farm, near Ross, Mrs. Harry.

At Ross, Mrs. Jarvis.

At Hereford, Mr. Thomas Watkins, bookseller.

At Leominster, Mr. Vales, a member of the body corporate of that place.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Minchinhampton, Mr. Rich. Horton, apothecary, to Miss Davis, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel D.

At Cheltenham, Dr. Benjamin Haywood Browne, to Elizabeth Selina, eldest daughter of Eyles Irwin, esq. of the county of Fermanagh, Ireland.—Mr. Bachelor, to Mrs. Hathaway.

Mr. Sweeting, surgeon, of Stroud, to Miss Window, daughter of H. W. esq.

Died.] At Newnham, aged 108, Ann Robins. She had been sexton of that parish upwards of 50 years; gave her evidence in a cause tried at Gloucester assizes, about eight years ago, with astonishing clearness and perspicuity; and retained all her faculties to the last.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Ann Marman.—Mrs. Cooper, 64.—Mrs. Morson.—Mrs. Coley.—Mrs. Brewer.

At Tetbury, Lieut. Colonel H. H. Sloper, commandant of the Horsley and Tetbury volunteer infantry, 43.

At Cains-cross, Mrs. Price, 56.

At Tewksbury, Mr. John Ludgrove.—Mr. Care, sen.

At Barnwood, Mr. Thomas Herbert, 74.

At Wotton, Mrs. Barrow, 91.

At Whitminster, Mrs. Brewer.

At Culver House, Mrs. White, 77.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Whitmore.

At Painswick, Mr. Charles Brandon Trye.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Ilfey, Peter Bellenger Brodie, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Sutton Thomas Wood, esq.

At Oxford, Mr. W. Higgins, of Banbury, to Miss A. Hemings, of the Plough Inn.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. A. Goodenough, 75.—Mary, daughter of Mr. Carpenter, 20.

—Mrs. Payne.—Mrs. Ann Boswell, 66.

At Headington, Mr. R. North.

At Whitley Farm, near Oxford, Mr. James Trinder.

At Chipping Norton, Mr. John Herbert, of the Crown and Cushion Inn, 52.

At Humpton Gay, Mr. William Roberts.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At Stowe-house, Mr. Parrott, nearly 50 years steward to the late Earl Temple and the Marquis of Buckingham, 83.

At Great Marlow, Mrs. Rebecca Plumridge.—The Rev. H. H. Gower, many years master of the Free School.—Mrs. Ann Sinduby, relict of Jeremiah S. esq.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Eaton, Mr. John Richardson, of Stamford, to Miss Ann Sibley.

At Bedford, James Hallowell, esq. to Miss Partridge.

Died.] At Harlington, John Wingate Jennings, esq. 53.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Hawes Brains, of Hannington, to Miss Knight, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John K. of that place.

At Marston St. Lawrence, Mr. John Bazeley, of Farthinghoe, to Mrs. Blencowe, John George, esq. of Bythorne-house, Huntingdonshire, to Miss Angrave, of Holton-house, near Northampton.

Died.] At Sudborough-house, Catherine Mary, only daughter of the late Morgan Vane, esq. of Bibby-hall, 19.

At Peterborough, Henry Cole, esq. many years steward to Earl Fitzwilliam, 64.

At Oundle, Mrs. Mould, wife of Mr. M. surgeon, 31.—Mr. John Adson, 65.

At Rothwell, Mr. John Palmer, 84.

At Kettering, Mrs. Bayes, wife of Mr. B. jun.

At Ravensthorpe, Mrs. Knight, 26.

At Hollowell, Mrs. Thong.

Mr. Manning, farmer of Orlinbury. He was found dead in Sywell-lane, on his return from Northampton market. It is supposed his horse fell with him, and he was killed on the spot.—Mrs. Wauchope, wife of the Rev. rector of Warkton.

At Northampton, Mr. Drake.

At Edgecote-Lodge, Mrs. Lovell.

At Hardingston, Mr. Timms.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Neot's, Mr. J. W. Blount.

Blount, of Wimborne Minster, Dorset, to Miss A. Scarbarrow, of Little Paxton.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mrs. Randall.

At Whittlesea, Mrs. Hurry, of the post-office there.

At Fenstanton, Mrs. Hammond, wife of John H. esq. 35.

At Ellington, Mr. Hoddell, 76.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Died.] At Kennett, the Rev. Anthony Luther Richardson, rector of that parish, and of Felpham, and Newbourn, near Ipswich.

At Ely, Mr. John Richmond, many years keeper of the house of correction in that city, 66.—Mr. John Boyce.

At Cambridge, Mr. William Baxter, 52.

—Mrs. Waterson, relict of Mr. Henry W. late of Huntingdon, deputy registrar of that archdeaconry, 79.

NORFOLK.

The following statement will doubtless be highly gratifying to the benevolent friends of the lower orders of society. During the last eleven months, the period of Miss Howell's visit to Norwich, three schools have been established, in which no fewer than two hundred and ninety-four children are now educated, and furnished with sufficient instruction to become useful and respectable members of the community. This great improvement commenced with a school for forty-eight girls, under the immediate superintendence of the Miss Gurneys; and the directors of the charity schools, struck with the superior advantages of the new mode of education, adopted it in their establishment also; by which means they were enabled to extend its benefits to one hundred and six children, instead of forty, which they had before. An example like this could not fail of imitation, and accordingly another school, containing one hundred and forty children, was soon after projected in St. Paul's churchyard, and is now completely arranged. Nothing so much evinces the excellence of this plan of education, as the striking fact that it has been eagerly adopted by persons of opposite opinions, who have emulated each other in spreading its benefits around. The Court of Guardians, with a praise-worthy attention to the interests of those more immediately committed to their care, have prepared a room, which will be speedily opened, for the instruction of about fifty children, belonging to the workhouse; and this is the first attempt with which we are acquainted, to provide a moderate but sufficient education for those who are placed in the most abject situation of society. On this account we consider this part of the plan as the most important of any, and promising the greatest advantages.

At the late general meeting of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, at Lynn, there was no stock shewn for the premiums offered. Mr. Chambers, a butcher, near Lynn, shewed a cow, which was bred and

fed by Mr. Bell, of Wallington, in this county: she was dried so late as the 29th of last September, and yet, by grass, hay, and turnips, exhibited the most meat that could well be expected upon so small a bone. Mr. Marsters, of Gaywood, shewed an excellent two-shear Leicester wether, which was slaughtered, and weighed 39½ lbs. per quarter, with 18lbs. of tallow. Mr. Coke, of Holkham, sent four south-down wethers, of which two were shearlings, and the other two shear; the weight of one of the shearlings slaughtered was 23lbs. per quarter, with 15lbs. of fat; the others were such as Mr. Coke always produces, very good. There were three claimants of the premium for at least nine acres of water meadows, and one for at least five acres: and two claimants of the premium for lucerne. These claims were referred to judges, to be decided in the course of this year. The society ordered 50s. to be paid to each of the four meritorious labourers in husbandry, certificates of their merit having been previously sent to the secretary, according to the direction of the society. To George Reader, a cottager of West Tofts, for keeping bees, the society ordered 2l.

At the same meeting it was resolved to petition parliament against the bill now pending to prohibit the distillation of spirits from barley. The unusual precipitancy with which this bill is carrying through the house, precludes the society from the opportunity of requesting a public meeting upon the occasion, and has induced them to send the petition with all the dispatch possible to the principal places of the county for signature. The points upon which this petition is grounded, are,—1st, That the necessity which existed at the time when the prohibition was first instituted (*viz.* the abundance of sugar in hand) is now done away; and the 2nd, That the badness of the season during the last harvest was such as to prevent the barley-crop from being got in as it ought: the consequence is, that most of the barley was so much injured, that it is unfit for malting, and not saleable, except at such a price as will not remunerate the farmer his expenses of cultivation.

Married.] At Sculthorpe, the Rev. Horatio Dowling, rector of North Barsham, to Mrs. Jones of Cranmer House.

At Yarmouth, Captain Thomas Gunton, of Bermoudesey, Surry, to Miss Mary Smith.

At Norwich, Mr. W. A. Burdett, printer, to Miss Charlotte Caroline Smith.

At Swaffham, Mr. James Shalders, painter and bookseller, of Holt, to Miss E. Stapleton.

At Attleburgh, Mr. Robert Sheldrake, attorney, to Miss Mary Atmore.

T. Blake, esq. of Yelverton, to Miss Nicholls, eldest daughter of J. Nicholls, esq. of Hales.

Died.]

Died.] At East Dereham, Mrs. Priscilla Alge.

At Swardstone-hall, in the 98th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Berney, the last surviving daughter of Thos. B. esq. of the same place, who died in 1720, and the last surviving sister of the late John B. of Bracon-hall, esq.

At North Walsham, Mrs. Raven.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. Benyon, 45.

At Harleston, Mrs. Eliz. Heyman, widow of Henry H. esq. of Stroud, Kent, 81.

At Cromer, Mr. Francis Pearson, 85.

At Swaffham, Mr. Anthony Hyde.—Mrs. Randall, relict of Robert R. gent. and sister of Mrs. Dugate, of Tring.

At Tring, Thos. Dugate, esq. and about three weeks afterwards, his wife, Mrs. D.

At West Walton, Mr. Watts.

At Holverstow hall, Mrs. Munsey, 72.

At New Houghton, Mr. John Mitchell, 75.—Mr. Reynolds, surgeon, of Massingham. He was called upon to attend the above Mr. Mitchell, and, while at his house, expired, by a similar fit to that which proved fatal to his patient.

At Trunch, Harriet, second daughter of the Rev. M. Ward, 23.

At Downham Market, Mr. Keen Bunkall, 91.—Mr. James Hampson, 56.

At Norwich, Mrs. S. Chapman, 88.—Mr. James Page, 77.—Miss Ann Barrow.—Mr. J. S. Boulter, 30.—Mrs. Hannah Toft, 77.—Mr. James Boardman, 51.—Mrs. H. Gardiner, 71.—Mrs. Kinghorn, wife of Mr. K. dissenting minister, 71.—Mrs. Ayres, 84.—Mr. James Girlington, 78.—Mrs. Martineau, wife of Philips Meadows M. esq. surgeon, 58.—Mr. John Fransham, teacher of the Greek and Latin languages, and mathematics, 79.—Mr. James Pitchers.

At Gunton House, Harbord lord Suffield, 76.

SUFFOLK.

A piece of garden-ground, at Ipswich, has been purchased for the purpose of being converted into a provision market; and the corporation have offered premiums for plans for the best mode of constructing the same.

Married.] At Beighton, B. L. Clayton, esq. surgeon, of Norton, to Mrs. Midson, widow of Robert M. esq. late of Stowmarket.

E. Fuller, esq. of Carlton-hall, near Saxmundham, to Miss Tatnall, daughter of W. T. esq. of Leiston Old Abbey.

Died.] At Cockfield-hall, Sir John Blois, bart. 71. He is succeeded by his eldest son, now sir Charles Blois, bart. lieutenant-colonel of the Ouse and Derwent volunteer corps of infantry.

In her 83d year, Mrs. Wakeham, relict of the Rev. D. W. dean of Bocking.

At Lavenham, Miss Eleanor Branwhite.—John Mudd, esq.

At Barningham, Mr. John Day, 78.

At Newmarket, Mr. Samuel Petts, many years starter of the horses on the course there.

At Troston, Eliz. wife of Mr. Edw. Hoy, 70.

At Clare, Mrs. Mary Harrison.

At Gunton-hall, Mrs. Fowler.

At Ipswich, Mrs. M. Hingeston, daughter of the Rev. Mr. H. formerly master of the grammar-school of that town.—Mrs. Parish, a maiden lady, whose benevolent disposition induced her to relieve every one whose necessities appeared to call on her charity; she actually had 20 pensioners living at her house when she died, besides children supported at different schools, and numbers relieved by her occasional donations.

At Beccles, Mr. John Allcock, 70.

At Bury, Mr. Felix Loveless.—Mrs. Ely.—Mr. Richard Ward.—Mrs. Knowles, relict of the late Rev. Dr. K. prebendary of Ely, and lecturer of St. Mary's in this town, 85.

At Little Bently-hall, Mrs. A. King.

The Rev. George Dinsdale, rector of Stratford St. Andrew, and vicar of Benhall, both in this county.

At West-thorp, Mr. Robert Whistlecraft, 97.

At Melbourn, Mrs. Baker, 72.

At Halesworth, Mr. John Wade, of the Angel Inn.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Writtle, Samuel Simpson, esq. of Isleworth, Middlesex, to Miss Mary Parnell, daughter of the late Mr. P. of Grays, near Writtle.

At Waltham Abbey, Mr. Nathaniel Davis, attorney, Lothbury, to Miss Catharine Wallis, daughter of Thomas W. esq.

Died.] At Writtle, Mr. Finch, of the Rose and Crown.

At Woodbridge Hacheston, Samuel Cutting, gent. 91.

At Roxwell, Mrs. Birch, wife of the Rev. Richard B. 78.

At Harwich, Mr. Cornelius Colosson, sen. 74.

At Rawreth, Mrs. Chapman, 79.

At Little Leighs, Mrs. Taylor.

At Colchester, Mrs. Craven, wife of Benja. C. esq. and daughter of the late William Kerstemeau, esq.—Whilst attending divine service at Holy Trinity Church, Mr. Martin Riddellsdell, 80. He was apparently in good health, till, falling suddenly into the arms of the persons in the pew with him, he in a few minutes expired without a struggle.

At Sible Hedingham, Mrs. Maria Sedgwick, relict of Thomas S. esq. of Hackney.

In November last, at Grenville, Grenada, West Indies, Mr. Joseph Thorn, formerly of St. Osyth, in this county, who in the course of thirty years amassed a large fortune, the bulk of which he has left to his brothers, Mr. John Thorn, Colchester, and Mr. William Thorn, Bradfield.

KENT.

It appears on an examination of the accounts made by requisition of parliament, that the amount of the repairs done to the cathedral of Canterbury during the last 20 years, is 21,005*l.* giving an annual average of 1050*l.* 5*s.*

At half past two o'clock, on Tuesday, January 16th, the corning-house, No. 4, in the king's powder-mills, at Faversham, blew up with a most tremendous explosion. Of the six men employed in the building at the time, four were blown to pieces, and their bodies and limbs were scattered to a distance of upwards of one hundred yards from the site of the building. One of the arms was found on the top of a high elm tree. The fifth man was taken up alive, but no hopes of his recovery were entertained. The sixth man, George Holmes, the foreman of the work, singular to relate, was found alive also, sitting in the midst of the smoking ruins, with his clothes burning; but he was otherwise not much injured, and is likely to do well. At the door of the corning-house was standing a tumbrel, or covered waggon, with two horses and a driver. The waggon was blown to pieces, and the driver and horses were killed. Of three horses employed in the building, two have perished, but the third is living. No circumstances have transpired from which an opinion can be formed with respect to the cause of the accident: it is the third of the kind that has happened at these mills within these seven years. A plan is in contemplation, by which it is hoped that these fatal accidents may in great measure be prevented. It is intended not only to simplify the machinery, so that the power of one horse only will be required, but the whole of the works are to be sunk in the ground, with a loose roof of weatherboarding, which, in the event of the composition taking fire, will fly off and give vent to the explosion.

The new harbour at Folkstone will occupy nineteen acres of land, and contain five hundred vessels, from four to five hundred tons each, affording them shelter and protection from the strong southerly winds which are here prevalent, and also from the swarms of privateers which infest this narrow part of the channel; there being at present no shelter to our brave defenders, to the distressed mariner, or to the commercial interest in general, from Dungeness Point to the Downs, a line of coast of more than forty miles. Nature has bountifully afforded every facility towards accomplishing this desirable object; for, within one hundred yards of all parts of this work, are abundance of rocks, which are formed, by the constant washing of the ocean, to all the purposes required, and are secured to the company free of any expense, together with other materials on the contiguous estates of the earl of Radnor, which he permits the company the free use

of, without any compensation, except one pound in every clear one hundred pounds, arising from harbour dues. The pier heads also are naturally formed by two clumps of rocks placed at a distance of two hundred and ninety feet, forming the channel through which vessels are to enter the harbour; and it is here worthy of remark, that there will never be less than twelve feet of water at any time of the tide, whereas Dover and many other harbours cannot be entered but at the height of the tide—this is an incalculable advantage, in a commercial point of view, as well as to the safety of the vessels navigating the channel. The materials required in the erection of this harbour will be free of expense to the company—the labour will constitute the chief expenditure. Under these circumstances, therefore, we are not to be surprised that this important undertaking is estimated by an eminent engineer (Mr. Jessop), at the very small sum of 22,000*l.* which has been raised by four hundred and forty shares, of 50*l.* each, payable by instalments of not more than 15*l.* per annum. Besides these natural advantages, Folkstone being much the nearest point of communication with the continent, the dues for passage-boats and merchandize in time of peace will be immense; but, it is not to this source alone that we are to look for advantage in this undertaking, for in time of war also, the dues of this harbour will yield a very large per-centage on the capital. Among the many sources of profit, the extensive and increasing fishery of Folkstone will not be found one of the least; for every hundred of mackerel and every last of herrings will pay a proportionate harbour due, exclusive of vessels of every description belonging to the town, which will pay from one to ten guineas each, annually. Building materials, and every species of merchandize, will also yield a considerable income; and the consumption of coals alone in this town will pay two and a half per cent. on the capital, exclusive of its populous and fast increasing environs. The grand western wall is complete, and it may be safely said, that much the most difficult part of the work is finished, although only 8,400*l.* have been expended, including all parliamentary and other preliminary expenses, which in many recent establishments have amounted to a considerable part of the capital. We have therefore a fair reason to hope, that by a continuation of that good management which has hitherto been displayed, the capital of 22,000*l.* will be ample for its completion. It is calculated that this undertaking will be completed in 1811. But the harbour-dues will commence in 1810, and very little doubt can be entertained that the first year's receipt will pay at least ten per cent. on the expenditure.

Died.] At Margate, Ann, wife of Jacob Sawkins, esq. and daughter and sole heiress of Capt. David Turner, formerly of Nash Court,

Court, Isle of Thanet.—Mrs. Miles, relict of John M. esq.

At Canterbury, Mr. Partridge, sen. 71.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Edward S. sen.—Mrs. Mary Parker, 91.—Mrs. Reynolds, 88.—Mrs. Tiblain, 70.

At Shepherd's, Cranbrook, Mrs. Tempest, wife of John T. esq.

At Dover, Mr. John Taylor, of the theatre of that town.

At Northfleet, Sir Thos. Wiseman, bart. 80.

At Whitstable, Mrs. Carr, 70.—Miss Farbrace, 21.

At Herne, Mrs. Greenland.

At Brookland, Edward Snood, esq. 24.

At Down Court, Doddington, Ann, daughter of Mr. John Johnson, 13. This is the third daughter he has lost within the last three months.

At Folkstone, Mr. Bazely Warman, 66.—Mrs. Sladen, 85.—Mr. H. Upton, 24.

At Deal, Mr. Jeremiah Nicholas, and a short time afterwards, his widow, Mrs. N.

At Bradborn, sir John Papillon Twisden, bart.

At Queenborough, Edward Shove, esq. one of the magistrates for this county.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Wathurst.

At Sandwich, Mr. Richard Pettiman, 70.—

Mrs. Castle, 58.—Mr. Slaughtcr, 82.

At Sheerness, Capt. Bass, of his majesty's ship Glückstadt.

At Boughton-under-Blean, Mr. Knowler, sen.

At Loose, John Boorman, gent. 85.

At Barfreston, Mrs. Wood.

At Brasted Place, Mrs. Mary Turton, relict of Dr. John T. physician to his majesty, 69.

At Atham, Mrs. Whitby, wife of capt. W. R. N. She has left considerable property. Her principal estates in Yorkshire, with the house and park at Brasted-place, are bequeathed to Mr. E. Peters, her nephew, a minor; and a large estate in Yorkshire is left to her relation, Mr. Lambe, of the Temple.

SURRY.

Died] At Merton, Mrs. Ann Blakiston, relict of the Rev. John B.

At West Horsley, Mr. T. Ledger, 55.

At Kingston, Mrs. Parker.—Mrs. Mary Bye, 79.

At Dulwich, Mrs. Rix.

SUSSEX.

Married.] Mr. C. Verrall, surgeon, of Seaford, to Miss King, daughter of the Rev. J. W. King, rector of Tarrant Rushton, Dorsetshire.

Died.] At Southover, Mr. James Beadle, 80.—Mr. Nicholas Tourle, 73.

At Brighton, Mrs. Mary Howell, one of the oldest female bathers of that town, 76.

—Mrs. Ann Pitches, daughter of the late Thomas P. esq. accountant-general of the

post office.—Mrs. Jones, wife of Col. J. of the 18th light dragoons.

At Hursc-pierpont, in consequence of falling down stairs, Mrs. Mitchell.

At South Stoke, Mrs. Wilton, relict of the Rev. Mr. W. rector of that place, whom she survived but a few weeks, leaving eight small children wholly unprovided for.

At Arundel, Mrs. Overington.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Cheriton, the Rev. John Courtney, to Miss Ferrers, only daughter of the Rev. Edmond F.

At Ringwood, H. Combe Compton, esq. of Manor House, to Charlotte, second daughter of William Mills, esq. M. P.

William Dyke, esq. of Vernham, to Miss Eliz. Steele, of Ashmounsworth, both in this county.

The Rev. George Illingworth, rector of South Tidworth, to Miss Emma Smith, daughter of Thomas Ashton S. esq. of Tidworth-house.

Died.] At Portsmouth, Capt. Marmaduke Bailey, of the Wanderer, of Hull, in the Jamaica trade. While adjusting the jib-halliards of his boat at the mast-head, he was washed away by a heavy sea, and never seen after.—Lieut. Richardson, formerly of the 1st Veteran Battalion, 83.—Mr. Pancras, carpenter in the royal navy, 90.—Dr. Roberts, late physician to the Royal Naval Hospital, at Haslar.

At Winchester, Mr. Downes, solicitor.—Mrs. Seares, 55.—Mr. William Rogers.—Mrs. Hall, 94.—Mrs. Lyford, wife of Mr. L. surgeon.

At Nether Wanlip, Mr. Richard Gale.

At Southampton, Mrs. Allnutt, wife of John A. esq. of Clapham Common.—Mrs. Jolliffe, wife of W. J. esq. senior bailiff.

At Quarley-house, near Andover, Mrs. Haggerston, widow of Edward H. esq. of Ellingham, Northumberland.

At Cuffnells, the infant son of George Henry Rose, esq.

At Ringwood, John Deschamp, esq.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Semley, Mr. Joseph Roberts, to Miss Charlotte Sanger, both of Warminster.

John Gabriel, esq. of Calne, to Eliza, eldest daughter of John Ward, esq. of Marlborough.

Hallifield O'Donnoghue, A. B. of St. Edmund's-hall, Oxford, to Lydia, third daughter of the Rev. Edward Spencer, rector of Winkfield.

At Salisbury, Mr. Joseph Scobell, of Stonehouse, Devon, attorney, to Miss Ann Jane Cooper.

Died.] At Burbage, Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Rev. H. Jenner, and niece of Dr. J.

At Westwood, Mrs. Southerton, wife of Mr. S. solicitor.

At Warminster, Mr. Walter Brett, 68.

At Salisbury, Mr. Trotman, jun. His death was occasioned by sleeping in damp sheets, when on a journey at an inn in Somersetshire.

BERKSHIRE.

On the 31st of January, the annual general meeting of the Reading Literary Institution Society was holden at the town-hall, and was very fully attended. J. E. Liebenrood, esq. president, in the chair. Mr. Martin Annesley, the treasurer, produced a detail of the receipts and expenditure of the preceding year; the result of which is as follows, viz.

Balance of account in hand, Jan. 1809	171	1	3
The receipts of the year, consisting of instalments of new proprietor's shares, annual subscriptions, dividends on stock, &c.	253	6	6
	424	7	9
Expended in purchase of books, librarian's salary, house-rent, purchase of stock, &c. &c.	379	18	4

Leaving a balance in hand of 44 9 5

The president expressed the high satisfaction he enjoyed, in witnessing the advantages which this institution affords, and the pleasure which has been generally manifested by both the proprietors and subscribers; and concluded by congratulating the meeting on the present state of their finances, and the prospects which open to them of not only the permanency but completion of their original plan. It was unanimously resolved that a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds be laid out in the purchase and repair of books, during the present year.

Mr. Holt, of Greenham, in digging his garden, has found, about one and a half feet below the surface of the ground, a curious wrought earthen pot, containing a large quantity of ancient coins, some of which are of as early date as Henry II. and many which he has not been yet able to ascertain the date of, are supposed to be much older. They are deposited in Dr. Lamb's museum at Reading, and may be seen by application to him.

Married.] At Reading, S. Walker, esq. of Garlick Hill, London, to Miss Clarke.

Died.] At Aldermaston, Mr. Harris, 76. At Willow House, Hurst, Mrs. Round, wife of Mr. R. and daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Skelton, rector of Warfield.

At Sulhamstead, Mr. Richard Soper. He was found drowned in a stream of water near his house. Verdict—*Insanity*.

At Faringdon, Mr. W. Cooper.

At Gey's-house, Maidenhead, aged 95, Lady Antonia Leslie, mother of Lord Lindores.

At Reading, on his return from London to Bristol, colonel John Callow, of the king's own regiment of dragoons.

At Newbury, E. Withers, esq. senior alderman of that borough, 86.

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SOMERSETSHIRE.

At a most respectable meeting lately held at the Guildhall in Bristol, it was resolved, that a society should be formed, under the denomination of the Bristol Auxiliary Bible Society, the object of which is to co-operate with the British and Foreign Bible Society. Nearly 1000*l.* was immediately given as donations, and 200*l.* as annual subscriptions.

Married.] At Bath, the Rev. Richard Grimes, of Bristol, to Miss Hazard.

At Ilminster, W. Drowning, esq. of Martley, Worcestershire, to Miss Hanning, daughter of the late J. Hanning, esq. of Whitelackington-house.

At Ash-Priors, Langley St. Albyn, esq. of Alfoxton, to Miss Luxton, only daughter of the Rev. L. H. Luxton, minister of that parish, and Taunton St. James.

At Weston, W. Tyndall, esq. of Reading, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Zachary Bayly, esq. of Belle-vue.

Died.] At Bath, George Simon Crook, esq. 45. A very respectable member of that corporation, and sheriff of the city for the present year. Though for several months before he had been seriously indisposed, yet his dissolution at last was extremely sudden. He had only just partaken of a temperate meal, and was cheerful and pleasant, as usual, when the awful event happened. It is no more than a proper tribute of respect to his memory to add, that his death is most sincerely deplored by all that knew him. Few men possessed more evenness of temper, urbanity of manners, or goodness of disposition, than marked the character of this amiable man. In his capacity as member of the body corporate, he was highly independent, liberal, and disinterested. Every plan suggested for the improvement of the city of Bath, or for the benefit of the public at large, invariably received his hearty concurrence, and had his most zealous support. As a medical man his abilities were confessedly excellent, and well cultivated; and the extensive practice, which, in connection with his respected brother, he for many years enjoyed, is an ample proof of the very general and deserved estimation in which his abilities were held. Mr. Crook was an enthusiastic admirer of the drama; and, without any prejudice to the duties of his profession, a frequent attendant on theatrical representations. He was an ardent patron and friend of all the professors of this interesting art; and was extremely well read in, most of the works of modern dramatic writers; his remarks on which evinced no inconsiderable portion of accurate discrimination and good taste. Various unacknowledged specimens of his critical acumen and skill in these subjects, have met the public eye, and would confirm the truth of the preceding statement. In his family connections, Mr. Crook was sincerely beloved; he was a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, and a warm and faithful friend. On all occasions, both

of a public and private nature, his heart was ever open to the appeals of humanity; and a very honourable proof of his generosity was given, at the period of the late jubilee, when Mr. Crook, and his worthy colleague in office, Mr. sheriff Lyé, liberated, from their private purses, all the prisoners confined for debt, in the jail of the city of Bath; an act of munificence and mercy, which, together with its authors, ought never to be forgotten.

Sir Charles Turner, of Kirkleatham, Yorkshire, bart. He was the second baronet of his family, born on the 28th day of Jan. 1773, elected representative in Parliament for the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull 1796, and on the 2d of September in the same year, was married to Miss Newcomen, the daughter of the late sir William Gleadowe Newcomen, of Carrickglass, in Ireland, bart.: sir Charles has died without issue: his lady survives him.—Richard Cope Hopton, esq. of Canon Frome, Herefordshire.—Richard Johnson, esq. late of Swaffham, Norfolk.—James Douglas Richardson, esq. late of Bombay.—Lieut. Bernard White, of the 20th regiment, in the service of the East India Company, 23.—Thomas Hamilton, esq. 21.—Anna, relict of John Pigott, esq. of Brockley Court, 92.—Miss Williams, daughter of Captain W.—Henry Walter, esq. youngest son of the late Henry W. esq. for some years chamberlain to the corporation of Bath.

At Clifton, Elinor, third daughter of T. M. Tabot, esq. of Ponrice Castle; Glamorgan-shire.—Mrs. Herbert, sister to the late James H. esq. of Kingsley, Berks.

At Bridgewater, Mrs. Eliz. Sealey, daughter of the late Nicholas, S. esq. 77.

At Southstoke, Eliza Granada, only daughter of Isaac Reak, esq.

At Charmouth, W. Rowe, esq. 62.

At the Lodge in Kingswood, Mr. Arthur Palm, 93, brother of Mrs. Walters, of Red-minster, who is now in her 100th year.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Holt Chapel, near Wimborne, Mr. W. Reeks, jun. to Miss Sarah Habbard.

At Bincombe, near Dorchester, Mr. Cooper, to Mrs. Patience.

At Wareham, Mrs. Filliter, solicitor, to Miss Christian Brown.

Died.] At Spetisbury, near Blandford, the Rev. Edward Bindfield, curate of that parish.

At Charlborough Park, Mr. Joseph Lock-year, upwards of fifty years park-keeper to Mr. Drax Grosvenor, and family.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Modbury, Lieut. D'Arcy, of the 13th light dragoons, to Miss Mary Bartlett, daughter of N. Adams B. esq. of Ludbrooke.

M. T. Tucker, of Moreton Hampstead, to Mrs. Britton, second daughter of Andrew Kingsman, esq.

Died.] At Weston-house, near Sidmouth,

John Stuckey, esq. 95. He has left the bulk of his fortune, above 6000*l.* per annum, to his relative, B. Bartlett, esq. of the General Post-office, nephew to Mr. Palmer, of Bath: Mr. Stuckey has likewise left 3000*l.* per annum to Vincent Stuckey, esq. of the Treasury.

At Sidmouth, John Latouch, esq. one of the firm of Messrs. Latouche's bank, in Dublin. He had, for many years, declined any active part in business, and principally resided at his seat, Harristown, in the county of Kildare, occasionally visiting Devonshire. He married Miss Fitzgerald, by whom he has left four children: the countess of Llandaff, Mrs. Peter Dundas, and Messrs. Robert and John Latouche, members of the Imperial parliament. Mr. Latouch and Mr. Stuckey, of Weston-house, near Sidmouth, who died on the same day, are said to have possessed property to the amount of nearly a million sterling.

At Barnstaple, Henry, second son of the late Stephen Bencroft, esq. of Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, London, 14.

At Exmouth, in the 84th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Willis, late of Bath, a widow lady, of exemplary benevolence, liberality, and piety. She survived but a few weeks the loss of her only daughter, Mrs. Mary Cure, also a widow lady, late of Bath, after having lived together fifty-four years. In them were united the most pleasing cheerfulness and urbanity of manners, to the strictest attention to all the duties of sincere religion.

At Exeter, Mrs. Mary Newbery, 81.—John Gould, esq. of Derbyshire.—Mr. James Prentice, only child of M. S. Prentice, esq. of Armagh, 19.

At Torpoint, Mrs. M^{rs}Farlane, wife of James M^{rs}F. purser in his majesty's navy.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Helston, Samuel John, esq. of Penzance, to Mary Millett, eldest daughter of Thomas Grills, esq.

At Crowan, Captain Handwell, to Miss Fowl.

Died.] The Rev. Digory Joge, vicar of Poughill, 78, an eccentric character, but a sincerely devout man.

At Truro, lieut. Henry Carthew, R. N. At Falmouth, Mr. Peter M^{rs}Dowell.—Mrs. Pearce, of the Exeter Inn.

At Marazion, Miss Jane Cornish, eldest daughter of the late William C. esq.

At Bodmin, Mr. Blake, of Probus.—Elizabeth, wife of Mr. J. Hamley, surgeon, 28.

At Helston, Miss Caroline Mousteven, daughter of the late Hender M. esq. 12.

At St. Austell, Mary Rosoman, 95.

WALES.

Sir W. W. Wynn, bart. has given a building at Wrexham, sufficiently large to educate 500 poor children, on the Lancasterian plan, besides subscribing very handsomely towards the support of the institution.

[*Died.*

Died.] At Pentre Parr, Carmarthenshire, Joshua Parr, M. D.

At Swansea, Samuel Hancorne, esq. collector of the customs in that port nearly twenty-two years.

At Castle Piggin, Carmarthen, Thomas Blome, esq. formerly a captain in the militia of that county, and for several years in the commission of the peace.

At Wrexham, Charles Massie, esq. 61.

At Pick hill, near Wrexham, Thomas Brereton, esq.

At Myrtle Hill, Pembrokeshire, Charles Gibbon, esq. 79.

At Beaumaris, Mrs. Rathbone, relict of the late Rev. Mr. R. late rector of Llangelynin, Carnarvonshire.

At Haverfordwest, Eliza Bateman, youngest daughter of the late William James, esq. of Sorston-house, Pembrokeshire.

Mrs. Lloyd, relict of Thomas David L. esq. of Llwydiarth, Anglesea.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Alexander Brodie, esq. to Frances, youngest daughter of the late Richard Somner, esq. of Haddington.

At Oatlands, near Glasgow, George Palmes, esq. of Naburn, in the county of York, to Margaret Isabella, daughter of William Lindsay, esq.

At Lerwick, in Shetland, James Greig, esq. writer and collector of taxes there, to Miss Cecilia Heddell, eldest daughter of Francis H. esq. of Wresland, comptroller of customs for Shetland.

At Dumfries, the Rev. William Dunbar, minister of Applegarth, to Anne, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Burnside, of Dumfries.

Died.] At Angelraw, Berwickshire, John Hay, of Angelraw, esq.

At Port Glasgow, James Crawford, esq.

At Glasgow, Richard Cross, esq.

At St. Boswell's, the Rev. Mr. Scade, minister of that parish.

At Turriff, Ann Allardice, 100.

At Stirling, William Telford, esq. cashier to the Stirling Banking Company, 52.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Harrison, widow of Joseph H. esq. of Whitehaven.—Miss Helen Duff, daughter of R. W. D. esq. of Petteresso.

In the parish of Inverhallan, district of Cowal, Mary Leitch, aged 102 years and four months. She had constant good health, and the exercise of her faculties, till within six weeks of her death. She married at 16 years of age, and had a numerous family. She was a householder for 82 years: four years ago she went to live with her daughter.

At Barnton-house, George Ramsay, of Barnton, esq. There are few individuals in any station, who have had the good fortune to be distinguished by so large a share of general esteem as this gentleman. To an understanding naturally acute and com-

prehensive, Mr. Ramsay joined the utmost benevolence of mind, which his ample fortune happily afforded him many opportunities of recording in numerous acts of liberality, which, while they attest the munificence of his disposition, greatly add to the sorrow so generally felt for his untimely fate. Mr. Ramsay has been long known as the patron of every undertaking connected with the progress of the country, and his great command of capital enabled him to execute his plans on so large a scale, that his loss will be felt most severely by the numerous train of labourers and dependants, to whom he dispensed comfort and support.

Died.] At Fornightly, Nairnshire, Duncan Campbell, esq. It would be needless to enlarge upon the virtues which distinguished this worthy gentleman: suffice it to say, that, actuated with the purest patriotism, he was ardently solicitous for bettering the condition of the poor; and that with the warmest affections of the mind, he was the tender husband, the affectionate father, the steady friend, and the honest man. Living thus highly esteemed for the generous exercise of those amiable qualities which endear man to society, he died most sincerely lamented by those who had the gratification of his acquaintance.

IRELAND.

Lately at Edgeworth's town, in the centre of Ireland, died, without a struggle, the widow Burnet, aged 116 and upwards. She had been wife to an honest laborious mason, and she was a woman of uncommon shrewdness and activity. The winter before last she was seen mounted on a ladder mending the thatch of her cottage. Though she was thus careful of her worldly goods, she was uncommonly good-natured and charitable. Her mind was never fretted by malevolent passions. She was always ready to give or lend what little money she possessed, and she was careful to do these services to her distressed neighbours when no witness was present; so that accident alone discovered some of her good deeds and bad debts. In her habits of diet she was very temperate; she lived chiefly on potatoes and milk, and stirabout; never drank spirits, or beer, but sometimes drank a glass of sweet wine, of which she was fond. She was (like most other long-lived people) an early riser, and took regular but not violent exercise. For the last twenty years of her life she seldom failed to walk from the cottage where she lived to Edgeworth's town, a distance of about an English mile over a rough stony road. She preserved all her organs of sense to the last; could hear what was said in a low voice, could distinguish the changes of countenance of those to whom she spoke, as she plainly proved by changing her topics of conversation when she found they did not please her auditors; her sense of smell had not failed; the summer before her death she took

took pleasure, as she said, in the smell of a rose, and shewed that she perceived the odour by asking where it came from before she saw the flower. Her intellectual faculties were at this advanced age acute and vigorous; she narrated with uncommon clearness and vivacity; and it was remarkable of her memory that it was not only retentive of things that had passed ninety years ago, but of recent facts and conversations. She had the habit, common to very old people, of continually talking of her approaching death, and yet making preparations for life. She was as eager about the lease or the rent of her farm, as if she felt sure of continuing many years to enjoy what she possessed. She was very religious, but her religion was not of a melancholy cast. The following epitaph is inscribed over her tomb. "Here lies, in hopes of a blessed resurrection, the body of Elizabeth Burnett, of Lignageeragh, born 1693; married 1733; died September 14, 1809, aged 116."—"To the last day of her long life she preserved the use of her limbs, her senses, and her memory, which possessed the uncommon faculty of retaining recent circumstances as well as those which happened in her youth. Every year added to the regard with which she was considered by the rich, and by the poor: thus she was a conspicuous example that virtue in humble life, can render the possessor as useful, respectable, and happy, as it could in the highest situation.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Surat, in India, in the prime of life, captain Henry Young, of his majesty's 17th light dragoons, second son of the late bishop of Clontarf. This gallant officer distinguished himself at the siege of Seringapatam, Assaye, and Vellore, receiving, while serving with the 19th light dragoons at the latter place, at the head of his regiment, for most meritorious conduct, the thanks of colonel Gillespie. In 1800 he returned to this country with his regiment, after an absence of eleven years; preferring however an active situation, he exchanged into the 17th light dragoons, then on their way to India, whither he proceeded to join them, and on the day of his reaching quarters was seized with a fever, which, after seventeen days, terminated an existence honourable to his memory. The highest respect was paid to his obsequies, the whole garrison of Surat having attended his funeral.

At Arnhem, in Holland, Matthys Bademaker, at the great age of 110 years. He worked at his trade, as a shoemaker, until the age of 90. He was only once married, and had no more than two children, both females. Both of these however, having married, the old man died grandfather to 12 persons, and great-grandfather to 20, the eldest of whom was 21 years of age at the time of his decease. He retained his facul-

ties and health until within three weeks of his death. When King Louis visited Arnhem last year, he settled a pension of 400 guilders on him.

At Tytrowah, in the Bundelcond country, in the East Indies, James Merriman, esq. lieutenant, adjutant, and paymaster, in the 26th native regiment, in the honourable East India Company's service. He was the youngest son of Mr. N. Merriman, of Marlborough; and was a gentleman of pleasing manners and amiable disposition; greatly regretted by all his officers, and every person who knew him.

On his passage to Madeira, the Rev. Lewis Roberts, the younger son of an opulent merchant settled at Lisbon. He was born in that city about 1772, and was brought up in the persuasion of the church of Rome, of which both his parents were communicants. At the proper age he became a member of a college of celebrity, where he was soon distinguished by the uncommon vigour of his mind, the fertility of his genius, and the aptitude with which he acquired all kinds of erudition. His passion for knowledge was unbounded; and he applied himself with unwearied zeal in the study of the classics, of ethics, of divinity, and all the higher branches of science. Having stored his mind with these important attainments, he did not disdain the lighter pursuits of literature. History, poetry, and the belles-lettres, opened a wide field to his imagination; and such was the facility with which he acquired the modern languages, that before he attained his twentieth year, he spoke and wrote with equal propriety and elegance the English, French, Portuguese, Spanish, and Italian. Thus qualified to fill any situation with credit, he was induced, by the advice of a tutor who had early been intrusted with the care of his education, to become a catholic clergyman, contrary to the inclinations of his family, who had hoped that his abilities might be displayed in a more active scene of life. His exertions in the pulpit challenged the applause of all who heard him; and while the public did justice to his oratorical abilities, his private friends were not less delighted with the charms of his conversation, which was at once amusing from its variety, instructive from the information it afforded, and interesting from the simplicity with which it was expressed. Having established a high reputation as a preacher and a man of letters at Lisbon, he removed with his father's family to England, and settled in London. But though he henceforward resided principally in the British metropolis, he took opportunities of visiting Paris, Berlin, and other continental capitals, in the polished circles of which he was always an admired and a welcome guest. Fond of the pleasures of refined society, for which he was particularly calculated by the urbanity of his manners, the sweetness of his temper, and the brilliancy of a ready but ner-

ver offensive wit, he still devoted the greater part of every day to the discharge of his professional duties, or the cultivation of letters. He was for some time an officiating minister at the Spanish chapel in Manchester-square; but the continued attacks of a pulmonary complaint, to which he was early subject, soon compelled him to relinquish his situation as a regular preacher; but, as often as an interval of health occurred, he willingly lent his aid in the catholic pulpits of this town. Whenever he did so the place of worship was crowded, and christians of all denominations listened with pleasure and edification to his discourses, which, free from bigotry and intolerance, and emanating from the true spirit of the gospel unadulterated, breathed the purest morality, and were delivered with all the animating warmth of impressive eloquence. In literary composition his abilities were not less conspicuous; and if the friend on whom falls the melancholy task of recording the merits of one whose premature loss he shall never cease to deplore, could, without a violation of the confidence reposed in him, declare what he knows on this subject, the public would discover, perhaps with surprise, how often they have been indebted to the elegant pen of Mr. Roberts. His modesty was extreme; and while most of his works were sent into the world anonymously, even their success did not persuade him to claim the praise to which he was justly entitled. He affixed however his name to an admired Defence of the Principles of the Church of Rome, which he conceived had been misrepresented in a pamphlet supposed to be written by an Irish prelate of high reputation, under the assumed title of "Melancthon." Every reader of taste who peruses that able answer, will observe in it the marks of a sublime mind, and will readily believe that the author had in him all the requisites of literary excellence. Ill health marred his fairest prospects; and the growing symptoms of decay, which neither the aid of medicine, nor the habits of extreme temperance, were able to arrest, induced him to try the effects of a warmer climate, and through the friendly recommendation of the chevalier de Susa, the Portuguese ambassador, he obtained permission to embark on board the frigate which conveyed Mr. Villars, his majesty's envoy, to Portugal. That gentleman soon discovered the uncommon qualities which distinguished his companion, and on their arrival at Lisbon, he offered him, in the handsomest manner, the situation of his private secretary. As the first wish of Mr. Roberts's heart was to serve his country, he did not allow even sickness and debility to be an apology for his declining a post for which his talents and his knowledge of the European languages rendered him so peculiarly fit. He cheerfully accepted the appointment, and devoted himself with un-

ceasing assiduity to the discharge of its duties. How ably he fulfilled this important station, Mr. Villars (of whose liberality, good sense, and enlightened views, he always spoke with grateful praise) will, doubtless be ready to certify; while many eminent persons, both Portuguese and English, will confirm his testimony. His weakened constitution sunk under the pressure of business; and the excessive heat of summer in Portugal compelled him, though most reluctantly, to take his leave of Mr. Villars and of Lisbon. Here-torn in August last to England, a greater invalid than ever; and as winter approached, he determined to go to Madeira, with little hope of recovery, but anxious to save his family and his friends the pain of witnessing his dissolution. He embarked towards the end of October; on board the *Larkins*; and, after interesting his fellow-passengers by the admirable patience which he displayed under the increasing attacks of pain and sickness, and by the social spirits which amidst all his sufferings never abandoned him, he expired on the 13th of November, three days before the ship reached the Island of Madeira. Thus died one of the best, wisest, and most accomplished, of men. His sentiments, moral, political, and religious, were great and liberal. His genius was luminous; his taste excellent; his judgment sound; his wit playful; his learning profound and various; and his heart noble, generous, and affectionate. In one word, he possessed every quality which we admire in a public or love in a private character.

In the West Indies, in the 65th year of his age, sir John Bernard, bart. He was second son of the late sir Francis B, bart. governor of New Jersey and Massachusetts Bay; and succeeded, in 1779, to the title, which, as he died without issue, now devolves to his next brother, Thomas B. esq. of Wimpole-street, and Roehampton, one of the vice-presidents of the Foundling-hospital, and well known for his attention to the various and numerous charities and useful public institutions of the metropolis.

At Vizagapatam, in the East Indies, Benjamin Roebuck, esq. (son of the late Dr. Roebuck, of Kinniel), of the honourable company's civil service. A more faithful and zealous servant the company did not possess; his active, well-informed, and enterprising mind, amply stored with ancient and modern literature, was ever exerted for their and the public good. The mint of Madras, and the public docks at Coringa, are monuments not less of his ingenuity than of his indefatigable and unceasing labours. Public and private charity ever met a most liberal support from his hands. In mechanics, chemistry, and mineralogy, he had few superiors; in other polite and useful attainments his comprehensive mind had acquired very considerable knowledge;

ledge: Political economy had ever been with him a most favoured study, and few men were better acquainted with that interesting subject. Hospitable, without ostentation, his table was ever the resort of the best-informed and most worthy members of society, and few ever left it without gaining some useful knowledge from his conversation; his address was polite, agreeable, and engaging. To him the settlement are indebted for the first introduction of ice, as well as for many of its most useful and ornamental improvements. In private life Mr. Roebuck was respected, esteemed, and beloved; the repeated testimonies he has received from government, his honourable employers, and from public corporations and societies, will best bespeak the value of this most lamented member of society.

In the Island of Antigua, of the yellow fever, captain Francis Smith, commander of his majesty's sloop of war St. Christopher's. He was a very promising young officer, and his death is universally regretted by his brother officers and acquaintance.

At Messina, Thomas Dickson Reide, esq. of the 21st, or Royal North British Regiment of Fusiliers, and Major of Brigade to his Britannic Majesty's Forces in the Island of Sicily. He was descended from an ancient and

honourable family in Scotland; and, after receiving a very liberal education at Edinburgh, was sent to London to study medicine under the care of his kinsman, the late ingenious and learned Dr. Miller, who was at that time physician to the Westminster Dispensary. On his studies being completed, he passed his examination for an assistant-surgeoncy in the Foot Guards; but, from a desire to travel, preferred that of the 29th regiment, which he joined at Chatham on the 26th of February 1776, and immediately embarked with it for the relief of Quebec. With the troops from Ireland the 29th regiment continued in pursuit of the enemy up the river St. Laurence; who, in attempting to cut off the British at Trois Rivières on the 8th of June, experienced a complete defeat. In October, detachments of the regiment were ordered on board the ships at Fort St. John, destined to act against the American fleet, consisting of 17 top-sail vessels, on Lake Champlain, under the command of General Arnold. On this occasion, Mr. Reide was embarked on board the *Inflexible*, commanded by captain (now admiral) Shank, whose friendship and esteem he enjoyed to the end of his days. [Further particulars will be given in our next.]

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

BRITISH TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.—By accounts from Manchester, Birmingham, and some other of the principal manufacturing towns, we learn that the different branches of industry cultivated there, appear in a more flourishing state than they have been for some months past. At Manchester in particular, immense purchases of cotton-twist have been made, in consequence of which, some houses have sent out new lists, at a rise of 3s. per bundle. Since the influence of French oppression on the continent, many articles are not to be had in this country at any price, which had previously been imported in abundance from Holland and Germany; among others are stone pencils for writing on slates. A quarry has, however, been discovered by a gentleman of Kendal, in the most mountainous district in Westmoreland, where an inexhaustible supply of that article is manufactured, of a quality superior to any commonly in use. The gentleman has invented a machine for cutting these pencils in a circular form, which is done in a surprisingly expeditious manner. The general aspect of trade in the metropolis is, we are sorry to state, far from encouraging; no less than five houses in the city have stopped payment in one day; some of them were heavily engaged in the Russian trade, and it is supposed that these failed in hemp speculations. At Liverpool the mercantile world has also been alarmed by the unexpected stoppage of an eminent house.

EAST INDIES AND CHINA.—The following are the market prices of the principal articles of oriental merchandise:—Of tea: bohea, 1s. 9d. to 2s.; single and twankay, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.; congou, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 10d.; souchong, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; pekoe, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; hyson, fine, 5s. 10d. per lb. (no higher price quoted). East India sugar, 4l. to 4l. 15s. per cwt. Ditto cotton, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Ditto cochineal, 6s. to 8s. Indigo, (copper) 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d.; ditto (copper and purple), 6s. 6d. to 10s.; and ditto (blue and purple), 11s. to 12s. 6d. Opium, 1l. 6s. to 1l. 8s. Rhubarb, 1s. 10d. to 9s. per lb. Saltpetre (rough), 3l. 18s. to 3l. 19s. per cwt. Raw silk, (China), 38s. to 42s. 3d.; ditto, (Bengal), 22s. to 32s. per lb. Hemp, 65l. to 75l. per ton. Turmeric, 5l. 10s. to 8l. per cwt. On the 5th and 6th of March, the following goods were sold by auction, on account of the East India Company: (*Company's duties to be paid.*) 1553½ tons saltpetre, refraction 5½, 6, 6½, 10½, 10¾, and 15¾, per cent. 75s. to 80s. per cwt. Rags and trash, all at 70l. 4546 bales Surat cotton-wool, 12d. to 13½d. per lb.; 194 bales and 18 bags ditto, damaged, 4½d. to 11½d. per lb.

(Private)

(private trade). 278 bales cotton wool, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. (*privilege*). 3786 bales of Surat cotton-wool, 10d. to 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; 129 bales ditto, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 716 bales and 98 bags ditto, damaged, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; and 7 bags ditto, sweepings, $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb. There have been some arrivals within the current month; the cargoes of the vessels have not yet been published, but they shall appear in our next report.

NORTH AMERICA.—No change for the better has taken place in the commercial regulations of the North American government since our last. The non-intercourse act has been confirmed; but still the clandestine trade is successfully carried on. Tallow is dull of sale both in the London and Liverpool markets. Tar fetches from 1l. 18s. to 2l. per barrel. Pitch, from 15s. to 16s. per cwt. There is little, if any, American pig iron in our markets. Carolina rice sells at prices from 1l. 6s. to 1l. 9s. Black rosin, from 19s. 6d. to 21s.; and yellow ditto, from 15s. to 17s. 6d. per cwt. Linseed, (a good article in the Irish market), from 4l. 5s. to 4l. 10s. per lb. Maryland tobacco of sundry qualities, from 5d. to 16d. per lb. Virginia ditto, from 9d. to 11d. Wax, from 13l. 15s. to 14l. 10s. per cwt. Georgia cotton-wool, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 7d.; New Orleans ditto, from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. American oak, from 13l. to 17l.; ditto plank, from 11l. 10s. to 15l. Pine, from 8l. to 9 guineas; plank, from 11l. 10s. to 13l. per last.

SOUTH AMERICA.—It has frequently been represented to government, by the merchants, that Great Britain might derive infinite benefit, by permitting a free exportation of cotton. A meeting lately took place between the Board of Trade and a deputation from the merchants trading to the Brasils, on this subject, when government came to the determination of granting licences for the free exportation of it to all ports and places *not* declared in a state of blockade; under this regulation the licences will extend to the north of the Ems. The abolition of those restrictions laid upon trade by the government of Buenos Ayres, has had a sensible effect upon British manufactures; and, we are happy to learn, that many regular traders have given orders to the manufacturers for assortments of goods suited to the market. We sincerely hope, that crude and blind speculation will not again deprive the South American merchant of his harvest. Buenos Ayres tallow has fallen in price, it now fetches from 3l. 13s. to 3l. 14s. per cwt. Brazil rice, from 1l. 1s. to 1l. 5s. 6d. per cwt.; the quality of this article is indifferent. Brazil tobacco (roll), 9d. to 10d.; ditto, (leaf), 5d. to 6d. per lb. Brazilian deer-skins, in the hair, from 6s. to 12s. per skin. Jesuit's bark, quill, 3s. 6d. to 11s. 9d.; ditto, red, 22s. to 24s. 9d.; ditto, yellow, 5s. to 8s. per lb. Garbled cochineal, 2l. to 2l. 4s. per lb. Brazil wood, 83l. to 85l. per ton. Brazilleto, 23l. to 24l. 10s.

WEST INDIES.—The Order of Council alluded to in our last report, under this head, was published in the gazette of the 20th of February; it bears the date of 7th of the said month. The purport of this order is, to prolong to the 1st of December next, the allowance contained in the Orders of Council of the 12th of April and 16th of August, 1809, and 10th of January, 1810, for the importation into the West India islands of staves, lumber, live stock, and provisions (excepting beef, pork, and butter), by neutral vessels; and, empowering the governors of the several islands, farther to extend the period of such importation till the 1st of December, 1811, or till six months after the signing of a definitive treaty of peace. Raw sugars are in a complete state of stagnation, owing to the distillery bill. The prices asked are: for Antigua, Barbadoes, Tobago, and St. Lucia, 3l. 16s. to 4l. 5s.; and for Jamaica, Grenada, and Dominica, 3l. 18s. to 4l. 6s. per cwt. Coffees are very flat, but not materially lower since our last; the fine fetches from 6l. 15s. to 7l. 5s.; the good, from 6l. 5s. to 6l. 15s.; the middling, from 6l. to 6l. 5s.; and the ordinary, from 4l. 10s. to 6l. 5s. per cwt. Rum keeps uncommonly dull, and common Leewards for the Canada market are alone enquired for; the market price of Jamaica rum varies from 4s. 4d. to 6s. 4d. per gallon; Leeward islands, from 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d. Logwood is looking up; the chipt, sells at from 28l. to 30l. per ton; the price of the unchipt is uncertain. Barbadoes aloes, fetch from 30l. to 30 guineas per cwt. Cotton-wool of different islands, from 1s. 3d. to 2s. and upwards per lb. Jamaica mahogany, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 2d. per foot. Pimento, 1s. 11d. to 2s. per lb. Jamaica fustick, 22l. to 23l. 10s. per ton. Jamaica ginger, (white), 5 guineas to 9l.; ditto, (black), 3l. 18s. to 4l. 6s. per cwt.

HOLLAND.—The following is a copy of a new Dutch Decree, which in the first article doubles the duties on all colonial goods. The reservation in the second article refers to a former decree, by which, colonial produce taken by privateers, is permitted to be sold, on payment of a very low duty. Their combined object seems to be to restrain regular foreign trade, and to encourage privateering.

Decree of the 8th of February, 1810.

"1. The duties fixed by the tariff of our customs, on colonial merchandize, in which are included drugs, spices, and generally the productions of the two Indies; whether they come from prizes, from seizures, or from other confiscations, or even if they enter in virtue of our authority—are doubled.

"2. Nothing in the preceding article shall be understood to charge, in any respect, our Decree of the 1st instant, relative to the goods and merchandise coming from ships captured by the

the French privateers, and brought into foreign ports, the transport and admission of which into France we shall authorize."

IRELAND.—We feel peculiar satisfaction in stating, that the distillers of this country, who, for some time past, have suffered severely by the prohibitory regulations relative to distillation from grain, are now permitted to resume their occupation in consequence of the recent repeal of that regulation. We learn, with pleasure, that the two grand marts of the sister kingdom, (Dublin and Cork) enjoy a thriving trade. The West India speculations of the Dublin merchants turn out uncommonly fortunate. Provisions are somewhat lower in price since our last quotations: mess beef, fetches from 7l. to 7l. 5s. And pork, from 5l. 15s. to 5l. 18s. per barrel. Butter, Barlow, 5l. 6s. to 5l. 10s.; rose, Cork, 4l. 13s. to 5l.; Waterford, 4l. 16s. to 5l.; Limerick, 4l. 15s. to 4l. 18s.; and Dublin, 4l. 19s. to 5l. 15s.

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-office, Water Works, &c. &c. 19th February, 1810.—London Dock Stock, 134l. per cent.—West India ditto, 180l. ditto.—East India ditto, 135l. ditto.—Commercial ditto, 90l. per share premium.—Grand Junction Canal, 247l. per share.—Grand Surrey ditto, 80l. ditto.—Kennet and Avon ditto, 48l. ditto.—Wilts and Berks ditto, 52l. ditto.—Huddersfield ditto, 42l. ditto.—Lancaster ditto, 26l. ditto.—Croydon ditto, 50l. ditto.—Imperial Fire Insurance, 75l. ditto.—Globe Fire and Life ditto, 128l. ditto.—Albion ditto, 60l. ditto.—Rock Life Assurance, 6s. per share, premium.—East London Water Works, 235l. per share.—West Middlesex ditto, 142l. ditto.—South London ditto, 152l. ditto.—Kent ditto 35l. per share premium.—London Institution, 84l. per share. At the Office of Messrs. Wolfe and Co. Canal, Dock, and Stock Brokers, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill.

The average prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire-office Shares, &c. in March, 1810, (to the 26th) at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Grand Junction, 246l.—Monmouthshire, 3l. per share half yearly 136l.—Swansea, 110l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 188l.—Kennet and Avon, 48l.—Wilts and Berks, 53l. 52l. 19s.—Huddersfield, 42l.—Dudley, 48l. 10s.—Rochdale, 47l.—Peak Forrest, 66l.—Ellesmere, 80l.—Lancaster, 24l. 10s. to 26l.—Grand Surrey, 82l.—West India Dock Stock at 182l. per cent.—East India ditto, 135l.—London Dock, 134l.—Commercial ditto, 90l. premium, ex dividend.—Globe Assurance, 128l.—Portsmouth and Farlington ditto, 44l. premium, with new subscription attached.—Thames and Medway, 42l. to 44l. premium.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 22l. 10s. Strand Bridge, 2l. per cent. discount.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

1810.	Feb. 23.	27th.	2nd.	6th.	9th.	13th.	16th.	20th.	23d.
Amsterdam, 2 Us.	31 6	31 6	31 8	31 8	31 5	31 5	31 5	31 5	31 5
Ditto, Sight	30 9	30 9	30 10	30 10	30 7	30 7	30 7	30 7	30 7
Rotterdam,	9 14	9 14	9 14	9 14	9 13	9 13	9 13	9 13	9 13
Hamburg,	28 10	29	29 4	29 4	28 10	28 10	28 10	28 10	28 10
Altona,	28 11	29 1	29 5	29 5	28 11	28 11	28 11	28 11	28 11
Paris, 1 day date..	19 10	19 16	19 16	19 16	19 16	19 16	19 16	19 18	20 6
Ditto, 2 Us.	19 14	20	20	20	20	20	20	20 2	20 10
Bordeaux,	19 14	20	20	20	20	20	20	20 2	20 10
Madrid,									
Ditto, effective ..	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cadiz									
Ditto, effective ..	41	40	39	37½	37	37	37	37	37
Bilboa	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Palermo,	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Leghorn	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Genoa	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½
Venice	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Naples	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Lisbon	65½	65½	65½	65½	65½	65½	65½	65½	65½
Oporto	65½	65½	65½	65½	65½	65½	65½	65½	65½
Rio Janeiro	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
Malta	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
Gibraltar	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
Dublin	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½
Cork	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

THE Botanical Magazine for the last month contains:

Crocus serotinus. An autumnal flowering species, approaching the *sativus*, or cultivated saffron, or perhaps still nearer to *nudiflorus* of English botany; with which last it seems to have been confounded by Dr. Smith. This plant was well known to the older botanists, but has not been noticed by any modern writer before Mr. Salisbury published an account of it in the *Paradisus Londinensis*; in whose garden at Mill-hill, formerly belonging to Peter Collinson, it has for many years maintained its ground under a south wall, and continues flowering in a mild season to December. Native of Portugal; and growing on rocks not far from the sea-coast, where Clusius discovered it. Found also by Pallas, in the Crimea.

To this article Mr. Gawler has added a note on the *Gladiolus imbricatus* of Linnæus, which from well-preserved specimens in the Pallasian Herbarium, now in the possession of Mr. Lambert, he finds to be the same with *G. segetum*, of the Botanical Magazine. He remarks that this species, both in its globular seeds and fenestrate interstices between the claws of the petals, has a nearer affinity with *Antholyza* than with *Gladiolus*.

Aponogeton angustifolium, a species first distinguished from *distachyon*, in the *Hortus Kewensis*. It is a water plant, and a native of the Cape of Good Hope.

Lachenalia orchiboides (χ). This variety appears to be so different from the one before figured, that most botanists, we apprehend, would have considered them as distinct.

Alœ mitraciformis. This is one of the most beautiful of the aloe tribe.

Diosma speciosa. This species is very nearly allied to *uniflora*; indeed it appears from the synonymy to have been considered by the ablest botanists as the same, a specimen of it occurring in the Banksian Herbarium under the latter name. As cultivated in our gardens, they appear however to be distinct in their manner of growth, as well as number of flowers; or if varieties, the one named by Dr. Sims *speciosa*, is by far the handsomest and most worthy of cultivation.

Lomatia silaifolia. Native of New Holland. This genus is made out of Dr. Smith's *Embothrium*, by Mr. Brown, from whose paper on the *Proteaceæ* the name and characters are borrowed. Mr. Brown has the reputation, and we believe very deservedly, of being one of the ablest botanists of the present day. He is attached more to the system of Jussieu than of Linnæus, for which we would rather applaud than condemn him. The greater difficulties which impede the study of the natural affinities of plants, lead to a more philosophical enquiry into vegetable physiology, than the study of mere artificial arrangement can ever do. At the same time we would strenuously recommend to every student in botany, whether he means to devote himself to the study of the natural orders as displayed by Jussieu, or of the more artificial arrangement of Linnæus, to make himself thoroughly master of the *Philosophia Botanica* of the latter author. He will there learn to express himself with a mathematical precision, which he will never acquire from the writings of Jussieu; who always seems to bewilder himself in exceptions to general rules, by which means nothing is accurately defined. We are led to these reflections by considering Mr. Brown's specific character of *Lomatia silaifolia*, in which he says "*racemis divisis simplicibusve*," by which it appears that the racemes are either divided or simple, consequently this circumstance affords no character that can enter into a definition, and ought therefore to have been excluded. If the racemes are usually divided, though not in all instances, in default of a more precise character "*scæpis divisis*," though an imperfect, would have been an admissible character; but to speak of them as indifferently divided, or simple, is to give no character at all.

We were rather struck with an observation of Dr. Sims's, that in these plants, meaning we suppose in the natural order of *Proteaceæ*, it might as well be said that the flowers have neither calyx nor corolla, but only stamens surrounding the pistil. Certainly in far the greater number of them the parts called by Linnæus corolla, by Jussieu calyx, have the appearance of variously expanded filaments, and as they bear the anthers in depressions of their substance, we do not see why they should not be considered as such. In some genera however, in this natural order, the anthers are supported on filaments which are inserted into the calyx or corolla, whichever it is to be called, and in one instance into the receptacle distinct from the corolla. The remark of Dr. Sims does not therefore appear to apply to the whole natural order, but may nevertheless be worthy of consideration.

Cynanchum discolor. A North American species, of late introduction, which, as Dr. Sims observes, is nearly allied to *carolinense* and *suberosum*, but, as he apprehends, is distinct from both. May it not, by the bye, be the *Cynanchum birtum* of Linnæus?

Dillwynia cæolata. The papilionaceous decandrous plants of New Holland seem to be a very numerous family: many of them are very beautiful, and in this respect the present species will yield to few; its habit is so remarkable by the leaves growing in pairs alternately in an opposite direction, that we can but wonder the name of *decussata* was not applied to this plant. We do not recollect another instance of such a habit in this natural order.

English Botany for March contains:

Hieracium maculatum; formerly considered by Dr. Smith as a variety of *Hieracium microrum*, and more lately as one of *H. sylvaticum*. Brought from Westmoreland by Mr. Crowe to his garden in Norwich, from whence "it has established itself in the neighbourhood, spreading extensively by seed."

Hieracium denticulatum. In the Flora Britannica, Dr. Smith gave this as the *H. prenantioides* of Villars, which he now discovers from Dauphiny specimens, that it is not. It is here observed that the difficulties relating to this genus are not yet all removed. We gratefully accept every illustration of it.

Carex davalliana. This too was considered by Dr. Smith, in his Flora Britannica, as a variety of *C. dioica*; from which he now says it is abundantly distinguished by its tufted, not creeping, roots, its rough stem, longer spikes, and long reflexed strongly-ribbed seed-covers, roughish only; not serrated, at the angles.

Carex clandestina. A very small species, which has not yet been observed any where but about St. Vincent's rock Bristol hot-wells, growing in very sunny spots.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

FEBRUARY.

Thawing-Month.

Reviving nature seems again to breathe,
As loosened from the cold embrace of death.

THE present has been, upon the whole, a seasonable month. We have had frost, snow, rain, and some fine weather. The 1st, 2d, and 3d, were extremely heavy and uncomfortable days, the wind blowing from the south-west, and bringing along with it a continued drizzling rain. On the 5th, the wind changed to the north-east; and about noon of the following day the weather cleared up for a few hours. The whole of the 13th was squally, with occasional gleams of sunshine: the wind, which was south-west, was piercingly cold. The 14th was a fine day; but in the night the wind became easterly: and on the 15th we had a heavy fall of snow, which melted almost as soon as it was upon the ground. The weather was very cold, but there was no frost until the ensuing night. The snow continued for three or four days; and particularly on the 17th, it was deeper than it is usually known to be in the immediate neighbourhood of the sea-coast. From the 18th almost to the end of the month, both the wind and weather were variable. The former on the 18th was westerly, on the 19th south-east, on the 20th and 21st easterly, on the 22d west, and on the 23d south-west. The frost continued till about the 24th.

February 6th. The common or green woodpecker (*Picus viridis*) makes its harsh cry; and the woodlarks and blackbirds sing.

Coltsfoot (*Tussilago farfara*), Ivy-leaved veronica (*Veronica beederdfolia*) and barren strawberry (*Fragaria sterilis*) are in flower.

February 8th. A great number of the seven-spotted-lady-bugs (*Coccinella septempunctata*) were this day remarked to be crawling about the shrubs in warm and sheltered gardens. These insects, which constitute the famous German remedy for the tooth-ach, collect together during the winter in numbers from ten or twelve to sometimes fifty or sixty; and thus, in nearly a torpid state, endure, without injury, the utmost severity of the cold. Their larvæ or grubs are extremely useful in destroying various kinds of aphides or plant lice, which, in the spring of the year, infest our vegetables; and they are themselves great favorites in every country where they are known. The different names by which they are called, are singular and unaccountable. Amongst the common people in several parts of Hampshire they have the denomination of God Almighty's cows; and in other parts of England of lady-bugs, lady-cows, and cow-ladies. In France they are called bête-à-dieu, vache-à-dieu, and bête-de la-vierge.

On February 13th, the peacock butterfly, and brimstone butterfly, (*papilio Jo*, and *papilio Rhamni*) were both observed in flight.

The salmon which passed up the rivers in the autumn, in order to deposit their spawn, are now returning to the sea.

February 14th. The catkins of the hazel are putting forth their stamina. The yew-tree, and procumbent speedwell, (*veronica agrestis*) are in flower.

February 19th. Rooks, and several species of small birds, begin to pair. The chaffinch sings.

February 24th. The leaves of the common elder, garden-rose, and lilac, begin to appear; and those of the cuckoo-pint (*arum maculatum*) and cleavers, or goose-grass (*galium aparine*) are now out of the ground.

During the warm weather towards the end of the month, several of the early spring insects were seen crawling and flying about.

A gentleman informed me, that he and one of his servants had been surprised at the appearance of a martin, which they observed in flight. This is earlier, by nearly two months, than the usual time of arrival of any of the species of hirundines.

February 27th. The partridges are beginning to pair. The king-doves coo; and domestic pigeons have young ones.

The gooseberry-trees are in flower; and the flower-buds of the Michaelmas peaches are nearly ready to burst open.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE cold easterly winds and sharp frosty nights that have prevailed during the greatest part of the month, have continued favourable in checking the over luxuriant state of the early sown young wheat crops, and kept back vegetation in general in a considerable degree.

The weather continuing mostly fair, the operations of this busy month have been carried on with great alertness; and a vast extent of team, as well as other labour, has been performed, which will probably make good the deficiencies of the last month, in these respects.

The winter fodder of different kinds has held out better than was expected some time back, in consequence of the season being so remarkably open, both in the beginning and since.

The grain stock, probably from the large importations from the continent, continues to hold out better than was supposed about the close of the harvest, and at more reasonable prices. In the corn market, the fluctuations in the prices have not, since our last, been much.—Wheat fetches from 68s. to 80s. per quarter; superfine 104s. to 108s. Rye, 40s. to 52s.; Barley, 30s. to 48s.; Oats, 22s. to 30s.

The fattening stock, both in the stalls and other modes, have been pushed on with tolerable success, but still continue high in price. Sheep in many instances have not gone on to well as the meat cattle stock, mutton keeps of course high in price. In Smithfield market the prices were on the last market day.—Beef fetches from 4s. 8d. to 6s. per stone of 8lb.; Mutton, 4s. 8d. to 6s.; Veal, 5s. to 7s.; Pork, 5s. to 7s.

The ewe stock has in general lambed down pretty favourably from the season being mostly pretty mild and suitable for them; though late dropped lambs have in many places suffered considerably.

Hay keeps pretty well up to its price in the different markets, and fetches from 4l. 10s. to 6l. 10s.; Straw, 2l. to 3l. 3s.; Clover, 6l. 10s. to 7l. 10s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of February 1810 to the 24th of March 1810, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 29.7. Feb. 28. March 24. Wind W.
Lowest, 28.55. March 6. Wind East.

Thermometer.

Highest, 56°. March 9. Wind S. W.
Lowest, 28°. — 18. — N. E.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 5-tenths { In the middle of the day, March 9, the mercury was at 28.9 & at the same hour on the 10th it had risen to 29.4.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 12°. { The thermometer, early in the morning of the 12th inst. stood at 50°. and on the next day at the same hour it was no higher than 38°.

THE quantity of rain fallen since our last Report, is equal to nearly two inches in depth. This all fell toward the beginning of the month: some slight showers occurred about the middle of it, but during the last twelve days it has been perfectly fair weather; and from the 17th to the 24th inclusive, the days were remarkably brilliant, scarcely a cloud intervening from morning to evening. The heaviest snow that we have experienced during the winter, fell on the 6th of March: the thermometer during the whole fall being several degrees above the freezing point, it could not lay long, and on the following day the rain was as abundant as the snow had been heavy. The wind has been variable, but during the last fortnight it has blown from the easterly points, and from those points we may expect it for some weeks to come. Vegetation fortunately, is not so forward as to be injured by the bleak breezes, nor by the frosts which have occurred, and which may still be expected. The average temperature for the month is 42.952: and the mean height of the barometer is 29.3.

ERRATA IN LAST MONTH'S NUMBER.—Page 108, col. 2, l. 5, for *decided*, read *divided*.—P. 115, col. 1. l. 24, for *statement*, read *document*.—P. 134, col. 2, l. 34, for *Edinburgh*, read *edition of*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A communication having some time ago appeared in the Monthly Magazine of December 1, 1806, reflecting on the members of King's college, of Aberdeen, in regard to the management of their BURSARIES, the Editor feels it his duty to state, that he finds, on satisfactory information, that it contained an unfounded calumny on that learned and respectable body. He thinks it therefore an act of justice to make this explanation.

PRICES

PRICES OF STOCKS, from the 23d of FEBRUARY to the 24th of MARCH, both inclusive.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct Reduc.	3 per Ct.	Consols.	4 per Ct.	Consols.	Navy 3 per Ct.	Long Ann.	Imper. 3 per Ct.	Imper. Ann.	Irish 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	3 Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Excheg. Bills.	Omniv.	Consols for Acco.	Lottery Ticket
1810.																				
Feb. 23.		68	68	84	84	84	99 1/2	18 1/2	67				11 P.				10 P.		67 1/2	7
24.																				
25.																				
26.	276 1/2	68	67 1/2	84	84	84	99 1/2	18 1/2				186	12 P.				10 P.	1 1/2 P.	67 1/2	2 1/2
27.	276	68 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2					12 P.				6 P.		68 1/2	2 1/2
28.																				
Mar. 1.		68 1/2	67 1/2	84	84	84	99 1/2	18 1/2				185 1/2	12 P.				10 P.		68 1/2	3
2.	275	63	67 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2					10 P.				10 P.		67 1/2	68
3.		68 1/2	67 1/2	84	84	84	98 1/2	18 1/2					12 P.			67 1/2	11 P.		68 1/2	
5.		68 1/2	67 1/2				98 1/2	18 1/2					12 P.				12 P.		68 1/2	1/2
6.		68 1/2	67 1/2				98 1/2	18 1/2					12 P.				12 P.		68 1/2	
7.																				
8.			67 1/2				98 1/2						12 P.				13 P.		68 1/2	2
9.			67 1/2				98 1/2						12 P.				12 P.		67 1/2	2
10.			67 1/2				98						11 P.				11 P.		68	1/2
11.			67 1/2				98						12 P.				12 P.		68	1/2
12.			67 1/2				98						12 P.				12 P.		68	1/2
13.			67 1/2				97 1/2		60 1/2				12 P.				12 P.		63 1/2	1/2
14.			67 1/2				98						13 P.				16 P.		67 1/2	1/2
15.			67 1/2				98						18 P.				25 P.		68 1/2	69
16.			68 1/2				98 1/2		67 1/2				17 P.				31 P.		69 1/2	70
17.			69 1/2				99		68 1/2				17 P.				21 P.		67 1/2	69 1/2
18.			68 1/2				98 1/2						14 P.	73 1/2			15 P.		68 1/2	69
19.			68 1/2				98 1/2						13				14 P.		68	
20.			68 1/2				98 1/2						12 P.				10 P.		68	
21.			68 1/2				98 1/2						13 P.				10 P.		68	
22.			68 1/2				98 1/2						14 P.				10 P.		68	
23.			67 1/2				98		67 1/2				14 P.				10 P.		68	
24.			68				98													

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Prices are given; in the other Stocks, the highest only.
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THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 198.]

MAY 1, 1810.

[5 of VOL. 29.

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING for many years contemplated the practicability of two plans, fraught with public benefit and individual happiness, I can no longer refrain from submitting them to the readers of the Monthly Magazine, who include the majority of the public-spirited and intelligent subjects of this realm. I am sanguine enough to believe, that my plans will meet with general approbation; and though they may not be immediately adopted, a future age may refer to your valuable miscellany, as the instrument which propagated a knowledge of what may prove to posterity eminent blessings.

My FIRST PLAN is to build cheerful cottages, at requisite distances, by the sides of our public roads, as residences for the labourer, whose employment it should be to repair the road, for a space equidistant in both directions from his cottage.

Every benevolent person will view these smiling cottages in his mind's eye with rapture, and will wish he possessed a magical wand, by which he might, in an instant, bring ten thousand of them into existence; but as Commissioners of Roads, and Parliamentary Committees, are moved only by calculations of interest, I shall briefly enumerate a few advantages which cannot fail to attend them.

1. The roads would be kept in better repair, and at much less expence than at present; because the labourer would live close to his work, instead of spending half his time, and wasting half his strength, as is now the case, in walking several miles to his labour.

2. The cottages would afford an independent asylum to a class of the labouring poor, who, with their families, are generally a burthen to the parish.

3. They would increase the general means of subsistence, if a rood of the waste ground on the road-side were annexed to each cottage, which the cottager

should be expected to cultivate in the most productive way.

4. The numerous families of children thus healthily and independently reared, would add greatly to the effective population of the country; and would afford means of recruiting our armies, far superior to our cripple-making manufactories.

5. They would add to the cheerfulness and security of a road; they might be made to indicate distances, and to supply directions to travellers; and they might be so constructed as to afford shelter in case of accident, sudden illness, or inclement weather.

The expence of each of such cottages in building and fitting-up, would be from 25*l.* to 50*l.* according to the value of the materials which the neighbourhood afforded; and this, if desired, might be reimbursed to the commissioners, trustees, or farmers, of the roads, by paying the labourer 6*d.* or 1*s.* per week below the standard or ordinary price of labour. For such deduction, the cottager would receive ample compensation in the advantages of his cottage and plot of ground; but in acts of parliament for new roads, the building of such cottages might form a special provision.

As the labourers would be elected to the cottages, candidates bearing a known good character would of course be preferred. Married men would be likely to be chosen rather than single ones; and the regular appearance of these, with their families, at church on a Sunday, would be one pledge of their moral conduct. Habitual drunkenness, neglect of their cottages and plots of ground, or any gross depravities, should subject the cottager to the forfeiture of his cottage; while on the other hand, a regular conduct should entitle him, once in seven years, to the benefit of a collection at the church, to buy him a cow, to put his children apprentices, and afford him other comforts and benefits.

The SECOND PLAN to which I wish to call the attention of persons possessing power

power and influence, has similar claims on the feelings of private benevolence, and others of a public nature peculiar to itself.

I propose to surround the shores of the United Kingdom with marine cottages, at intervals of a mile, to serve as beacons on certain occasions, and the especial business of whose inhabitants it should be to superintend the incidents passing on the ocean, and to afford relief, advice, and shelter, to shipwrecked or distressed mariners.

Persons who have been at sea, must have been sensible of the inhospitable aspect of our shores; and could never suspect, if they had made the English coast for the first time, that such a country contained a numerous and active population. Our whole coast exhibits a dreary continuation of rock or cliff, without asylum or friendly invitation, and unprovided with watch or guard for its own protection, or the support and security of the strangers or mariners who approach it. Thus unprovided with any means of hospitality, who could suspect that such was the coast of the most maritime people in the world; or that thousands of lives, and millions of property, were every year sacrificed by wrecks, which might, in a considerable degree, be prevented or averted by means like those proposed?

This plan presents also the advantage of providing, in a characteristic and congenial manner, for five or six thousand maimed or superannuated seamen and marines, two of whom, with or without families, might occupy each cottage, keeping a constant look out, in all weather in which assistance might be wanted. Each cottage should be provided with a lantern in its roof, in which a good light should by night be constantly displayed, and with ropes, a signal gun, and other means of affording and producing assistance in case of wreck.

Benevolence will ask for no reasons beyond those which cannot fail to present themselves on the slightest consideration, for the adoption of a plan so obviously useful; however, as it can only be carried into execution through the influence of a patriotic minister, or by parliamentary sanction, it may not be improper to subjoin some of the reasons which strongly recommend it.

1. Such a continuity of lights indicating the direction of every line of coast, could not fail to be the means of prevent-

ing numerous wrecks, and saving many valuable lives, and an amount of property, equal perhaps in a single year to the expence of building all the cottages.

2. In cases of unavoidable wreck, the instantaneous assistance afforded by the inhabitants of all the adjacent cottages, could not fail to be the means of saving many of the crew, and much of the property.

3. A stop would thus be put to the system of plundering wrecks, a practice which prevails in many parts of our coast, and which sinks us in character, as a people, below the most barbarous nations.

4. These marine cottages would serve as signal-houses for many public purposes, and they might especially be made a means of preventing illicit trade.

5. They would cheaply and usefully provide for five or six thousand seamen and marines, as out-pensioners of Greenwich, or as a separate establishment; and at the close of the war, some means of providing for this extra number will be wanted.

6. The families of the married cottagers would be universally a nursery of seamen; and indeed it might not be impracticable to register the entire male part of them as future resources for the navy, in which they might be marked as objects for promotion in the inferior ranks of the service.

Some objections may probably be started to particular features of both these plans: I entertain, however, no doubt, that these might be removed, on a full investigation; and they must be of trifling consequence, when placed in competition with the vast benefits that would result, in a public and private view, from such establishments. I am indeed sanguine enough to think, that they would in many important respects give a new feature to the moral character of the country; and that at least, instead of solitary roads and desolate coasts, we should have the gratification of seeing twenty thousand cottages, and the consequent happiness and comfort attending perhaps a hundred thousand souls, now the most miserable and destitute members of the community.

At any rate, would not the adoption of both plans at once, in some degree, for the miseries occasioned by so many years spent in unprofitable and destructive wars?

COMMON SENSE.
ADVICE

ADVICE to a YOUNG REVIEWER, with a SPECIMEN of the ART.*

YOU are now about to enter on a profession which has the means of doing much good to society, and scarcely any temptation to do harm. You may encourage genius, you may chastise superficial arrogance, expose falsehood, correct error, and guide the taste and opinions of the age, in no small degree, by the books you praise and recommend. All this too may be done without running the risk of making any enemies; or subjecting yourself to be called to account for your criticism, however severe. While your name is unknown, your person is invulnerable: at the same time your own aim is sure, for you may take it at your leisure; and your blows fall heavier than those of any writer whose name is given, or who is simply anonymous. There is a mysterious authority in the plural *we*, which no single name, whatever may be its reputation, can acquire; and, under the sanction of this imposing style, your strictures, your praises, and your dogmas, will command universal attention, and be received as the fruit of united talents, acting on one common principle—as the judgments of a tribunal who decide only on mature deliberation, and who protect the interests of literature with unceasing vigilance.

Such being the high importance of that office, and such its opportunities, I cannot bestow a few hours of leisure better than in furnishing you with some hints for the more easy and effectual discharge of it: hints which are, I confess, loosely thrown together, but which are the result of long experience, and of frequent reflection and comparison. And if any thing should strike you at first sight as rather equivocal in point of morality, or deficient in liberality and feeling; I beg you will suppress all such scruples, and consider them as the offspring of a contracted education and narrow way of thinking, which a little intercourse with the world and sober reasoning will speedily overcome.

Now as in the conduct of life nothing is more to be desired than some governing principle of action, to which all other principles and motives must be made

subservient; so in the art of reviewing I would lay down as a fundamental position, which you must never lose sight of, and which must be the main spring of all your criticisms—*Write what will sell.* To this golden rule every minor canon must be subordinate; and must either be immediately deducible from it, or at least be made consistent with it. Be not staggered at the sound of a precept, which upon examination will be found as honest and virtuous as it is discreet. I have already sketched out the great services which it is in your power to render mankind; but all your efforts will be unavailing if men do not read what you write. Your utility therefore, it is plain, depends upon your popularity; and popularity cannot be attained without humouring the taste and inclinations of men.

Be assured that by a similar train of sound and judicious reasoning, the consciences of thousands in public life are daily quieted. It is better for the state that their party should govern than any other: the good which they can effect by the exercise of power, is infinitely greater than any which could arise from a rigid adherence to certain subordinate moral precepts; which therefore should be violated without scruple, whenever they stand in the way of their leading purpose. He who sticks at these can never act a great part in the world, and is not fit to act it if he could. Such maxims may be very useful in ordinary affairs, and for the guidance of ordinary men; but when we mount into the sphere of public utility, we must adopt more enlarged principles; and not suffer ourselves to be cramped and fettered by petty notions of right, and moral duty.

When you have reconciled yourself to this liberal way of thinking, you will find many inferior advantages resulting from it, which at first did not enter into your consideration. In particular, it will greatly lighten your labours to follow the public taste, instead of taking upon you to direct it. The task of pleasing is at all times easier than that of instructing: at least it does not stand in need of painful research and preparation; and may be effected in general by a little vivacity of manner, and a dexterous morigeration (as lord Bacon calls it) to the humours and frailties of men. Your responsibility too is thereby much lessened. Justice and candour can only be required of you so far as they coincide with this main principle; and a little experience

will

* This excellent essay having been printed for separate circulation, its merits led us to ask permission of the author to insert it in our pages, in the confidence that it would highly gratify our readers.

will convince you, that these are not the happiest means of accomplishing your purpose.

It has been idly said, that a reviewer acts in a judicial capacity, and that his conduct should be regulated by the same rules by which the judge of a civil court is governed: that he should rid himself of every bias; be patient, cautious, sedate, and rigidly impartial; that he should not seek to shew off himself, and should check every disposition to enter into the case as a partizan.

Such is the language of superficial thinkers; but in reality there is no analogy between the two cases. A judge is promoted to that office by the authority of the state; a reviewer by his own. The former is independent of controul, and may therefore freely follow the dictates of his own conscience: the latter depends for his very bread upon the breath of public opinion; the great law of self-preservation therefore points out to him a different line of action. Besides, as I have already observed, if he ceases to please, he is no longer read, and consequently is no longer useful. In a court of justice, too, the part of amusing the bystanders rests with the counsel: in the case of criticism, if the reviewer himself does not undertake it, who will? Instead of vainly aspiring therefore to the gravity of a magistrate, I would advise him, when he sits down to write, to place himself in the imaginary situation of a cross-examining pleader. He may comment, in a vein of agreeable irony, upon the profession, the manner of life, the look, dress, or even the name, of the witness he is examining: when he has raised a contemptuous opinion of him in the minds of the court, he may proceed to draw answers from him capable of a ludicrous turn, and he may carve and garble these to his own liking. This mode of proceeding you will find most practicable in poetry, where the boldness of the image, or the delicacy of thought, for which the reader's mind was prepared in the original, will easily be made to appear extravagant or affected, if judiciously singled out, and detached from the group to which it belongs. Again, since much depends upon the rhythm and the terseness of expression, both of which are sometimes destroyed by dropping a single word, or transposing a phrase, I have known much advantage arise from not quoting in the form of a literal extract, but giving a brief summary in prose of the contents of a poetical passage; and

interlarding your own language with occasional phrases of the poem, marked with inverted commas. These, and a thousand other little expedients, by which the arts of quizzing and banter flourish, practice will soon teach you. If it should be necessary to transcribe a dull passage, not very fertile in topics of humour and raillery, you may introduce it as "a favourable specimen of the author's manner."

Few people are aware of the powerful effects of what is philosophically termed association. Without any positive violation of truth, the whole dignity of a passage may be undermined by contriving to raise some vulgar and ridiculous notions in the mind of the reader: and language teems with examples of words by which the same idea is expressed, with the difference only that one excites a feeling of respect, the other of contempt. Thus you may call a fit of melancholy "the sulks," resentment "a pet," a steed "a nag," a feast "a junketing," sorrow and affliction "whining and blubbering." By transferring the terms peculiar to one state of society, to analogous situations and characters in another, the same object is attained; a drill-serjeant, or a cat and nine tails, in the Trojan war—a Lesbos smack, put in to the Piræus—the penny-post of Jerusalem, and other combinations of the like nature, which, when you have a little indulged that vein of thought, will readily suggest themselves, never fail to raise a smile, if not immediately at the expence of the author, yet entirely destructive of that frame of mind which his poem requires in order to be relished.

I have dwelt the longer on this branch of literature, because you are chiefly to look here for materials of fun and irony. Voyages and travels indeed are no barren ground, and you must seldom let a number of your review go abroad without an article of this description. The charm of this species of writing, so universally felt, arises chiefly from its uniting narrative with information. The interest we take in the story can only be kept alive by minute incident and occasional detail, which puts us in possession of the traveller's feelings, his hopes, his fears, his disappointments, and his pleasures. At the same time the thirst for knowledge and love of novelty is gratified, by continual information respecting the people and countries he visits. If you wish therefore to run down the book, you have only to play off these two parts against each

each other: when the writer's object is to satisfy the first inclination, you are to thank him for communicating to the world such valuable facts as whether he lost his way in the night, or sprained his ankle, or had no appetite to his dinner. If he is busied about describing the mineralogy, natural history, agriculture, trade, &c. of a country, you may mention a hundred books from whence the same information may be obtained; and deprecate the practice of emptying old musty folios into new quartos, to gratify that sickly taste for a smattering about every thing, which distinguishes the present age.

In works of science and recondite learning, the task you have undertaken will not be so difficult as you may imagine. Tables of contents and indexes are blessed helps in the hands of a reviewer; but, more than all, the preface is the field from which his richest harvest is to be gathered. In the preface the author usually gives a summary of what has been written on the same subject before; he acknowledges the assistance he has received from different sources, and the reasons of his dissent from former writers; he confesses that certain parts have been less attentively considered than others, and that information has come to his hands too late to be made use of; he points out many things in the composition of his work which he thinks may provoke animadversion, and endeavours to defend or to palliate his own practice. Here then is a fund of wealth for the reviewer, lying upon the very surface; if he knows any thing of his business, he will turn all these materials against the author; carefully suppressing the source of his information, and as if drawing from the stores of his own mind, long ago laid up for this very purpose. If the author's references are correct, a great point is gained; for by consulting a few passages of the original works, it will be easy to discuss the subject with the air of having a previous knowledge of the whole. Your chief vantage-ground is, that you may fasten upon any position in the book you are reviewing, and treat it as principal and essential, when perhaps it is of little weight in the main argument; but, by allotting a large share of your criticism to it, the reader will naturally be led to give it a proportionate importance, and to consider the merit of the treatise at issue upon that single question. If any body complains that the greater and more valuable parts remain unnoticed, your

answer is, that it is impossible to pay attention to all; and that your duty is rather to prevent the propagation of error, than to lavish praises upon that which, if really excellent, will work its way in the world without your help. Indeed, if the plan of your review admits of selection, you had better not meddle with works of deep research and original speculation; such as have already attracted much notice, and cannot be treated superficially without fear of being found out. The time required for making yourself thoroughly master of the subject is so great, that you may depend upon it they will never pay for the reviewing. They are generally the fruit of long study, and of talents concentrated in the steady pursuit of one object; it is not likely therefore that you can throw much new light on a question of this nature, or even plausibly combat the author's positions in the course of a few hours, which is all you can well afford to devote to them. And, without accomplishing one or other of these points, your review will gain no celebrity, and of course no good will be done.

Enough has been said to give you some insight into the facilities with which your new employment abounds: I will only mention one more, because of its extensive and almost universal application to all branches of literature; the topic, I mean, which by the old rhetoricians was called *ἐξ ἐναντίας*: that is, when a work excels in one quality, you may blame it for not having the opposite. For instance: if the biographical sketch of a literary character is minute and full of anecdote, you may enlarge on the advantages of philosophical reflection, and the superior mind required to give a judicious analysis of the opinions and works of deceased authors; on the contrary, if the latter method is pursued by the biographer, you can with equal ease extol the lively colouring, and truth, and interest, of exact delineation and detail. This topic, you will perceive, enters into style as well as matter: where many virtues might be named which are incompatible; and whichever the author has preferred, it will be the signal for you to launch forth on the praises of its opposite, and continually to hold up that to your reader as the model of excellence in this species of writing.

You will perhaps wonder why all my instructions are pointed towards the censure, and not the praise, of books; but many reasons might be given why it should

be so. The chief are, that this part is both easier, and will sell better. Let us hear the words of Mr. Burke on a subject not very dissimilar. "In such cases," says he, "the writer has a certain fire and alacrity inspired into him, by a consciousness, that, let it fare how it will with the subject, his ingenuity will be sure of applause; and this alacrity becomes much greater, if he acts upon the offensive, by the impetuosity that always accompanies an attack, and the unfortunate propensity which mankind have to the finding and exaggerating faults."—*Pref. Vindic. Nat. Soc.* p. 6. You will perceive that I have on no occasion sanctioned the baser motives of private pique, envy, revenge, and love of detraction; at least I have not recommended harsh treatment upon any of these grounds: I have argued simply on the abstract moral principle which a reviewer should ever have present to his mind. But if any of these motives insinuate themselves as secondary springs of action, I would not condemn them: they may come in aid of the grand leading principle, and powerfully second its operation.

But it is time to close these tedious precepts; and to furnish you with what speaks plainer than any precept, a specimen of the art itself, in which several of them are embodied. It is hastily done; but it exemplifies well enough what I have said of the poetical department, and exhibits most of those qualities which disappointed authors are fond of railing at, under the names of flippancy, arrogance, conceit, misrepresentation, and malevolence: reproaches which you will only regard as so many acknowledgments of success in your undertaking, and infallible tests of an established fame and rapidly increasing circulation.

SPECIMEN OF REVIEWING.

L'Allegro, a Poem, by John Milton.
No Printer's name.

It has become a practice of late with a certain description of people who have no visible means of subsistence, to string together a few trite images of rural scenery, interspersed with vulgarisms in dialect, and traits of vulgar manners; to dress up these materials in a sing-song jingle, and to offer them for sale as a poem. According to the most approved recipes, something about the heathen gods and goddesses, and the school-boy topics of *Styx*, and *Cerberus*, and *Elysium*, is occasionally thrown in, and the com-

position is complete. The stock in trade of these adventurers is in general scanty enough, and their art therefore consists in disposing it to the best advantage. But if such be the aim of the writer, it is the critic's business to detect and defeat the imposture; to warn the public against the purchase of shop-worn goods, and tinsel wares; to protect the fair trader, by exposing the tricks of needy quacks and mountebanks; and to chastise that forward and noisy importunity, with which they present themselves to the public notice.

How far Mr. Milton is amenable to this discipline, will best appear from a brief analysis of the poem before us. In the very opening he assumes a tone of authority, which might better suit some veteran bard than a raw candidate for the Delphic bays; for, before he proceeds to the regular process of invocation, he clears the way by driving from his presence, with sundry hard names and bitter reproaches on her father, mother, and all the family, a venerable personage, whose age at least, and staid matron-like appearance, might have entitled her to more civil language.

Hence, loathed Melancholy;
Of Cerberus and blackest Midnight born,
In Stygian cave forlorn, &c.

There is no giving rules, however, in these matters, without a knowledge of the case. Perhaps the old lady had been frequently warned off before, and provoked this violence by continuing still to lurk about the poet's dwelling. And, to say the truth, the reader will have but too good reason to remark, before he gets through the poem, that it is one thing to tell the spirit of Dulness to depart, and another to get rid of her in reality. Like *Glendower's* spirits, any one may order them away, "But will they go when you do order them?"

But let us suppose for a moment, that the Parnassian decree is obeyed; and according to the letter of the order, which is as precise and wordy as if Justice Shallow himself had drawn it, that the obnoxious female is sent back to the place of her birth,

"'Mongst horrid shapes, shrieks, sights," &c.

at which we beg our fair readers not to be alarmed, for we can assure them they are only words of course in all poetical instruments of this nature; and mean no more than the "force and arms," and "instigation of the devil," in a common indictment. This nuisance then being
abated,

abated, we are left at liberty to contemplate a character of a different complexion, "buxom, blithe, and debonair;" one who, although evidently a great favourite of the poet's, and therefore to be received with all due courtesy, is notwithstanding introduced under the suspicious description of an *alias*.

In heaven yclep'd Euphrosyne,
And by men, heart-easing Mirth.

Judging indeed from the light and easy deportment of this gay nymph, one might guess there were good reasons for a change of name as she changed her residence.

But of all vices there is none we abhor more than that of slanderous insinuation; we shall therefore confine our moral strictures to the nymph's mother, in whose defence the poet has little to say himself. Here too, as in the case of the *name*, there is some doubt: for the uncertainty of descent on the father's side having become trite to a proverb, the author, scorning that beaten track, has left us to choose between two mothers for his favourite; and without much to guide our choice; for, whichever we fix upon, it is plain she was no better than she should be. As he seems, however, himself inclined to the latter of the two, we will even suppose it so to be.

Or whether (as some sager sing)
The frolic wind that breathes the spring,
Zephyr, with Aurora playing,
As be met her once a Maying;
There on beds of violets blue,
And fresh-blown roses washed in dew, &c.

Some dull people might imagine, that the wind was more like the breath of spring than spring the breath of the wind; but we are more disposed to question the author's ethics than his physics, and accordingly cannot dismiss these May gambols without some observations.

In the first place, Mr. M. seems to have higher notions of the antiquity of the May-pole than we have been accustomed to attach to it. Or perhaps he thought to shelter the equivocal nature of this affair under that sanction. To us however, who can hardly subscribe to the doctrine that "vice loses half its evil by losing all its grossness," neither the remoteness of time, nor the gaiety of the season, furnishes a sufficient palliation. "Violets blue," and "fresh-blown roses," are to be sure more agreeable objects of the imagination than a gin-shop in Wapping, or a booth in Bartholomew-fair; but in point of morality, these are distinctions without a

difference: or, it may be, the cultivation of mind which teaches us to reject and nauseate these latter objects, aggravates the case, if our improvement in taste be not accompanied by a proportionate improvement of morals.

If the reader can reconcile himself to this latitude of principle, the anachronism will not long stand in his way. Much indeed may be said in favour of this union of ancient mythology with modern notions and manners. It is a sort of chronological metaphor—an artificial analogy, by which ideas, widely remote and heterogeneous, are brought into contact, and the mind is delighted by this unexpected assemblage, as it is by the combinations of figurative language.

Thus in that elegant interlude, which the pen of Ben Jonson has transmitted to us, of the Loves of Hero and Leander:

Gentles, that no longer your expectations may
wander,
Behold our chief actor, amorous Leander,
With a great deal of cloth, lapp'd about him
like a scarf,
For he yet serves his father, a dyer in Puddle
Wharf;
Which place we'll make bold with, to call it
our Abydos,
As the Bank-side is our Sestos, and let it not be
denied us.

And far be it from us to deny the use of so reasonable a liberty; especially if the request be backed (as it is in the case of Mr. M.) by the craving and imperious necessities of rhyme. What man who has ever bestrode Pegasus but for an hour, will be insensible to such a claim?

Haud ignara mali, miseris succurrere disco.

We are next favoured with an enumeration of the attendants of this "debonair" nymph, in all the minuteness of a German *dramatis personæ*, or a rope-dancer's hand-bill:

Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Jest, and youthful Jollity;
Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,
Nods, and becks, and wreathed smiles,
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek,
And love to live in dimple sleek;
Sport that wrinkled Care derides,
And Laughter holding both his sides.

The author, to prove himself worthy of being admitted of the crew, skips and capers about upon "the light fantastic toe," that there is no following him. He scampers through all the categories, in search of his imaginary beings, from Substance to Quality, and back again;

from

from thence to Action, Passion, Habit, &c. with incredible celerity. Who, for instance, would have expected cranks, nods, becks, and wreathed smiles, as part of a group, in which Jest, Jollity, Sport, and Laughter, figure away as full-formed entire personages? The family likeness is certainly very strong in the two last; and if we had not been told, we should perhaps have thought the act of deriding as appropriate to Laughter as to Sport.

But how are we to understand the stage directions?

Come, and trip it as you go.

Are the words used synonymously? Or is it meant that this airy gentry shall come in at a minuet step, and go off in a jig? The phenomenon of a tripping crank is indeed novel, and would doubtless attract numerous spectators. But it is difficult to guess to whom among this jolly company the poet addresses himself; for immediately after the plural appellative [you], he proceeds,

And in *thy* right hand lead with *thee*
The mountain nymph, sweet Liberty.

No sooner is this fair damsel introduced, but Mr. M. with most unbecoming levity falls in love with her; and makes a request of her companion, which is rather greedy, that he may live with both of them:

To live with her, and live with thee.

Even the gay libertine who sung, "How happy could I be with either!" did not go so far as this. But we have already had occasion to remark on the laxity of Mr. M.'s amatory notions.

The poet, intoxicated with the charms of his mistress, now rapidly runs over the pleasures which he proposes to himself in the enjoyment of her society. But though he has the advantage of being his own caterer, either his palate is of a peculiar structure, or he has not made the most judicious selection. To begin the day well, he will have the *sky-lark*

—to come in spite of sorrow,
And at his window bid good-morrow.

The sky-lark, if we know any thing of the nature of that bird, must come in spite of something else as well as of sorrow, to the performance of this office. In his next image, the natural history is better preserved; and as the thoughts are appropriate to the time of the day, we will venture to transcribe the passage, as a favourable specimen of the author's manner:

While the cock with lively din
Scatters the rear of darkness thin,
And to the stack, or the barn door,
Stoutly struts his dames before;
 Oft list'ning how the hounds and horn
Cheerly rouse the slumbering Morn,
From the side of some hoar hill,
Through the high wood echoing shrill.

Is it not lamentable that, after all, whether it is the cock or the poet that listens, should be left entirely to the reader's conjecture? Perhaps also his embarrassment may be increased by a slight resemblance of character in these two illustrious personages, at least as far as relates to the extent and numbers of their seraglio.

After a *flaming* description of sunrise, on which occasion the clouds attend in their very best liveries, the bill of fare for the day proceeds in the usual manner. Whistling ploughmen, singing milkmaids, and sentimental shepherds, are always to be had at a moment's notice; and, if well grouped, serve to fill up the landscape agreeably enough. On this part of the poem we have only to remark, that if Mr. John Milton proposeth to make himself merry with

Russet lawns, and fallows grey
Where the nibbling flocks *do* stray;
Mountains on whose barren breast
The labouring clouds *do* often rest,
Meadows trim with daisies pied,
Shallow brooks, and rivers wide,
Towers and battlements, &c. &c. &c.

he will either find himself egregiously disappointed, or he must possess a disposition to merriment which even Democritus himself might envy. To such a pitch indeed does this solemn indication of joy sometimes rise, that we are inclined to give him credit for a literal adherence to the apostolic precept, "Is any merry, let him sing psalms."

At length however he hies away at the sound of bell-ringing, and seems for some time to enjoy the tippling and fiddling and dancing of a village wake; but his fancy is soon haunted again by spectres and goblins, a set of beings not in general esteemed the companions or inspirers of mirth.

With stories told of many a feat,
How fairy Mab the junkets eat;
She was pinch'd, and pull'd, she said;
And he, by friar's lantern led:
Tellshow the drudging goblin sweat
To earn his cream-bowl duly set;
When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail had thresh'd the corn
That ten day-labourers could not end;
Then lays him down the lubber fiend,
And,

And, stretch'd out all the chimney's length,
Basks at the fire his hairy strength;
And crop-full out of door he flings,
Ere the first cock his matin rings.

Mr. M. seems indeed to have a turn for this species of nursery tales and prattling lullabies; and if he will studiously cultivate his talent, he need not despair of figuring in a conspicuous corner of Mr. Newbury's shop-window; unless indeed Mrs. Trimmer should think fit to proscribe those empty levities and idle superstitions, by which the world has been too long abused.

From these rustic fictions we are transported to another species of *hum*.

Tower'd cities please us then,
And the busy hum of men,
Where throngs of knights and barons bold
In weeds of peace high triumphs hold,
With store of ladies, whose bright eyes
Rain influence, and judge the prize
Of wit or arms, while both contend
To win her grace whom all commend.

To talk of the bright eyes of ladies, judging the prize of wit, is, indeed, with the poets, a legitimate species of humming; but would not, we may ask, the *rain* from these ladies' bright eyes rather tend to dim their lustre? Or is there any quality in a shower of *influence*, which, instead of deadening, serves only to brighten and exhilarate? Whatever the case may be, we would advise Mr. M. by all means to keep out of the way of these knights and barons bold; for, if he has nothing but his wit to trust to, we will venture to predict, that without a large share of most undue *influence*, he must be content to see the prize adjudged to his competitors.

Of the latter part of the poem little need be said. The author does seem somewhat more at home when he gets among the actors and musicians, though his head is still running upon Orpheus and Eurydice, and Pluto, and other sombre gentry, who are ever thrusting themselves in where we least expect them, and who chill every rising emotion of mirth and gaiety.

He appears, however, to be so ravished with this sketch of festive pleasures, or perhaps with himself for having sketched them so well, that he closes with a couplet, which would not have disgraced a Sternhold:

These delights if thou canst give,
Mirth, with thee I mean to live.

Of Mr. M.'s good intentions there can be
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no doubt; but we beg leave to remind him, that in every compact of this nature there are two opinions to be consulted. He presumes, perhaps, upon the poetical powers he has displayed, and considers them as irresistible;—for every one must observe in how different a strain he avows his attachment now, and at the opening of the poem. Then it was,

If I give thee honour due,
Mirth, admit me of thy crew.

But having, it should seem, established his pretensions, he now thinks it sufficient to give notice, that he means to live with her, because he likes her.

Upon the whole, Mr. Milton seems to be possessed of some fancy and talent for rhyming; two most dangerous endowments, which often unfit men for acting an useful part in life, without qualifying them for that which is great and brilliant. If it be true, as we have heard, that he has declined advantageous prospects in business, for the sake of indulging his poetical humour, we hope it is not yet too late to prevail upon him to retract his resolution. With the help of Cocker and common industry he may become a respectable scrivener; but it is not all the Zephyrs, and Auroras, and Corydons, and Thyrsises, aye, nor his junketing queen Mab, and drudging goblins, that will ever make him a poet.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING received a letter from Nancy, in France, stating the prices of colonial produce and other articles, it may give your readers some amusement by inserting them.

Beef, Mutton,	}	3d. to 4d. per pound.*
Pork, and Lamb,		
Fowls, a couple	1s.	
Turkeys, each	2s. 6d.	
Geese, each	1s. 3d.	
Butter, per pound	8d.	
Brandy, (best)	2s. 6d. per gallon.	
Claret	4½d. per bottle.	
Black Tea	5s. to 5s. 10d. per lb.	
Sugar, (refined)	2s. 6d. per pound.	
Coffee, (raw)	3s. 6d. per pound.	
Labourer's wages, from	5s. to 7s. a week.	

If you think it worth while to insert this, I shall from time to time give you the prices of articles in other parts of the continent.

London, April 6th, 1810.

E. C.

* There are eighteen ounces to the French pound.

For the Monthly Magazine.
 HAROLD AND TOSTI,
A Tragedy, in three Acts, with Chorus.
 (Continued from p. 212.)

ACT II.

Scene.—The same vestibule—a banquet prepared in the hall.

Editha. YE lofty arches, in your vast inclosure
 (Entering.) The soul seems lost—a tread, a sigh, a word,
 Falls on the startled ear with hollower murmur—

Ye tall grey pillars, down whose chilly sides
 A creeping dew distils, whose slender forms
 Brandish their branchy arms, and tufted heads,

Like woods upon the misty mountain-top,
 In ceaseless gloom—Ye windows dim with achments,
 Thro' whose stain'd mail the day is scarcely twilight,

And whence the azure sky, or golden cloud,
 Is rarely seen—that shudder to the blast,
 And teach the sullen echoes of the hall
 To shriek by fits a soul-appalling blank—
 Ye long-drawn avenues, athwart whose aisles
 Oft by the gleam of the discolour'd moonlight,

During their dark and cloudy hours of freedom,

The ghosts of past possessors glide in silence,
 Whence nor the winter-fire, nor summer-sun,

Can chase this cheerless and unsocial coolness:

Ye were not form'd for deeds of revelry,
 For joyous pomp, for music, dance, or feast.
 Tho' strewn with flowers and rushes, tho' adorn'd

With all this gilded pageantry of plate,
 Ye seem far fitter for some doleful scene
 Of endless woe—to hold the warrior's corse,
 When wife and daughter weep upon his wounds,

And helpless vassals, mute, with folded arms
 Stand by, and view the spectacle of grief,
 While minstrels sound o'er his unhearing clay

The solemn hearse-song. Here, within some nook,

Might rise the virgin's tomb, whose lover bled

By hostile spears, and whom a wailing mother,

Or silent-grieving father, vainly moans:
 She is Siguna's prey, and comes not back.
 O! Edward, Edward, such will be my lot
 If thou be not sincere.

I feel as I could die, and at my death
 A father and a mother too would mourn
 With lasting sorrow; for I am their all.
 'Tis long, 'tis very long, I have not seen them.

How in a stranger's house one learns to feel
 The value of a home! My uncle loves me,
 And is most kind to me—his little Siegwina
 I nurse and fondle with a sister's love—

But I have here no mother in whose ear
 To pour my cares, my doubts, my anxious bodings,

And I must weep alone and in concealment.
 When shall I be with her again?—I want her.

Perhaps I never shall behold her more.
 My father has not come so often lately,
 And may not now return.—What armed man
 Stalks hither, like a god, majestic, calm,
 But with a seeking eye, and hearkening ear?
 Is it my father's spirit? No: 'tis he.
 O come my father—let me clasp thy feet,
 And thank thee for this welcome, heaven-tim'd visit.

Pour calm and comfort on my troubled soul.
Tosti. Comfort! What mean'st thou, child,
 by words of comfort?

When we have done our duty, and the fate
 That we deserve not falls upon our heads,
 I know no comfort but to bear it bravely.
 I come to snatch thee hence, and with thy mother

To take thee to her father's court in Flanders:

Then will I think of vengeance. Come along:

There are no moments granted for delay.
 Thus strangely arm'd, the servants of the castle

Took me, it seems, for one of Edward's train,
 And let me pass unquestion'd; but should,
 Harold

Find I am here, I know his coward soul
 Will borrow some assassin's arm to slay me,
 And give thee up to be the whore of Edward.

Edi. Harold is not the base dissembling villain

For which thy passion takes him. My dear father,

Indeed himself has pleaded with the king,
 Most anxiously he pleaded for thy pardon.

T. Pardon! What pardon does thy father need?

I knew not when thy uncle call'd thee hither,

To cheer his lonely grief, as he pretended,
 That Edward lov'd thee. Harold knew it well;

Yet at the monarch's table scrupled not
 To praise the Danish tyrant, Hardiknute,
 Whose lust made every noble house a brothel.
 He mark'd the joy of Edward at his words:
 He told the king that thou wast harbour'd here;

And then invited him to this vile visit.

This dar'd he even in thy father's presence.
Edi. Perhaps he thought that Edward meant to make

Editha queen.

T. He knew that Edward did not;
 For Harold's counsel nam'd the embassy
 That but three days ago set off for Denmark,
 To bring our monarch his intended bride.

Edi. Then I am lost.

T. Know'st thou the pandar now?
 What wonder if I started from my seat,

And,

And, tooothing in his sleek and smooth-comb'd locks

My clenched fingers, dash'd him on the ground,

And made him lick and kiss the feet of Edward?

The dastard, when he rose, with eager hand Sought not his weapon's hilt: but told the prince,

Who help'd his minion up, I was his brother: And so I left him. From thy throne, Al-
father,

Turn the red eye of wrath upon this man; And heap the measure of his curses full!

Ingratitude, with cold and marble hand, Wait on his childless age; and may he vainly

Sue for the faith which he has broke to others!

Disease, and not the warrior's thank, or song Of praising bard, pursue—

Edi. Stay, stay, my father; For oft the wishes that we speak in anger, The gods fulfil to punish our presumption.

T. What mildews from the venom floods below

Could rack him with such loathsomeness of pain

As to avenge me? Has he not accepted The earldom given for my long services, Which Edward most unjustly took away?

Edi. The earldom—

T. Maid, that earldom was brave Siward's,

The model whom my early eye was fix'd on, Whose equal after-ages shall not see.

His ear, his wealth, his arm, belong'd to those

Whom hard oppression's gripe retain'd in thralldom.

When his son fell in battle, he look'd up, And thank'd the gods that not a wound

appear'd But on the young man's breast.—O he was great!

'Twas his old age that from a crime-earn'd throne

Down dash'd Macbeth the tyrant; his weak age:

And when his limbs refus'd the toils of war, He scorn'd to live—he brac'd his armour on, And stabb'd himself. (*draws his sword.*)

This is the blade he hallow'd. His earldom Edward to thy father gave,

(Once he had not forgot that I have serv'd him)

And call'd me the great Siward's worthy pupil.

'Twas a proud word; I thrill'd as Edward spoke it.

I priz'd the gift, and on the old earl's sword I swore to Mana I would not defile it.

And this is snatch'd from me, unjustly snatch'd,

Because I dar'd to say that lust is wicked. What dost thou think, Editha? Is it wicked?

Edi. O do not look so terribly upon me.

T. Yes, it was snatch'd from me, to be thy uncle's.

But I will yet have vengeance. (*Harold enters below.*) Here he comes

Edi. O let us fly, my father, let us fly.

T. Irresolution is the woman's weakness. 'Tis now too late. Be not dismay'd, my child:

Thy father's arm shall still suffice to hew A bloody passage hence. Thou shalt be sav'd.

I've station'd armed vassals in the wood, With means for thy retreat—they have my orders

To seek me here in arms, in case I tarry.

Edi. Wilt thou not hear my uncle, lest his soul

Harbour just motives for his seeming guilt, And wrongfully thou take thy brother's life?

T. I will not speak to him, for I despise him.

Ghost of my father, from the beamy hall And feast of gods if thou can'st stoop to earth, Come on a louring storm-cloud. By his couch

Stand in thy awful majesty of shape, And, from between thy venerable locks, Frown on this son unworthy of his sire: That if some lurking ember of remorse Still harbour there, his soul may wake to feeling,

Tho' not to expiate, yet to repent.

Then will he pour his heart's blood from its source,

An offering to thy justly anger'd spirit, That he is willing to pollute thy grand-child,

And aid in the oppression of thy son.

Edi. And hast thou dealt unfily with us, uncle?

Harold. Much injur'd tho' I be, these lifted arms

Shall never push a brother from my breast. His heat mistakes me: be it mine to excuse it.

That Edward loves thee, niece, I view with pleasure;

Soon he will love thee so as to repent

Of his late contract with the Dane's fair sister,

Whom Harold then may wed without alarm-
ing

The monarch's pride; while Edward seats Editha

On the bright throne which she so well deserves.

T. Fair-cas'd dissembling villain, thou possessest

The adder's glistening belly, and his tooth.

'Twas not enough, it seems, to violate

The bond of nature, to contrive seduction

Against thy brother's child, his only daughter:

All public duty is alike despis'd.

How shall the land be free, whose very nobles

Conspire with its vile ruler to oppress,

Batten

Batten on stolen wealth, grow fat on plunder,
 Refuse to make a common cause of justice,
 And to unsheath the sword at tyranny?
 Our forefathers had made this wilful Edward
 Their quarry of inexorable war,
 Till he had yielded back my right; or chas'd

him,
 Like the vile Dane, to other shores for
 shelter.

H. Be not so hasty. Ere a week is fled,
 The king will be dispos'd to give thee back
 Thy earldom, and his former confidence.
 If I declin'd, some other favourite
 Had ravish'd it for ever from our house.
 As for thy daughter, by my knightly word,
 From Edward's lust her honour shall be safe
 While I have life and weapons. Trust me,
 brother,

Her purity I value, as thyself.
 His love I would encourage—but she's
 thine.

If I have err'd, 'twas from too much ambition
 To make my brother's house the first of
 England.

T. Were these thy views?

H. Yes, I will swear they were.

O let us knit the brotherly embrace

Of interchang'd forgiveness in this hall.

T. If it be so, then I have greatly wrong'd
 thee,

And call'd down curses on a man unguilty.

O couldst thou know the pangs that tore my
 heart,

What three black days of anguish I have
 spent,

While I was forc'd to hate my father's son—

But, Harold, 'twas not thou; 'twas what thou
 seem'dst.

Henceforth I'll set a watch upon my passion.

H. Here, take my hand, and be the past
 forgotten.

T. This holy hand-shake be recorded
 yonder!

And him that violates its sacred tie,

The gods pursue with unrelenting vengeance!

H. Let me announce thee, brother, to the
 king.

I'll straight be here.

[*Goes.*

Edi. O how my heart is eas'd!

I'm glad thou heard'st my uncle: he is kind.

My father, let me weep upon thy neck.

The tears of joy that tremble on my cheek.

As when the clouds of tempest melt to rain,

For louring death bestowing fertile showers,

So is the change from enmity to love.

'Twill make my mother happy. To forefeel

Her coming joy, redoubles my delight.

T. We'll soon be with her, child. I feel
 exhausted

With this tumultuous ebb and flow of feeling.

Edi. Gladly the generous soul foregoes
 mistrust.

T. How liable to fatal misconception

Is all the conduct of the cunning man!

His ends were easier gain'd by plainer means.

The mazy path winds further thro' the wood,
 And adders lurk beneath its secret shade.

Edi. Now every thing about me seems
 transform'd.

The day itself puts on a yellower garment,
 And sweeter music billows in the gale.

Henceforth let Joy her blooming roses twine
 Around these stately columns: thro' the
 roof

Vibrate the welcome voice of mirth and
 song.

(*EDWARD, HAROLD, also Minstrels, enter.*)

Edw. Tosti, thy daughter's wishes, and
 thy brother's,

My bosom echoes. Let unmingled gladness
 Hover among these hospitable rooms.

And may oblivion's murky cavern hide

The hated memory of our vanish'd anger.

(*Minstrels sing.*)

Stay, stay, ye loitering gales,

Ye clouds your golden tresses loose,

Peace, whistling billows, peace:

Ye Vauns, your locks with coral wreath'd,

Forsake your marble caves,

With amber strew the strand,

And to the billowy plain

With winning words O woo the mermaid
 choir

To twine their pearled arms in swimming
 dance,

And warble songs of joy!

'Tis Lofna, from her shelly car,

Who waves the lily-wand.

She guides to soft-eyed Hlyna's hall

Two brother-souls.

Elves, on the sparkling floor

Of Hlyna's hall

Your sweetest flow'rets fling.

Two brother-souls approach

To wreath anew the bonds of love,

Which strife with wolfen tooth

No more shall gnaw in twain.

Edw. I would be left with Harold. At
 the feast

We meet again, and in the wassail-cup

We'll bury what remains of lingering hatred,

(*TOSTI, EDITHA, also Minstrels, withdraw.*)

I hate hypocrisy; but you're qbe'y'd.

Why bend before his anger? Why descepd

To use one word of mean apology?

O, it was like the cowardice of one

That dares not face a quarrel, to forgive
 him.

Besides, this boasted peace cannot be lasting.

'Tis as the shining ice of one night's freezing,

Which levels all the waves to perfect calm-
 ness,

But is itself more treacherous than they.

What shall be done with Tosti? Had he
 fled,

As he intended, with his cherish'd daughter,
 He might have been pursued, and I had gain'd
 her.

H. But so we must have ta'en the father's
 life;

And that is here, methinks, an easier prey.

Edw. I will not be concern'd in murder,
 Harold,

H. Why,

H. Why, so I think thou wilt not: 'tis not fitting

That princes dip their hands in vulgar blood.

Edw. Nor, by Alfather, shall it be con-
niv'd at.

H. Besides, such faithless cruelty were
needless.

I wish thee to instruct thy followers

That from the postern-door which fronts the
park,

Whence, after the repast, she mostly strays,

They may convey Editha privately

Whither thou wilt. I shall detain her father

In unsuspecting jollity with me,

Till ye are very distant.

Edw. Harold, Harold——

H. I know my brother's temper tho-
roughly.

His confidence is boundless, where he gives it;

His hate unsatiated, where he mistrusts.

Edw. Well, well, I'll hope the best, and
trust thy prudence.

I fly to give the orders: thou reviv'st me.

[Goes.

H. Thou wilt not be concern'd in mur-
dering Tosti;

But thou shalt take the blame of what thy
passions,

And my revenge, have render'd necessary.

I'll send him to pursue thee with some vassals,

Who, when they overtake thee, in the fray

That must ensue, shall wound to death their
leader,

And fly as if defeated, noising round

That by thy train he fell. Then, if the
people

Growl at thy lust, as at the Dane's, thy
crown

Will hang like rotten fruit on groaning
branches,

The prey of the first shaker. Harold's arm

Shall then not fail in strength. At any rate,

Thy passing favour has bestow'd such power,

Thou wilt not dare attempt unmasking me;

Lest I should take the throne my father gave
thee.

(*Siguna*) presided over the infernal regions.

(*Vauns*) were the Tritons of the Goths.

(*Lofna*) was the goddess of reconciliation.

(*Hlyra*) was the goddess of friendship.

(*End of the Second Act.*)

(*To be continued.*)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF you think the following hint of suf-
ficient importance to claim a place
in your valuable miscellany, you will
favour the author by its insertion.

Every endeavour to facilitate the ac-
quisition of elementary knowledge to the
rising generation, is deserving the candid
consideration of the public; and more

especially of those who are busied in the
laborious, yet laudable, employment of
instructing youth.

Although the discovery of a royal road
to geometry, and the higher mathematics,
was formerly supposed to be impossible,
yet the successful efforts of some modern
authors would induce us to suspect, that
such a discovery may be practicable; and
whoever shall suggest even a hint only,
that may tend to render the rudiments
of science more easy of approach than at
present, by strewing the paths of learn-
ing with flowers, instead of suffering
every avenue to be choaked with thorns
and briars, has a right to claim the
attention of his cotemporaries.

Having occasion lately to re-peruse
the first volume of Mr. Frend's work, en-
titled, "Evening Amusements," in order to
instruct an amiable pupil in the division
of a circle, and the different points of
the compass, I was struck with an idea
that a common implement, which is now
become a necessary appendage to every
lady in her walks, might be converted
to instructive as well as useful purposes.
I allude to the umbrella, which, and the
parasol also, may be easily made subser-
vient to the study of geography and as-
tronomy, but more especially of the
latter.

I have not the least doubt, that by a
particular construction of these instru-
ments, which it is barely necessary to hint
to the British artisan and manufacturer,
many young persons may be induced
to enter the portico of these delightful
sciences, who, by the ordinary means of
books, or even by the encouragement
of instructive games, would never have
had sufficient perseverance to surmount
the threshold.

Suppose an umbrella, or parasol, to be
marked round its limb with the divisions
of a circle, and the points of the mariner's
compass; and contain in its concavity
a representation of those constellations
and stars, which are placed within the
circle of perpetual appearance; it would
be such an exact resemblance in minia-
ture of the real state of that portion of
the heavens, as no representation upon
a globe, nor diagram upon a flat surface,
can ever give.

The instrument thus contrived, would
by means of short instructions, and lines
drawn from these known stars, and sup-
posed to be extended through different
points of the compass, point out with
facility

facility all the principal fixed stars that may at any time be visible in our hemisphere.

But as it was my intention merely to hint to the manufacturer, the useful application of these instruments to the elements of geography and astronomy, I shall not enlarge upon the subject; but leave it to abler heads, and more expert hands, practically to perform what I have here theoretically suggested.

Wisbech. WM. SKRIMSHIRE, JUN.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the CONDEMNATION and EXECUTION of SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

IN deciding upon the conduct of the court of England, in the condemnation and in the death of sir Walter Raleigh, there are two circumstances which particularly merit our regard. The first of these is the verdict of guilt passed against him; the other, the execution of the sentence.

That a conspiracy was formed against the sceptre of James, involved and mysterious as are the circumstances attending it, is not to be denied. The character of the persons said to be concerned, seems sufficient to suggest a presumption of their guilt; and the trial and confession of the criminals put the matter beyond a doubt. The enemies of Essex had become the enemies of James; and, certain of the resentment of this prince for their zeal in the death of his mother and of his friend, they had endeavoured to oppose his being proclaimed king till he should have promised to overlook the murder of a queen whose fate the world lamented, and the untimely end of a nobleman whose generosity, genius, and courage, his country had adored. Detestation however of their conduct, or perhaps views of policy and interest, the generally exclusive motives of action in royal breasts, refused an accommodation; and dismissed from their employments sir Walter Raleigh, lord Grey, and lord Cobham. Men of so proud and so fiery tempers, were not likely to bear with the affront; and their restless and ambitious spirits, incapable of being inactive and of living in disgrace, might be thought capable of forming any plot, or entering upon any enterprize, which would prove detrimental to the power that had frowned upon their crimes, and deprived them of office. The discontented and innovating spirit of a puritan, as exhi-

bited in lord Grey, the thoughtless and unprincipled Cobham, and even the jealous and vindictive Raleigh, as experienced in his rivalry with Essex, had afforded precedents to anticipate their future conduct: and it might be dreaded by the discerning and considerate, that every thing which opposed their views or their interest, would at once be sacrificed to their rage.

But though the fact of the conspiracy be undoubted, and though such be the presumptions which arise against those charged with it, we must not be influenced by these when unattended with proof. Nor even though one or more be found guilty of the crime, are we to pronounce sentence against all. He is not to be held as guilty, against whom we can only say that he had once been hostile to the injured, or that he was the companion of those who had attempted his ruin.

In a charge of any kind, and more particularly in that which affects the fortune and the life of any individual, we must confine ourselves to the facts of the case; and every thing which does not bear immediately upon these, we are to account as maliciously presented to us, or to dismiss it from our enquiries as extraneous and unsatisfactory. We may say with truth, that he whom we know to be worthless and depraved is vicious; but we should do injustice to our own integrity, as well as to the person of whom we speak, were we to say that in every thing which was vicious he was engaged, and that for every thing of that kind which happened he was to be punished. There are few who will doubt that Mary was the murderer of her husband; or who do not add to her faults, her being a Roman catholic: but the murder of Darnley was not the conspiracy of Babington. Her devotions in the church of Rome had never disturbed the peace of the English communion; and unless it shall be proved that she was guilty of the conspiracy for which she suffered, the vindication of her death upon former guilt must be reprobated as odious; and Elizabeth must be held, in having put her hand to a warrant of murder, to be guilty of the same crime as the queen she beheaded.

These reasonings in point, when applied to Raleigh, in whose character we find alternately presented to us specimens of greatness, of weakness, and of vice; the first of which sometimes adorned, but oftener, with the others, lessened

lessened and disgraced, his name. Attached to his country, he seemed but to live in its defence; and danger, or hardship, or toil, in his ardour for glory, in the gratification of his curiosity, or in the pursuit of knowledge, was, to his heroic and ardent mind, an inducement to acquire the object he desired. But this desire of glory was attended with a ferocious jealousy, which seemed incapable of being assuaged till it had gratified itself with the ruin or with the death of its rival: This curiosity often proceeded from a love of the marvellous, which shews his mind to have been romantic, or concealed under it a desire of wealth or plunder, the favourite object of all his voyages: and his knowledge was debased by a vanity which was mixed with it, and which lost sight of the proper object of all speculation—truth. He delighted in whatever was wonderful; and stretched every effort of imagination, to be accounted the discoverer of what was never before heard of. The pride of soul too was often forgot, and with surprise and regret we behold this heroic man counterfeiting madness, sickness, and every other thought of disease, to attain the object which he had in view by it.

Mixed indeed and reprehensible is the character of the man: but because we are dissatisfied, to charge him with every crime, would be joining ourselves to the vulgar, who pronounce every one who is the object of their indignation, to be guilty of every trespass which occurs. When we charge with a crime, we must establish the guilt; dismissing from our recollection every antecedent act, however criminal, unless it shall bear upon the matter we are to try: and when more than one are concerned, each is to be condemned by his own individual guilt. The sentence which we pronounce, unless supported by such proof, must be held as arbitrary and iniquitous.

Now, to apply these principles to the condemnation of sir Walter Raleigh, (which is the first head of this enquiry,) we shall find that there is no proof of his guilt. He had been indeed the companion of the guilty, and was charged by one as accessory to the crime: but this was by one whose character gives it no weight; who in revenge and in passion declared him an accomplice; who detailed no circumstances to prove it; who retracted his charge, and afterwards, to quote the words of Hume, "retracted his retraction." No other

evidence or even charge of guilt appears; which, had it been certain, must have transpired in the declarations of those concerned, or, as above remarked, in other circumstances attending the plot.

To comment upon this would only be displaying how little familiar to us are those first and obvious principles of jurisprudence, which a very limited improvement or civilization of society should teach and enforce. The life of every individual is not only dear to himself, but valuable to the society to which he belongs; and if upon the solitary charge of another, uncorroborated by any other testimony, or supported by facts, he is to be condemned, the object of society is vain, since personal security is denied, and it affords the individual no refuge from the caprice or resentment of those who aim at his ruin.

In answer, however, to this, and in vindication of the court, we shall perhaps be referred to the species of trial which existed about the time. The iniquity of the star-chamber, and the tyranny of martial law, had so filled the cup, that the present monarch was beginning to taste of the draught which his predecessors had prepared, and which it was destined that his more unfortunate son should drink to the dregs. But to this must be replied, that in this reign and the preceding, we know of no noted abuse in these odious courts. Essex had a fair and impartial trial, and died sensible of his guilt; and, as far as we know, the same form of trial was granted to Raleigh.

Admitting, however, that he was not tried at common law, as was Essex, but that the star-chamber was renewed for his trial, (for it is here only, in that event, we can suppose him to have been tried,) his condemnation is the more odious and unjust.

As far as we now understand the nature of this court, it was solely composed of the privy-council and judges; men who, as has been justly remarked, enjoyed their office during the pleasure of the king. He, when he chose, might be present, and sit as judge of the cause which was prosecuted in his name; or, if absent, communicate those instructions which they were ready to obey. His situation therefore was the more delicate; and it required the clearer evidence of guilt, to sanction a sentence which otherwise would be imputed to the gratification of his will. In the confusions of the civil wars, as appeared in the contests of York and Lancaster

Lancaster, law and justice were forgotten; but this may perhaps be apologised for by the barbarity of the times. In the dissensions too of religious parties, Henry was permitted to establish his will as a law. But after the peaceful and more equitable administration of Elizabeth, when men became enlightened and independent by the rational doctrines of the Reformers, and more refined by the partial but increasing intercourse of commerce, and by an acquaintance with the learning of the ancient republics of Greece and of Rome, no such plea of barbarous precedents should be used; and we should rather see the wisdom and goodness of the monarch uniting to abandon encroachments which the people had not the courage to repel, than behold him re-establish them. So just is the sentiment of Cicero—"Etenim qui ex errore imperitæ multitudinis pendet, hic in magnis viris non est habendus."

We know of no other plea upon which this verdict may be vindicated, unless we return to the one formerly premised; that of presumptions from the character of sir Walter, from the disgrace he received, and from his being the companion of some of those concerned: all of which are so weak in themselves alone, that they hardly deserve to be taken notice of. That he was capable of entering into such a conspiracy, need not be denied: but that he did actually enter into it, must be established, to condemn him to punishment. *Araestes* is known to be avaricious; but if a robbery be committed upon the treasures of his neighbour, is *Araestes* necessarily to be punished for the crime? Are there not other means by which he may get money; and ought he not to be presumed to employ less impeachable methods, till evidence of his guilt be shewn? Sir Walter Raleigh was disgraced by James; but was there no other way of retrieving his fortune than by conspiracy and rebellion? An apology for his former faults, a supplication for favour, or a persevering countenance to the prevailing government, would, with the indulgent and forgiving James, have quickly obtained a reconciliation; and would not this have been a safer, and even a surer, road to power and to honour. Sir Walter Raleigh was disgraced in the reign of Elizabeth; and he chose rather to regain her patronage by pretence of sickness on account of her displeasure, and by a steady attachment to her throne, than by the precarious

and desperate contrivances for which he is now charged.

With regard to his having been the companion of the guilty, little need be said. The maxims of the Roman law are so founded upon natural justice, that they are prevalent in every breast: "*Sancimus ibi esse pœnam ubi et noxia est. Propinquos, notos, familiares, procul à calumniâ submovemus, quos reos sceleris societas non facit. Nec enim adfinitas vel amicitia nefarium crimen admittunt. Peccata igitur teneant auctores suos; nec ulterius progrediatur metus quàm reperiatur delictum. Hoc singulis quibusque iudicibus intimetur.*"

If, however, the extension of punishment to the friends of the guilty, can in any way be vindicated, it will only be upon reasons of expediency, when bestowed upon those immediately descended from the criminal; and accordingly we have seen that in every state, the crimes of the father have passed to the child, in a less or a greater degree. This has originated in the affection which relations are known to possess; and it has been thought that any means were sufficiently vindicable, which should prevent the revenge that a punishment excited. It does not belong to the present question to enter into an examination of the expediency of such maxims; but it is sufficient for this purpose to say, that they are here taken notice of only to shew that there could be no such policy pleaded in extending them to those who had no such near connection. That mankind are often charmed, nay even seduced, from their intentions by generosity and clemency, is a fact which history records to the honour of these virtues; and that vice has been struck by its enormities, and reclaimed to virtue by a magnanimous and gracious treatment, is also a truth which, amidst all our depravity, bears testimony to an original virtue and dignity in our nature. Men in such a situation are more ready to reflect; and have not the ties of blood to determine them to revenge, or to rupture. Interest too, as well as admiration of the action, recommends a reconciliation, and induces an alliance which is made the stronger from its having been so formed. The prudence of Elizabeth received into her court even those who had persecuted her in the reign of her sister; and to her pardoning she owed much of the peace and glory of her reign. Had this accordingly influenced the conduct of James to the un-

happy Raleigh; had he magnanimously dismissed him from trial, since he had no other evidence than suspicion of his guilt, nor condemned him to punishment because his companions were concerned; it is probable the hero had ever after struggled to make more comfortable to this prince an uneasy throne. That such sentiments of policy were familiar to James in those cases upon which reason would coolly decide, we cannot doubt. They are so obvious, that it must only be a mind blinded with passion, that will not act upon them; or the character must be strikingly abandoned, whom, when applied, they will not reform. But be that as it may, the sentiments of James when speaking of the injustice of an opposite practice, leave him no excuse for the verdict against Raleigh; and shew the emptiness of moral theory, however noble, when our actions flow from the passions which we possess.

In his speech to the parliament which assembled immediately after the discovery of the gunpowder-plot, he delivers himself thus: "That though religion had engaged the conspirators in so criminal an attempt, yet we ought not to involve all the Roman catholics in the same guilt, or suppose them equally disposed to commit such enormous barbarities. Many holy men have concurred with that church in her doctrines, who never thought of dethroning kings, or of sanctifying assassination. The wrath of heaven is denounced against crimes, but innocent error may obtain its favour; and nothing can be more hateful than the uncharitableness of the puritans, who condemn alike to eternal punishments even the most inoffensive proselytes to popery." For his own part, he adds, "that conspiracy, however atrocious, should never alter in the least his plan of government: while with one hand he punished guilt, with the other he would still support and protect innocence."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Magazine for last month, your correspondent, W. Weene, requests some of your readers will inform him of the best method of preparing the composition which is now used for varnishing coloured drawings and prints, so as to make them resemble paintings in oil.

I do not pretend to assert that the following is the best method of preparing a composition for that purpose; but I have used it, and found it answer. Take of

Canada balsam one ounce, spirit of turpentine two ounces: mix them together. Before this composition is applied, the drawing or print should be sized with a solution of isinglass in water; and, when dry, apply the varnish with a camel's-hair brush.

Chatham,
March 20, 1810.

W. W.

For the Monthly Magazine.

WALKS in BERKSHIRE.—No. III.

(Continued from page 216.)

THE village of Wargrave is not altogether "unknown to fame," if by that character may be justly expressed the species of celebrity acquired by the circumstance of having afforded a residence to the late lord Barrymore. The house in which that gay nobleman lived is not large; but it is seated on a most attractive spot, and presents an object of considerable interest when viewed from the winding shores of the Thames. The gardens extend in a gentle slope to the water-side; and various spreading trees, and tufts of shrubs, form shady recesses, doubly inviting from the contiguity of the broad and deep stream of the great English river. Here, with rank, affluence, and health, the three great objects of human aspiration, it would appear that a man might be "the happiest of his kind," if the correctness of taste allowed him to derive his enjoyments from domestic intercourse, a lettered ease, and the exercise of philanthropy. But, according to the punning assertion of a comic writer, (who, as a punster, should certainly be interdicted from writing any thing but farces) "men will sometimes prove giddy in a world that is always turning round;" and it was the affliction of the nobleman on whom Fortune, in one of her brightest moods, bestowed this choice spot as a residence, to experience a vertigo that destroyed his relish for all those fine arts which soothe and dignify existence; unless boxing, horse-racing, and back-sword playing, must be so entitled. I crave mercy of his memory! he built a play-house in the village, where Delpini "made faces;" and his lordship mimicked, at second-hand, the mistakes by which himself was characterized.

But the feverish gaiety of the hour is over. The villa has another master; and the materials of the theatre have assisted in raising the workhouse of a neighbouring parish. Nor would I advert in ungentle language to the memory of a nobleman,

gentleman who descended to "the tomb of those whose honours gilded his dawn," at so early a period of life, that there appeared quite sufficient time for alteration; were it not necessary to remark the baneful effect of such an example on the manners of a rural neighbourhood. All that simplicity of feeling and deportment, so much praised by the poets, and which, in a limited degree, does really exist in the generality of English villages, inevitably fell before the influence of the low and dissipated herds who conducted to his lordship's amusement. Time may wear out the most prejudicial impressions; yet it seems probable that the residence of lord B. in this hamlet will operate on the posterity of the peasants a century hence; and that a lesson in boxing, or a "genteel" way of shaking a dice-box, will pass, in lieu of a family recipe, down to the great-grandchildren of those who were witnesses of the revelry which once prevailed.

The manor of Wargrave formed a part of the valuables possessed by queen Emma, mother of Edward the Confessor; and by this lady it was presented to the see of Winchester. It is a singular proof of the tenacity with which the unlettered preserve oral information, that a dwelling, supposed to be built on the site of that ancient manor-house which was once occasionally visited by the queen, is still called Queen Emma's House; and the neighbours talk of their former illustrious lady of the manor, with as much ready familiarity, as if she had dwelt in the great house of the village not more than a century back.

A second legend describes a house in the village as having belonged to John of Gaunt (Ghent), duke of Lancaster. But here the more sober details of those who write the chronicles of towns and villages, do not corroborate the testimony of our traditionary historians. I cannot discover that the "time-honoured Lancaster," as Shakspeare terms this turbulent and imperious son of the third Edward, ever stood possessed of an estate in Berkshire. Yet it is certain that, in the year 1359, he was married at Reading, to Blanche, the younger daughter of Henry Plantagenet. Nearly all traditional report, however vague and desultory it may appear, has a connexion with fact. Perhaps the newly-married couple visited Wargrave, during the festivities which succeeded their nuptials; and we may readily apprehend, that the mansion honoured with their

presence, became known to the neighbouring country-people by the appellation of "John of Gaunt's House." Historical circumstances of a much more important description, have experienced greater misrepresentation, in the course of their descent through the generations of the prejudiced or illiterate.

Like many other places of little consequence, Wargrave possessed a weekly market during those early periods at which the wants of the people were few, and the means of communication more difficult than at present.

A Roman coin was found near Wargrave, some few years back; but this is the only indication of the Romans having visited the spot. They had a military station at White Waltham, which is not more than five miles distant; and the coin was probably dropped by some careless straggler, whose curiosity induced him to cross the soft and pleasing expanse of green-sward that lies between the two villages.*

The church contains a monument to the memory of Mr. Day, the author of Sandford and Merton, who lost his life by a fall from his horse in the neighbourhood. Perhaps it may not be impertinent to copy the epitaph inscribed on the monument of so good a man and so respectable a writer, when it is observed that the lines were produced by himself in honour of a deceased friend, and were selected as a funeral tribute by his widow, under the persuasion of their justly expressing his talents and virtues:

"Beyond the reach of time or fortune's
power,
Remain, cold stone, remain! and mark the
hour
When all the noblest gifts which heav'n e'er
gave
Were centred in a dark untimely grave.
Oh! taught on reason's boldest wings to
rise,
And catch each glimmering of the opening
skies;
Oh gentle bosom! oh unsullied mind!
Oh friend to truth, to virtue, to mankind!
Thy dear remains we trust to this sad
shrine,
Secure to feel no second loss like thine."

If the pedestrian follow the track of the chief road through Wargrave, he will leave to the left Bear Hill, (from the

* I was not able to procure a description of this coin from Mr. Taylor, the liberal and intelligent medical practitioner at Wargrave, who obliged me by mentioning the circumstance of a coin having been discovered.

top of which may be seen an elevation on the Portsmouth coast;) and to the right the dwelling and lands of a farmer who lately served the office of sheriff for the county. As mere extent of prospect scarcely compensates the fatigue of climbing a hill; and the contemplation of those lucky chances which sometimes aid industry, and enable men to found houses, is not likely to produce much amusement to any other than the person who reaps benefit from them; I pass both these objects, and conduct the reader across several level inclosures of rich and well-cultivated land, to the village of Twyford. All here is life and bustle. We are now on the great Bath road; and high-crested Folly, and drooping suppliant Sickness, press with equal speed to the temple of Bladud; each leaving a lesson of instruction as he passes.

Twyford is chiefly memorable for a skirmish between a detachment of Irish dragoons, and a few of the soldiers belonging to the prince of Orange, in 1688. It may be remembered, that the only military opposition of any moment made to the approaches of the protestant William, occurred at Reading. A serious conflict there took place between some Scottish* and Irish troops, and an advanced party of the prince's horse. But the royalists were speedily routed. Indeed, if the complaint preferred by the partizans of James be founded on truth, it is no wonder that they were compelled to fly; for it was asserted by the adherents of the court, that the townspeople of Reading fired from the house-windows on the backs of the Irish soldiers, while the prince's cavalry charged them in front. It is certain that James was very unpopular at Reading; and a song was composed in memory of this fight, adapted to the tune of *lillibullero*.

A few of the vanquished party rallied at Twyford, and faced their pursuers on a little hill contiguous to the village; but they were again compelled to take flight, and the greater part succeeded in joining their friends at Colnbrook. On this little mound, the traveller must inevitably pause,† and gaze with satisfac-

tion on every rood of land connected with the spot where the last sword was drawn with a view of preventing the interference of William in the political affairs of England.

If any instance of unusual gratitude, or liberality of feeling, (though united with the founding of a chapel) lie in the perambulator's way, he is to blame if he do not stop and pick it up. On one of the most cold and dreary nights of a winter, towards the middle of the 17th century, a child was found, half-famished and half-frozen, at the door of a humble cottage in Twyford. About his neck was tied a label, in which the writer implored pity on the unguarded forehead of the poor babe, and stated the name by which he might be called, should he survive. The child's look was more eloquent than the periods of this writer; — the cottager sheltered the foundling, and caused him to be instructed in those rudimental parts of learning which are found, by experience, to impart quite sufficient erudition for the purpose of making a fortune. Fated, as it would seem, to an eccentric lot, the boy quitted Twyford, and, after various rambles, settled in London, where he amassed a considerable property. Abandoned by those who should have possessed a claim on his heart, he knew no home except the village which had protected his perilous infancy; and, in commemoration of the humanity of his benefactor, and under the hope of exciting a similar compassionate feeling in the breasts of others, he built a chapel of ease at Twyford, and founded a charity-school for ten children on the spot where he had once been exposed, forlorn, and friendless, to the inclemency of a December's night.

Ruscomb, a little rural parish, which you are sure to be told contains neither shop nor public house, adjoins the village

above, no entry respecting their burial occurs in the register of the parish for that period. It appears probable therefore, that the inhabitants of Twyford contemptuously threw the bodies of friend and foe into shallow graves on the field of action.

On searching the registers of Ruscomb parish, I noticed the following entry, which appears to prove that no seclusion of residence was a preservative from that dreadful pestilence which so frequently half-depopulated the metropolis: "1646, Edward Polentine, and five of his children, which died of the plague in Twyford, with some others who died of that disease, were buried on and about May 17."

* Lord Ogilvie fought at the head of the Scottish regiment, though he was then more than eighty years of age.

† Many human bones, and one entire skeleton, have been found by the followers of the plough, carelessly deposited in the soil of this hill; and, though several soldiers were certainly slain in the conflict described

of Twyford. The neat and secluded air of the cottages which are occasionally discovered in this parish, interests the visitor in its favour; and he forms much expectation concerning its natural attractions, when he finds there is a lake within its precincts, that takes a name from the parish. Ruscomb certainly does possess many beauties, for which it is indebted entirely to nature; and the lake may, without doubt, be a choice object in the eyes of the inhabitants: but the surprise of the traveller is not totally unmixed with indignation, when he finds that the district so entitled is, in fact, a vast expanse of low pasture-ground, which in winter may perhaps assume some faint resemblance of a lake, when the neighbouring rivers overflow, but which, for at least ten months out of the twelve, is covered with the flocks and herds of the thriving Ruscomb husbandmen.

It appears that cardinal Pole was made "prebendary of Roscomb, in the church of Salisbury," in 1517. But the visitor is more interested when he finds that the seat now tenanted by Mr. Comyns, but which is the property of lady Eyre, was formerly the residence of William Penn,* who is supposed to have here written his prefatory observations to George Fox's Journal. This primitive supporter of the society of Friends, seems to have been popular in the vicinity of his retirement; for his name at entire length, or compound words allusive to his American possessions, frequently occur in the parish-register of that period, as the appellations bestowed on their children by his rustic neighbours.

An agreeable walk through the grounds formerly belonging to William Penn, (several points of which command rich views over the lake, and the adjacent country,) ushers the pedestrian to the small park dependent on Stanlake-house, once the seat of the Aldworths, the representative of which family now possesses the title of Lord Braybrooke. The chief part of this house appears to have been built in the early part of Elizabeth's reign, and is strongly marked with all the architectural peculiarities usual at that period. A contemptible perversion of taste has caused some improver of the edifice to construct a large addi-

tion, in the meanest possible style of the present time! How much it is to be regretted that men descended from ancient families, and inhabiting the houses of their forefathers, do not perceive that they are treating the memory of the dead with disrespect, while they disgust the eye of the living, by thus placing the prim formality of modern days beside the wild irregular beauties of a Henry's or an Elizabeth's venerable era!

The nature of my excursion will not allow me to disdain minute particulars. I do not walk amid the sublimities of nature, or the refinements of art. No Alps on Alps arise to crowd my page with a cluster of wonders; nor can I call the painter or the statuary to impart a grace to my descriptions. Thus circumstanced, I cannot afford to let pass untold the local anecdote or family-legend; and I therefore point the reader's attention to a narrow lane, with rugged hawthorns and ancient pollards on each side, and which is directly opposite to the principal entrance of Stanlake-park. This rural avenue is termed Buckingham's Lane, and it derives its name from the perpetration of an honorable murder; for honourable certainly we must call the death-wound of sir Owen Buckingham, since he received it in the practice of duelling.

About fifty years back, sir Owen Buckingham dined with Mr. ———, the opulent resident at Stanlake-house; and nothing could exceed the hospitality of the entertainer, or the merriment of the visitors. The glass circulated briskly; and sir Owen, in the unguarded hour of wine and mirth, spoke, it is believed, with levity concerning the conduct of a lady whose health was proposed by the master of the house. Blood alone could expiate the offence; and, frantic with wine and rage, both parties proceeded to the lane on the outer side of the gate, and decided the question with their swords. The moon lent a dubious light to the barbarous scene, and the conflict was for a time maintained with mutual obstinacy; but sir Owen stumbled, and the sword of his adversary entered his breast. Several servants had witnessed the combat, and they now supported the wounded man to the house; but he died on the staircase, as they were endeavouring to convey him to a chamber. A countryman shewed me the spot on which sir Owen fell; and spoke, in his way, a satire on duelling, by observing,

* The house was cased over, and large additional offices were built, by the late lord-chief-justice Eyre.

"that it was a pity gentlemen could not take pattern from their inferiors, and end their quarrels without bloodshed."

Let us quit this polluted dell, (which, if pastoral deities ever inhabited it, they must have long since forsaken in disgust,) and proceed on our walk. A shaded lane, on whose hedges the wild honey-suckle hangs in grateful profusion, while the song of the husbandman (his bosom happily a stranger to that refinement of sentiment which leads to deliberate slaughter) cheers the traveller as he pursues his path, conducts us to the ancient seat of the Comptons, now the enviable residence of candour, urbanity, and science. The agricultural records of the county bear testimony to the success of the present proprietor of Hinton-house, in experimental farming*; his philosophical acquirements are known to the few, who consider them of the highest description; his philanthropy and good sense are familiar to the whole neighbourhood, and possess the singular felicity of being venerated by all classes.

Directly before the gates of Hinton house lie spread the rich lands, lately inclosed, which formerly belonged, in right of commonage, to the parishioners of Hurst. So much has been said by able investigators respecting the propriety of inclosures, that I forbear to suggest those objections which once had much weight with my mind, but which it is possible arose from too narrow and confined a view of the subject. Yet I cannot help believing that the common-rights of the ancient Englishman were a source of comfort to his humble family, and served to endear to him the laws and well-being of his native soil. It is certain that no positive good can be attained without an alloy of attendant evil. I do not seek to deny that society may derive some real benefits from the cultivation of fresh lands; but I must think that the inclosures which now so generally prevail, inflict an injury equally indubitable, by destroying much of that independent spirit, and fervid simplicity of character, which have been accustomed to invigorate the British peasant, and to render him invincible when armed in the cause of his country.

This is not a time to encroach, without

* Dr. Mavor, in his "View of the Agriculture of Berkshire," bestows a just eulogy on the spirit and ingenuity of Dr. Nicholls; and there gives a sketch of the "Hinton plough and scuffler," implements invented by that gentleman.

much reflection, on the privileges of the poor. Whatever may have produced the alteration, the English peasant is certainly not in so eligible a situation as that possessed by his forefather. If he be, what causes his frequent attendance on the alms giving table of the parish officer?—Three-fourths of our country labourers cannot, I hope, be termed indolent, deceptive, and vicious; yet three-fourths (or perhaps a larger proportion) are pensioners of the overseer.

I believe that, on candid investigation, it would be found that the wages of the peasant have not increased in a due ratio with the price of every article needed by his frugal household. At any rate, it is obvious, that the farmers have grown rich, while their servants have become poor.

But if the labourers have really sunk in self-estimation, and are indolent and deceitful on principle, how much it is to be lamented that men of large landed estates do not endeavour to rouse the spirit of the inferior classes, by proposing periodical rewards for industry, and propriety of deportment! Surely the idea is neither romantic nor visionary. The peasants are not altogether insensible to honorary distinctions; for they will wrestle with ardor at a wake for the ribbon, or laced hat, that is named as the barren recompence of their valour or skill. Still less can it be supposed, that they would look with indifference on the solid remuneration of such valuables or privileges as it might be desirable for the country-gentleman to hold forth, for the encouragement of frugality, and a perseverance in laborious habits.

Although local influence and exertion are chiefly calculated for the undertaking, it appears that government might, with entire safety to the agricultural interest, do much towards the amelioration of the peasant's destiny. I will briefly mention one instance, in which it appears that the legislature might interfere, with marked advantage to the labouring countryman. The duties on malt absolutely prevent the inhabitant of the cottage from retaining our wholesome national liquor as a part of his family-aliment. Tea, (or rather streams of warm water coloured with indigenous herbs, and dignified with that name,) supplies the place of beer in his impoverished household; and undermines his own vigour, while it more hastily enervates the little race expected to till the ground for a succeeding generation.

It appears that the revenue would be very slightly affected, by government allowing a quantity of malt, proportioned to the number of his family, to be issued to the peasant, free from those duties which it is now judged expedient to make it pay. The parish-officer, with comparatively little trouble, might superintend the distribution; and render an account to the exciseman, or person named for that purpose, of the receipts and issues of malt taken from the adjacent malt-house, for the use of the poor. The same money, or less than the same, now paid by the labourer for what the country dealer thinks proper to name ten, would enable him to purchase quite sufficient malt for the use of his family, if free from the enormous duties to which it is subject. It is almost needless to remark that the health, the comfort, and the manners, of the peasant, (as the possession of beer at home night, at length, wean him from the habit of visiting the ale-house of the village,) would be benefited by this indulgence.

When a certain senator projected plans for ameliorating the state of the poor, I publicly submitted to him this idea, in a more detailed form. He thought it futile, for he paid no attention to it. Possibly the reader may think so too.

I. N. B.

Hurst, Berks.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the cause of humanity, no effort is lost; for whatever excites public attention, must eventually contribute its share towards the improvement of the public mind. On this principle I was pleased with the suggestion of T. C. communicated by last January's Magazine, on the advantages of an ice life-boat, which certainly on first consideration appears a plausible and praise-worthy invention. There are however some objections which I fear will overthrow its proposed utility, but which I would not attempt to bring forward without stating what I think to be a more simple and practicable expedient. In the first instance, however perfect the thing may be in itself to answer the desired purpose, is it likely that such an expensive apparatus should be prepared at every place where humanity might wish the precaution, considering the great uncertainty of its ever being wanted? Its size and weight would render it too unwieldy to serve for an extensive district; and if

every pool where danger is apprehended, or every two or three hundred yards of river or canal, which may pass through a populous neighbourhood, is required to have its boat, where shall the ardour be found to promote the design? Another objection which strikes me forcibly, is the probability of its becoming from its weight so entangled with the broken ice, as to render it difficult, if not impracticable, for the operator to return without assistance, but which could not always be calculated upon; added to this must be the difficulty which the distressed sufferer would have to contend with, in grappling any thing so unsteady or so much out of his reach as the edge of the boat, and the danger also of so small a boat being upset by lifting an almost helpless creature into it from the water. All these difficulties would, I conceive, be effectually removed, and every security given, by the simple expedient of using a common ladder, which might be procured at a very inconsiderable expense, or which, from its easy carriage, almost any neighbourhood might quickly supply. Its length would give security, by furnishing so long a bearing on the ice: it may be slid across the hole so as for the sufferer to grasp some of its rungs; and any person may walk on his hands and feet close up to, and even over the spot, with as little hazard as can well be imagined. It would instantly become an easy and safe deposit for the body, and the operator might drag his charge to a distance from the hole; or, if time and opportunity should serve, a rope might be attached to one or to each end of the ladder, for the spectators to lend a hand, and it would then become an effectual and expeditious sledge.

I was once unfortunately a witness to a scene where I was instantly struck with the idea, how readily a life might have been preserved by the mode here recommended; and have since procured a ladder for the spot, made lighter than for common use, with the uprights the same strength throughout, and the cross bars two or three inches longer: and to this I can conceive neither objection nor improvement.

Birmingham.

J. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING frequently experienced the inconvenience and even difficulty of

of reading off minute divisions on the tables of philosophical instruments, a method presented itself to me, by which apparently the present way of graduating instruments might be much improved. The method I mean, and which, as far as I know, is perfectly new, is, instead of engraved or black lines with spaces between them, to use lines of the dimensions required, of different colours, in contact with each other: thus the spaces, which in the present way occupy room, without forming a part of the calculation, would be entirely done away, and every set of divisions upon an equal scale would be comprized in at least half the compass.

The divisions in present use, are to the tenth, twentieth, or fiftieth of an inch: a greater minuteness than this quickly becomes irksome in practice.

The divisions above-mentioned, are afterwards subdivided by means of a vernier, so as to extend to the hundredth, thousandth, and even ten-thousandth of an inch, by means of a good magnifier; and here the difficulty I have alluded to, of calculation, is increased.

My method is, to use ten lines, each of a different colour, contrasted in the best manner, each being as strongly tinted as possible, and placed in contact with each other. The order of the colours I have adopted, is represented in the following sketch:

White.	Indigo.	Orange.	Brown.	Red.	Green.	Purple.	Yellow.	Azure.	Black.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

the whole running in the order here exhibited; and assigning the number specified, respectively to each of the several colours, so that each colour shall signify or express that number.

Having found some difficulty in procuring such lines of colour, drawn with the required exactness, I succeeded completely to my wish, by placing together laminae of card, paper, or tin-foil, compressed together, as it were, into one substance, the edge of each lamina having been previously prepared with the proper colour.

By this method, experience has proved to me that divisions to the number of a hundred in an inch can be easily read off by an ordinary eye, unassisted by a magnifier; and to two thousand by a magnifier of ordinary power.

It will be obvious that this method by coloured lines, is applicable chiefly to

the purpose of subdividing other divisions by means of a moveable scale; hence it might commence where divisions in the present way are found to become irksome to reckon, viz. at the hundred in the inch, dividing in this instance any tenth of an inch into ten, thus giving hundredths; any hundredth of an inch into ten, giving thousandths; and so on to any required or possible extent.*

It will be apparent, that having previously assigned a specific number to every different colour, which after a little practice would be recollected, but which might at all times be instantly known by referring to a similar scheme upon a scale of convenient size ready for the purpose, the trouble or irksomeness of reckoning minute divisions would be entirely obviated; the line of colour pointed at, indicating at once the number of subdivision.

In descending to extremely minute divisions, the moveable scale, instead of containing ten lines of colour, might have one-half only, in coloured lines; which would be sufficient for indicating any number of the ten, the blank space of the scale indicating five occasionally†.

This mode of division admits in course the use of the vernier, consisting in this instance of coloured lines, as well as in the usual method, and with at least equal advantage.

A scale of division consisting of 10,000 in the inch, is sometimes required in practice; and doubtless minuter divisions still might be desirable, were they made so as to be seen and reckoned with facility; which, I flatter myself, the method here proposed will be found perfectly adequate to.

In my experiments I made use of card, paper, and tin-foil, as I have mentioned above, merely by way of trial; and having found them answer, I should recommend the use of laminae of brass, copper, or silver, which, compacted together into

* I am informed from unquestionable authority, that microscopes are made for sale which magnify the diameter of an object 600 times: hence it will follow that such divisions as I have mentioned, might be extended to the number of 60,000 in the length of an inch, provided coloured laminae sufficiently thin could be procured, or an artist had dexterity enough to draw such coloured lines.

† Whenever five colours only are used, perhaps the following arrangement might be the best: 1 white; 2 blue; 3 red; 4 yellow; 5 black.

one substance, would form an uniform series of coloured lines, without any space between them.

It appears, from what I have stated before, that it might be possible, by the method here proposed, to exhibit even the difference of the 60,000th part of an inch, on a scale; but for ordinary use, I believe from one hundred to one or two thousand are sufficient; and this, I can venture to say, a scale formed on this principle will give with the utmost perspicuity, without the use of a vernier, but which, when minuter divisions are required, might be conveniently adapted to it.

Having given an account of my experiments on this subject, which were made merely for the sake of putting my plan to some kind of practical test, I shall leave it to others to determine on the practicability and utility of it in general application.

RICHARD WALKER,

Queen-street, Oxford.

April 5, 1810.

P. S. I first contrived this new mode of division for the purpose of measuring small variations in the barometer, to which instrument it seems particularly applicable.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. XXVIII.

PERSIUS.

HAVING already in a late number trespassed so largely upon the field of satire, we hasten to close this part of our subject with an account of Persius, the only remaining poetical satirist of antiquity.* Upon his merits it will not be necessary to descant much at large; his life was short, and his remains are unusually scanty.

There is a life of A. Persius Flaccus, supposed to have been written by Probus, which, though abounding in errors according to Casaubon, yet seems to be the source from which every account of him has been taken. He was born in the 22d year of Tiberius, and of Rome 787, while Fabius Persicus and Lucius Vitellius were consuls. The place of his birth has been contested; some assigning Volaterra, a town of Etruria; and others, the province of Liguria, but apparently upon no other authority than these lines, which occur in the sixth of his Satires:

mibi nunc *Ligus* ora

Intepet, hibernatque meum mare, quâ latus ingens

Dant scopuli, et multâ litus se valle receptat.

At all events, he continued in the former

place till he was removed to Rome in his twelfth year, where he studied under Palæmon the grammarian, and Virginius Flaccus the rhetorician. He imbibed those austere principles of the stoics which are so frequently displayed in his writings, from Cornutus, his friend and master in philosophy. He is said to have written many things in very early youth; but it was by reading the tenth book of Lucilius that he was led to the pursuit of satire. He was the intimate friend of Lucan, and shared with that young and interesting poet a just detestation of the arrogance and tyranny of Nero. The character of Persius appears to have been very amiable. Contrary to what might be expected from the harsh style, sarcastic severity, and the indecent allusions, which too frequently occur in his Satires, he was mild in his manners, warmly attached to his family and friends, and of a disposition so reserved and modest as to excite the wonder of his licentious contemporaries. His state of health was generally weak, and he died of a complaint in his chest (*vitis stomachi**) before he had attained his thirtieth year.

Six Satires are all that remain of this young and rigid poet. They appear to have been well received in his own time, and admired by those whose serious tempers and virtuous dispositions inspired them with a love of study and a contempt for pleasure. That they were not calculated to please the greater part of his countrymen, may be readily supposed. The fastidious Romans, among whom vice and corruption were completely naturalized, might be laughed into decency by the delicate raillery of Horace, but they turned with fear and disgust from the keen invectives and harsh pictures of Persius. Severity was foreign to Horace; he disclaimed it altogether. His sharpest touches were comparatively innocent. *Admissus circum præcordia ludit*. He endeavoured to laugh men out of their vices; and, to use a homely expression of Creech,† he did not lance or cauterize the sores, but tickled till he healed. But the stern maxims of Persius, his rigid virtue, his insulting sneers, and cutting reproaches, alarmed without correcting, and provoked instead of amending. And if he failed as a moralist, still less was he likely to please as a poet. Superior to Horace,

* See Casaubon in Vit. Pers.

† Creech, Pref. to Hor.

and perhaps to Juvenal, in virtue and learning, he was inferior to both in elegance and wit. His style, which is sometimes noble, figurative, and poetical, was suited to the dignity of his sentiments; which have all the grandeur that the philosophy of the stoics, when judiciously applied, could give them.* But he was equally a stranger to the delicacy of Horace, and the majesty of Juvenal. It was seldom indeed that he permitted himself to unbend the severity of his muse, and he is always unsuccessful in his attempts to assume a lighter style.† Enefgy, acuteness, and spirit, are his characteristic features: though his language is rude and uncouth, his sense is always manly and bold. These qualities made him a favourite with the few whose virtue and learning rendered them superior to the prevailing follies of the age. Considering the very scanty efforts of his pen, he obtained a greater share of applause than many others whose works were more numerous. Quintilian and Martial have borne testimony to his merit, and to the reputation he enjoyed.‡

Modern critics have however censured him for defects of composition, from which it is not easy to defend him. Even Casaubon, his fondest admirer and best interpreter, admits that his style is obscure. But if any apology can be made for this first sin against good writing, it is in the case of a satirist, and above all of one who dared to reprobate the follies of a tyrant. If Persius be obscure (and we acknowledge that he is), let it be remembered that he wrote in the time of Nero.§ It has been remarked indeed that this author is not merely obscure when he lashes and exposes the Roman emperor. It was very well, say the critics, to employ hints and half sentences while he censured the vices of a cruel and luxurious despot; but there could be no occasion to envelope himself in obscurity,

while he expounded the doctrines of the stoics to his friend Cornutus, or expatiated to the poet Bassus on the true use of riches. In answer to this last objection, the common argument may be used, that what is obscure or unintelligible now, was not so at the time in which he wrote, particularly to the learned persons to whom his satires are addressed. Many allusions, and hints of circumstances then universally known, are lost to us. Though satirical writings may be preserved from the injuries of time, and be read in after-ages, their views were present, and intended for the age in which they were written. While therefore we admit the charge of obscurity, we do not allow it that weight which it might have in other cases. We may as well complain of the rust upon an ancient coin, as of the obscurity of an ancient satirist. The brevity of style which Persius affected, and his close philosophical turn of thought, may have contributed to his obscurity; and there was perhaps a melancholy in his temper that infected his writings, and made them want the *spirit*, though they abounded in the *gall*, of satire.

Considered merely as a poet, it must be confessed that Persius has little claim upon the admiration of posterity. His verse is unpolished, his comparisons are coarse, his allusions indecent and low. His ungraceful transitions from one subject to another, betray his contempt or his ignorance of elegant composition. His great merit is in the zeal, the earnestness,* with which he inculcates maxims of virtue, and discovers his abhorrence of vice. For this he seems to have willingly sacrificed all the graces and fastidious delicacy upon which the reputation of poets is too often founded. His poetry is a strong and rapid torrent which pours in its infracted course over rocks and precipices; and which occasionally, like the waters of the Rhone, disappears from our view, and loses itself under ground.†

Persius is therefore no favourite with the critics of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Scaliger is vehement in his condemnation, attributing his obscurity to the silly affectation of choosing to convey by hints what he did not think

* Stoicam denique professionem nunquam obliviscitur, adeo exactè et doctè aliquando, ut ne Zeno quidem ipse aut Chrysippus porticum illam melius fuerit fulsurus. —Cas Prolog. in Pers.

† Sed Persius jam tum in illâ suâ adolescentiâ gravis, totusque ad severitatem factus, Xenocratis quàm Menippo familiar, Gratiis raro litavit. —Ibid.

‡ Multum et veræ gloriæ quamvis uno libro Persius meruit. Quinct. —Sæpius in libro memoratur Persius uno. Mart.

§ Sed Poetæ, says Casaubon, facile ignosco, cum cogito crudelissimi et φοβιδωτατου tyranni. —Prolog. in Pers.

* Scias verò cum Persium legas, sentire illum quæ dixit; et quod Græci aiunt, παννυχ διαβεβηως γραφειν, και απο των δογματων ουκ απο των χειρων. —Prolog. in Pers.

† Preface to Drummond's Pers.

proper to unfold at large. Bayle ascribes it to a defective taste; and that singular turn of mind which delighted in enigmatical figures, even when it was necessary only to propound a moral maxim. Vossius contends that he knew nothing of the common rules of satire; and Vassor censures his Latinity, which he says is unworthy the age in which he flourished. The elder Casaubon, on the other hand, is as warm in his praise,* and boldly places him in the same line with Horace and Juvenal: *Cum autem trium Romanæ satiræ poetarum, Horatii, Persii, et Juvenalis, idem sit propositum, idem scopus, quem antè diximus; magna tamen inter ipsos differentia; omnes esse eximios, omnes lectu dignissimos, et qui diversis virtutibus tandem præparem sint consecuti.*†

Juvenal and Persius are generally printed together. The first edition is,

Juvenal and Persius, fol. Romæ per Uldalicum Gallum, no year.

———— fol. Brixæ, 1473, very rare.

———— fol. Romæ. 1474.

———— Venet. apud Ald. 1501.

———— Paris. Steph. 1544.

———— Delp. Paris. 4to. 1684.

Persius alone. H. Casaubon, 12mo. Par. 1607.

———— Lond. 12mo. 1647. Edit. Opt.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OF ATTENDANCE ON GREAT MEN among the ROMANS.

FLATTERY and servility came into the world at the same time with power; and though a generous spirit may refuse compliance with them, yet they have obtained among all ranks in all nations, and with greater success than anything else that can be named. It is difficult to express to what a degree they were carried by the poor, the candidates for offices, the clients, and the dependants, among the Romans; that people so celebrated for magnanimity. The modern ceremonies of courts, the respect of vassals for their lords, are familiarity and neglect, compared with their assiduity and debasement.

Attendance among the Romans was expressed by the word *assectatio*: and included three parts, called *salutatio*, *deductio*, and *assiduitas*; all three indispensable duties to be paid to those from whom any thing was expected. The first of these ceremonies was the *salutatio*;

* See the animated note, where, addressing himself to Scaliger, he exclaims, Pax! vir incomparabilis, &c.

† Ibid.

and this was not a transitory salute in the street; but the poor and dependants were accustomed to resort to the houses of the great men to wish them a good day, and make a tender of their persons and services. These were called *amicæ communes*, and crowded the halls and outward chambers. But Juvenal, in his third satire, speaks of the highest magistrates hurrying along to a much baser attendance:

Quod porrò officium (ne nobis blandiar) aut quod

Pauperis hic meritum; si curet nocte rogatus Currere, cum prætor lictorem impellat, et ire Præcipientem jubeat dudum vigilantibus orbis, Ne prior Albinam, aut Modiam collega salulet?

In vain we poor to levies early run:

The grandee has long since been up and gone. The prætor bids his lictors mend their pace, But his colleague outstrips him in the race; The childless matrons are long since awake, And for affronts the tardy visits take.

These legacy-hunters could stoop to make their bows at the houses of widows, and of such as had no heirs; and these salutations, being usually paid at or before the dawn of day, were termed *officia antelucana*. The servile crowd, till their idol appeared, amused themselves in the court or adjoining chambers, which from thence were called *ubicula salutatoria*. But in the houses of the eminent persons there was a distinction of chambers according to rank; the visitants of quality going into the anti-chamber, whilst those who probably wanted relief and assistance remained below.

At the appearance of the master of the house, the apartment rang with *salve* or *ave*: at first the title of *dominus* was considered sufficient, but afterward that of *rex* was more generally used. Then, in turns, and with the most respectful gestures, they offered him their persons and services; their compliments generally meeting with favourable answers from their patron, who sometimes condescended to bestow a kiss upon those of a higher order; and, after taking a turn in the court, withdrew. When any one had fallen under the patron's displeasure, he was denied admittance, or made to wait, or answered only with a nod, or was altogether unnoticed. From this first visit, some hastened away to pay a similar homage to other men in power, from whom also they had or fancied they had expectations; others staid to attend their patron when he went abroad.

The second way of paying court was the

the *deductio*; the accompanying great men to the forum or senate, and back again to their houses. The most respectable attendants, or those who were most in favour with the patron, were nearest his person, himself either walking, or carried in a litter; the others going before or after him. Thus Martial informs us, he had attended one Bassus, when he waited on widows, to prevail on them to leave him a legacy. The same poet also mentions no less a person than Paulus, a consul, as extremely assiduous in these early morning-visits, and even dangling after litters: so low was the consular dignity sunk under the emperors! Those who led the van in these processions went by the derisory name of *anteambulones*, and shewed their zeal for their patron by clearing the way.

The third method of insinuating themselves into favour was the *assiduitas*, the very extreme of officiousness and servility; not returning home after the morning salutation, but waiting on their patron the whole day, wherever he went. It is true they were generally of the indigent class who thus loitered away their time. A knight or a senator seldom condescended so far, unless they were *candidati* for some employment, and then only to some person of distinguished interest. The *assiduitas* might be performed by proxy. The train of these attendants at length becoming inconvenient in the streets, the custom was introduced of reducing them to a stated number, according to the rank of the patron. But this judicious practice was over-ruled by the tribunes of the people, who delighted in having a mob at their heels, huzzaing as they went along. The compensations which the great made to their followers after these servilities, to the poor were provisions, and sometimes money; to others their interest in obtaining promotions.—This custom, however, was not without its use to the young nobility; it was chiefly introduced, that they who aspired to the chief posts under the government, might not only make interest among the leading men, but, by frequenting them, acquire their eloquence, their politics, their virtues, or their manner. The dialogue *de causis corruptæ eloquentiæ*, supposed to have been written by Cicero or Quintilian, has the following observations upon this subject: "It was formerly a custom for the father or relations of any young man of rank and education, who was designed to hold some distinguished place in the republic, to recommend him to some emi-

nent orator, to whom the youth attached himself, paying his court at his house, waiting upon him every where, and especially attending his pleadings. What glory can be compared to that of orators? It is not only the men designed for business who value and respect them, but every youth who has any hopes or expectations to indulge. The fathers are daily sounding their praises to their children; the very populace pride themselves upon knowing their persons, and pointing to them in the streets. The first desire of a countryman or foreigner, upon his arrival in Rome, is to see those men of whom he has heard so much."—Thus the custom originally was not a bad one; but it was soon corrupted by ambition and by avarice. O.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Farther Observations on the Term INTERVAL, as used in MUSIC.

IN consequence of a private letter I received from a friend, I most willingly retract my definition of an *Interval*, given in the present volume of the Monthly Magazine, in a paper "On certain Musical Terms used by the Ancients," page 122, line 5 from the bottom; defining an interval, "the difference between two sounds, as to the number of vibrations, or pulses, in a given time;" and calling an interval "the pitch-difference of two sounds," instead of which, read, the "*pitch-ratio*.*"

The

* Experiments have shewn, (see *Concert-pitch* in Dr. Rees's Cyclopædia) that the present practice of musicians is, to pitch C of the tenor cliff-note at such a degree of acuteness of sound as is excited by a stretched string or other sonorous body, making 240 complete vibrations in one second of time; while $\flat E$, E, and F, when tuned a true minor third (without beatings), a true major third, and a true minor fourth respectively, above such C, make 288, 300, and 320 complete vibrations respectively, in the same short space of time: their *pitch-ratios* therefore are $\frac{288}{240}$, $\frac{300}{240}$, and $\frac{320}{240}$, which not being in their lowest terms, we divide the first by 48, the second by 60, and the last by 80, and obtain $\frac{6}{5}$, $\frac{5}{4}$, and $\frac{4}{3}$, for the *pitch-ratios* of these three concords or intervals respectively. These are the same as experiments, and the writings of all correct authors, have assigned to them, in lengths of strings or *string-ratios*; only that the fractions are each of them reversed, owing to vibrations increasing in quickness as the length of the sounding-string is decreased. In like manner, 360, 384, 400, and 480, have been ascertained as the number of complete vibrations

The fate of earl Stanhope and M. Bemtzrieder, owing to *their* not attending to the distinction between *difference* and *ratio*, loudly calls upon me to beware of adding to the confusion which has already arisen on this simple subject. It is probable, that in the course of a twelvemonth, results will be published, as to the different schemes of the temperament of the musical scale proposed by various authors, and the mode of working these calculations rendered intelligible to those who merely understand the common rules of arithmetic. If any experienced organ-tuner would have the goodness to transmit to the writer of this article, the number of *beats* in fifteen seconds, made by the fifths and other intervals which do not beat too rapidly to be counted, such a communication would confer an obligation on one who is engaged in a work, in which the greatest deference will be paid to *experiment*; indeed, much greater than to the authority of writers; who appear not sufficiently to have attended to the distinction of a temperament bearable on the piano-forte, yet intolerable on the organ. It is highly probable, that in laying the temperament on an organ, as is commonly done, the tuner is influenced neither by professional policy, professional prejudice, nor mathematical ignorance, but by the sound maxims of utility.

Norwich,

C. I. SMYTH.

April 9, 1810.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF I had supposed that the hasty hints I threw out on the subject of the proper designation of the Swedish Pliny would have been honoured with the notice of the learned president of the Linnean society, I should have endeavoured to give to my argument more extension and precision. The defect of these I now wish to supply, by adverting to the arguments of Dr. Smith; which, though so strongly put, that at the first glance almost, they persuaded me to his
 brations made by G, b A, A, and C, next above the foregoing notes, their several pitches when tuned a fifth, minor sixth, major sixth, and octave, above the tenor-cliff C, each being a true or perfect concord respectively: therefore $\frac{360}{240}$, $\frac{334}{240}$, $\frac{300}{240}$, and $\frac{480}{240}$, or in their lowest terms $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{8}{5}$, $\frac{5}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{1}$, are the pitch-ratios of these four concords or intervals, as is well known to be the case by experimenters on the lengths of vibrating strings.

opinion, seemed on a review less plausible; and in the end, I still retain my conviction, that Linné is the name which good manners require us, both in writing and speaking, to give to the illustrious knight of the polar star.

I admit that the curious, and to me new fact, mentioned by Dr. Smith, relative to the assumption of surnames by the Swedes, refutes, as to the letter, my argument built on the assertion which I have seen in some work whose title I cannot now recal, that in Sweden, the termination *æus* is deemed a mark of plebeian origin; yet I must contend that Dr. Smith's subsequent admission proves the validity of the argument as to its spirit. For if, at the time of ennobling Linné, it were the fashion in Sweden for the nobles to have a French termination to their names, it follows irresistibly, that not to have this mark of distinction was proof of plebeian blood; and consequently that in Sweden, no man who did not mean to insult his learned countryman, would think of calling him Linnæus, after his new dignity was once announced. Accordingly, the Swedes then, and ever since, have called him by his new name Linné. Now it does not appear to me that we can excuse ourselves from following their example, as Dr. Smith seems to think, because the fashion which led to this change of designation was absurd or temporary. As well might we object to give his name to the learned bishop of Carlisle, because probably his ancestors assumed the name of Goodenough from some anti-puritanical fashion, as absurd as the contrary fashion introduced by the members of the Long Parliament. As well might we resolve to call Dillenius, *Dill*, because his German ancestors were so called. Nor have we any thing to do with the barbarisms of a Gothic or Latin prefix to a French termination. It is enough for us that the fashion did exist, and that the Swedes have not seen reason to abrogate the change of name to which it gave rise. Even if all other countries persisted in retaining the old denomination, I do not think their practice would be any rule for us; for I conceive it ought to be a fixed axiom in every case where the prescription of centuries has not made the change impossible, to revert to the precise names which foreigners give to themselves, and to their towns, when these can be accurately ascertained. Not to do this, is to admit the propriety of the barbarous manglings of the proper
 names

names of other countries, of which the French are so ridiculously guilty. I would certainly not imitate them in endeavouring to naturalise Marcus Aurelius; and, though I would not attempt to substitute Wien, for Vienna, now naturalised beyond recall, I would doubtless say Tabeitee rather than Otaheitee, since the prefix is proved to be superfluous. But not only do the Swedes always call their countryman Linné: the same title is constantly given to him in Germany; and I should have added France, had not Dr. Smith assured us, that there they are beginning to use Linnæus. Certainly this change is of very recent date, and I should much doubt its becoming general; at any rate, the naturalists of Germany and of Sweden, more numerous by far than those of all the rest of Europe combined, always use Linné. The question then is, whether a due respect for the memory of this great man does not require that we should conform to their example; whether, in fact, it is not an apparent though doubtless unintended insult upon his countrymen, not to do so.

To judge of the validity of this mode of reasoning, we should bring the case home to ourselves. Suppose that the order of the Bath were in this country as honourable as that of the Polar Star in Sweden; and that in conferring this distinction on any one, it were our custom ever afterwards to give a Latin termination to his name. Sir Joseph Banks would then, on becoming a knight of the bath, have been called Banksius. Now, would it not have been deemed a mark of the grossest ignorance or ill-breeding, should any Englishman in future have persisted in calling his illustrious countryman by his former name of Banks? And should we not have applied the same epithets to any foreign nation, which, after learning the new honour conferred upon him, persisted in using the old designation; especially if all other countries had adopted the new one? But this is precisely what we are guilty of in the case of the immortal Swede.

Dr. Smith will urge however, that this argument applies only to the vernacular name of Linné; that "in Latin, even in Sweden, he is now always called Linnæus;" and that it is the Latin title which we profess to adopt. In reply to this I must observe, 1. That if we are to admit a man to be the best judge of the mode of writing his own name, Linné's designation ought to be the same in

Latin as in Swedish. How does he call himself in the last edition of his *Systema Naturæ*? He does not say *Systema Naturæ Caroli Linnæi*, but "*Caroli a Linné*." Indeed, not to have preserved this designation in Latin, in which language nine-tenths of his works were composed, would have been to give up the distinction conferred upon him. 2. The assertion that the Swedes in Latin now always use Linnæus, is by much too unqualified; and I am greatly mistaken if, on re-examination, Dr. Smith will not find just the contrary to be more nearly accurate. It is true, that in Latin composition, where oblique cases occur, the Swedes say Linnæi, Linnæo, &c. as they are forced to do to be intelligible; but in the nominative, they invariably, as far as my experience goes, use a Linné, never Linnæus. I have now before me one of the most recent Latin works in natural history, that have been received in this country from Sweden—Gyllenhal's *Insecta Suecica*, published in 1808. In the preface to this work, wherever Linné's name occurs in the nominative case, it is constantly written a Linné; in one case even after the preposition *ab*. I am well aware that Linnæus amalgamates much better with Latin composition than a Linné; but I do not see that this is any reason for depriving him of his real name and honourable title. Indeed, modern authors seem to be getting sensible of the folly of Latinising our often barbarous Gothic names, and generally leave them as they find them—surely the most rational plan. Happé, the author of "*Icones Plant. Crypt.*" does not call himself Happæus. And the effect upon our jaws will be not greatly different whether we read Wiggers, or Wiggersius; Scheuchzer, or Scheuchzerus; Schkuhz, or Schkuhzius. However strange it may seem to Dr. Smith therefore, I am of opinion that not only in English, but in Latin, at least in the nominative case, we ought to say Linné.

But Dr. Smith will here repeat his objection, that to be consistent we ought to call him a Linné, or *von* or *de* Linné. In Latin, I think doubtless we ought to follow the Swedes in saying a Linné; but in English, as I observed in my first letter in obviating this objection, I conceive we may safely follow the Germans and French, who always say Linné without the prefix. In matters of this kind, custom is omnipotent; and the decision of the majority should be submitted to.

If we write the name (as we ought to do) with the accent, there need be no fear that it will be Anglicised into Linny. Surely few of those who will pronounce the name are likely to fall into such an absurdity, when every volunteer apprentice gives the French pronunciation to corps.

I have thus diffusely given the reasons that prevent me from acceding to Dr. Smith's opinion on this subject. For Dr. Smith however I have the greatest respect; and should be glad even, so little wedded am I to my own notions, if my conviction would allow me to bow to the decision of so excellent a botanist, who has such just claims to be admitted the arbiter of disputed points in an empire where his authority stands so high. I do not myself intend to say any thing more on the subject: but if Dr. Smith condescends to make a rejoinder in this amicable controversy, I promise him the most unprejudiced attention to his arguments; and that if I am convinced by them, I will at once conform to his practice. I argue for truth, not for victory.

April 8, 1810.

A LINNEAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

THE rapid strides which the French emperor has made in the subjugation of continental Europe, and the great acquisition of territory he has lately made by the annexation of Galicia to his dominions (a part but little known), makes the following account of the Ukraine peculiarly interesting.

His constant anxiety to extend his commerce, and his perseverance in endeavouring to destroy ours, makes this article curious, as it affords a new proof of his retaining the sentiments expressed in the report published by his orders by a French-Polish writer of much celebrity, Monsieur Malekeusky.

By the treaty concluded in October, at Vienna, he has gained an immense tract of country abounding in timber, iron, hemp, saltpetre, cattle and corn. All this evinces his eagerness to raise a powerful navy; and eventually to shut us out from the Mediterranean, as he has done from the Baltic: this is evident from the tenor of the report. He has also got possession of the celebrated salt-mines of Wielicza, which produced an immense revenue to Austria. Though this may to many appear trifling, yet he well knows

its value; and as a description of those famous mines may be amusing, I shall send it for your perusal.

An ACCOUNT of the UKRAINE; extracted in part from MALTE-BRUN's late Picture of POLAND.

Of all the ancient kingdom of Poland, the finest part is that which borders on Turkey in Europe, and comprehends the palatinates of Russia and Belz, with the free state of Chelm, the palatinate of Wolhynia, which forms a province of the same name, and those of Kiovie, Bracław, and Upper Podolia, generally comprised under the name of the Ukraine, that is, the frontier provinces.

The soil of these countries, more elevated and less moist than that of Lithuania, enjoys also the influence of a more southern climate, for Polish Ukraine extends nearly from the 48th to the 52d degree of latitude, which corresponds with the parallels of London and Paris. Yet it appears that the climate is not more temperate than that of Holstein, to which it bears a resemblance by the wetness of the winter. Every sort of grain thrives here in great abundance: the earth only requires to be slightly moved, to return its produce with usury. Many of the grains return from fifty to sixty per cent.; and in general manure is dispensed with. A spot of earth is covered with a thick verdure in three days: and it is a fact, that vegetation in the Ukraine exhibits the greatest vigour, variety, beauty, and magnificence. Innumerable sorts of flowers abound, and perfume the air with their aromatic sweets. The grass grows to such a height in the meadows, as just to leave the horns of cattle visible; rosemary, thyme, asparagus, and pinks, grow spontaneously, and of the finest quality. Vines also grow, but they pay little regard to the cultivation of them. The forests contain oak, and other sorts of timber, but not every where equally good: droves of wild horses are met with; and also of the subak, a species of antelope.

One cannot give a better idea of the importance this country might be of to France and the Ottoman empire, than by quoting the words of a celebrated Polish writer, monsieur Malekeusky.

"The abundant and various productions of Poland, were for a long time only exported by the Baltic. In the last years of their political existence, the Poles, harassed with the enormous taxation on the

the customs and duties of the Prussian government, began to be persuaded, that the way by the Black Sea would in every respect be more to their interests. The ancient government of France, well acquainted with the fertility of the southern provinces of Poland, and the importance of their productions both for the navy and the trade of France, was prepared to encourage the Poles in this new enterprize; but it was only just planned, and the cabinet of Versailles was then in its decline.

"These provinces form almost one-half of the extent of Poland. Three great rivers water them: the Nieper or Borys-thenes, the Bog, and the Niester. These rivers traverse a much greater extent of country than the Niemen and the Vistula, the only great roads (if they may be so called) of commerce by the Baltic; and the countries which they flow through, in spite of the neglect of cultivation, may with justice be called the Land of Promise for the first wants of man.

"In order to prove how provisions abound in these countries, it is only necessary to mention that the Ukraine alone subsisted the Russian armies during all their late wars with the Turks.

"Timber for building is found of very advanced growth, and in great abundance: of this it is easy to be convinced by the report of the master mast-maker of the dock-yard of Toulon, who was sent expressly to visit the forests of this country. The masts which arrive by the way of Riga, are eighteen or twenty months from the forests by the Baltic; while those by the way of Cherson have arrived in three months at Toulon, according to the experiment made by the old French government: and the calculation of monsieur d'Anthoine has proved arithmetically, that for the Polish masts and timber the way by Cherson is far preferable to that of Riga.

"The salt provisions of the Ukraine are better than those of Ireland; and the low price of horned cattle, as well as of the salt of Moldavia and the Crimea, according to experiments made, allows them to be delivered at Akerman or Cherson, at one-half the price they could be got for in Ireland.

"Hemp, hair, common wools, linens bleached and unbleached, sacking, raw and tanned hides, are in great abundance.

"Saltpetre, pitch, tar, tallow, rape and linseed oils, honey, butter, hog's-

lard, hops, and spirits distilled from grain, are also very plentiful.

"Wax and gums are at so low a price in the Ukraine, that the Austrian merchants have them brought over-land from this province into Galicia; from whence they transport them also by land across Moldavia and Austria, even to Trieste; where they sell them, notwithstanding the length and expence of the carriage, for a very considerable profit.

"The tobacco of the Ukraine is excellent. A trial of it was made in France in 1757, and it was found almost equal to that of Virginia.

"Pot and pearl ashes, which for a long time were exported from Poland only by the ports of Dantzic, Kœnigsberg, and Elbing, are also among the productions of the Ukraine; and it is easy to observe, that the difference of the carriage by the Baltic or by the Black Sea, must make a difference in the price.

"These countries, which present so great riches to us, in provisions and articles of necessity, are almost entirely derived of manufactures; and the French trade would find by the Black Sea an opening equally advantageous to both countries, and a market for cloths, silks, jewelry, wines, fine oils, liquors, sugar, coffee, spices, drugs, colours, &c. The attempts made before the revolution, have clearly proved of what importance this trade would be to France, and more particularly for those departments situated on the Mediterranean.

"French vessels could even bring all the merchandize of the Levant into this country. This branch of commerce is now solely in the hands of the Jews and Armenians, and carried on across Moldavia; a long, tedious, and expensive way, and in which these poor men are subject to many insults and great extortions.

"The great mass of the exports of these countries by the Black Sea, would become more considerable for the French than those which the English and Dutch obtain by the Baltic: and the imports on that side would far exceed those of Dantzic, Kœnigsberg, or Riga; because the three rivers, the Nieper, Bog, and Niester, when once rendered completely navigable, would penetrate more into the interior of the country than the Niemen and the Vistula. The canal of Muchawa, which already connects the Vistula and the Pripetz, and that of Oginski, which when improved would unite

unite the Boristhenes to the Niemen, would ultimately extend the trade of the Black Sea over almost the whole of ancient Poland; and would join to the advantages of the trade of this Sea, which is already immense, that of the Baltic.

"The French besides would not have to encounter on these coasts, as upon the Baltic, any rival nation who would seek to possess themselves of all the trade; and who at present, whether owing to its capital, to the nature of its manufactures, or its policy, forms obstacles frequently difficult to overcome.

"France also by its credit, the proximity of its ports in the Mediterranean, and by its power on that sea, is of all others the nation most proper to undertake this branch of commerce."

Exclusive of these important objects, the Ukraine also possesses a production formerly held in very great estimation. I allude to the seed of the kermes, better known by the name of Polish cochineal. It is now sold only to the Turks and Armenians; who use it to dye their Morocco leather, stuffs, thread, and horse-tails. The women in the Levant prepare it with wine or lemon-juice, and thus make a sort of vegetable rouge, with which they stain the nails both of their fingers and their toes.

Locusts are the only remarkable scourge to which these provinces are exposed.

The inhabitants of the Ukraine call themselves *Malo-rosses*, which is, Little Russians. According to the historical system generally adopted, they are the descendants of the Russians of Kiowie. These parts, for a long time usurped by Poland, have returned to their mother country. These peasants of Little Russia, are better farmers and economists in husbandry, than those of Great Russia; they do not destroy their forests. Their houses are not entirely built of wood, but some of stones and white clay mixed. With the exception of some of the gentry, and a few of the inhabitants of the towns, they do not use the warm bath. The peasant makes use of no candles to light him; but is satisfied with tallow and oil, which he burns in small pots: or he makes torches of different plants, which give a clear light without smoke. Almost all the peasants of the Ukraine have orchards round their houses, and they plant fruit-trees in their kitchen gardens. They consume a vast quantity of wood in the preparation of their brandy, parti-

cularly of the common sorts. The natives of the Ukraine have their implements of husbandry much more perfect than those of Great Russia: but what chiefly contributes to make agriculture flourish, is the great quantity of cattle; which at the same time serves to manure the land, and assists in its cultivation. The Ukrainers are more robust and less ignorant than the Lithuanians.

Polish Ukraine, in the limits which it occupied since 1686, contained no towns of any considerable note. Zytomirsz, and other places of the palatinate of Kiovie, scarcely deserve to be mentioned. In the palatinate of Braclaw, besides the city of the same name, there is also Niemerow, which contains about three hundred and twenty houses, some manufactories in leather and cotton, and a tolerable trade. At Tulozin, the French have established a manufactory of fire-arms, of which they make a considerable exportation by Cherson. Targovica is known by its confederation; and at Human the fine forests of oak cease, and the extensive plains without trees commence. The palatinate of Podolia contains the town of Kaminiec, situated on a small river which runs into the Niester, and is about three leagues from the Turkish city of Choczyn in Moldavia. Its castle, built upon a rock, and fortified more by nature than by art, was formerly considered as a place of great strength; though now very ruinous it was always the best fortress of Poland. The city at present contains about five thousand six hundred and sixty inhabitants. Szarygrod is more populous, having near seven thousand inhabitants. Barr is only remarkable for having been the seat of a famous confederation.—Such are the towns of one of the most fertile countries in the world. The Tartars, the Russians, and the confederate Poles, by turns, have banished from this country, along with peace, industry and civilization.

One cannot describe the Ukraine without naming Kiow, that famous capital of Southern Russia, reduced it is true to a population of only twenty-two thousand souls, but still in a flourishing state for a city of this country; possessing an university of great antiquity, restored and endowed by Catharine II. and Alexander I., and now serving as a depot for the merchandise which passes up and down the great river Borysthenes, that washes its walls. Kiow was founded in 430, according

according to the Polish historians. In 680, this city became the place of residence of a prince of the race of Rurick; in 1037 it was declared the capital of all Russia, and the grand-dukes continued to reside there till 1157. In 1240, it passed under the dominion of the Tartars; then under that of the Poles and Lithuanians. In 1686 it returned definitively under the Russian sceptre. The loss of this place, which as it were commands the navigation of the Borysthènes, was one of those remote causes which prepared and accelerated the subjection of Poland.

To the north-west of the Ukraine extends Wolhynia, a province no less fertile. Its chalky soil produces in great abundance millet, barley, and the heaviest and most farinaceous wheat of all Poland. Some mines of iron are found here; and near Dubno is found yellow amber. A great part of this province is covered with immense forests. In the woods are found, in a wild state, rosemary, asparagus, and various other plants, which, though growing without cultivation, are with difficulty to be distinguished from those which are reared in our gardens with the greatest care and attention. The rivers and lakes abound with fish. But even this delightful country has, at different times, experienced great devastation; particularly in 1618, when the Tartars carried off no less than thirty thousand prisoners, and an immense quantity of plunder. The inhabitants are Russians, as their language, their religion, and their customs, prove. They are a very warlike race of people, and make excellent soldiers.

We shall now enumerate the principal towns of Wolhynia. Since 1774, Dubno has become the seat of a kind of fair, at which all the nobility of the province assemble, in order to settle their affairs. We also meet there with Turks, Armenians, Germans, Swiss; in short, sometimes there is a conflux of not less than thirty thousand souls: the ordinary population is estimated at six thousand. Luck is the ancient capital, and Novogrod-Wolynski that of the present day. Isaslaw, with five thousand and sixty inhabitants, and Ostrog, with four thousand six hundred, are the two most industrious places; the latter is the chief town of a very ancient duchy, now transformed into a majorat, which, after having, for its sovereigns, dukes of the

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house of Ostrogski, passed to the house of Lubomirski, and afterward to that of Sangusko: it yields an immense revenue. Olyka, another duchy, belongs to the Radzivils. The small village of Czaratoriski is reported to be the origin of the illustrious family of that name. The Lubomirski, who are still more rich and powerful, are also originally of Wolhynia, or at least its vicinity.

The country of Chelm has a sandy chalky soil. The wheat is of a most excellent quality: large quantities of yellow amber are also found here.

(To be continued.)

QUERIES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be obliged if some one of your numerous chemical readers will inform me, through the medium of your valuable miscellany, of the best method of discovering whether there be vitriolic acid in what you generally purchase for vinegar. There is little doubt, from the different taste vinegar now has, from what it used to have, that it is made from a different material; and from the very increased consumption of vitriol, there is some reason to think it is manufactured from that mineral acid. The publicity of an answer to this may be serviceable to many others, as well as to

A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE late celebrated Dr. Priestley, many years ago, wrote and published a small tract, entitled "Considerations for Young Men, and the Parents of Young Men;" which has long been out of print: and it is a pity that it should be, since a wide circulation of it might be productive of good. A friend of mine wishes to reprint it, but cannot procure a copy; and I believe it is to be met with only in private hands. Perhaps it is in the possession of some one of the numerous readers of your valuable miscellany who may see this (if you will kindly give it a corner there), and will probably favour me with the pamphlet; either to take a copy from, as it is but a very short one, or to forward to my friend for the purpose of its being reprinted.

CHRISTOPHER EARNSHAW.

43, Chancery Lane.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF any reader of your entertaining miscellany can inform me of means to remove

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the shining quality which so much destroys the effect of drawings in Indian ink, the information would greatly oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A PUNCTUAL peruser of your widely-circulated miscellany, earnestly solicits of the correspondents who combine to fill its interesting pages, a satisfactory communication on the subject of encased phosphorus, prepared for instant use in procuring flame as a substitute for the common tinder-box. I had purchased one of the usual make, the light from which was to be obtained by suddenly immersing a common match; but upon the first trial, though done with care, the phosphorus became instantaneously ignited, and the operator was severely scalded.

He shall be obliged to any philosophical gentleman who will not contemptuously smile at his query, but briefly inform him of the most portable and prudent construction of these light-procurers, and the best method of extinguishing the flame, and healing the burn, of phosphorus.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is frequently asserted, that the body of dissenting clergymen in London, as well as the corporation of London, and the two Universities, enjoy the right of presenting addresses to his majesty in person. As I have not heard of the exercise of this right, I should be very glad to learn from any of your correspondents, whether it exists; and if it does, how it originated, and when it was acted upon.

X. Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been lately engaged in translating a French work, wherein the term *Canards tigrés* is mentioned, and not knowing to what species of the duck the word *tigrés* refers, I shall feel obliged if some one of your correspondents, conversant in natural history and French literature, will inform me, through the medium of your magazine.

The letter of your correspondent from Bristol, signed E. T. I. of last month, page 131, refers, I presume, to a letter of mine in your Magazine for December last, page 461, concerning the *acetic acid*. Now, sir, I by no means desire to make your valuable magazine a vehicle for controversy; what I have there stated, is in the power of any of your readers to prove, without having recourse to any theory whatever. I must however take the liberty to remark, that the *acetic acid* is, in many respects, more agreeable, not to say

more efficacious, for the purposes mentioned in my letter, than the process which he recommends.

Simplicity in undertakings upon a large scale is, at all times, most desirable; and in those for the purposes of general health, is most peculiarly so. It would have been as well if your correspondent had affixed his real name to his letter; we should then have had an opportunity of judging how far he was influenced in his remarks, by a soreness of feeling on some other subjects to which I have occasionally adverted.

Anonymous remarks are hardly fair upon those who fearlessly avow their sentiments and their names.

Unawed by the letter of E. T. I., I take the liberty of communicating another fact, not indeed of as much consequence as *acetic acid* may be: but it is, at any rate, singular; and such as perhaps few of your chemical readers have had an opportunity of witnessing. It is, that having occasion to try some experiments upon blood, in order to the making of Prussian blue, seventeen years ago, I put by about four ounces of dried ox blood in a dry place, not having immediate occasion for it; and this same blood I now have completely dry and unaltered.

JAMES JENNING.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ABOUT twenty years ago I subscribed for a print to be engraved after the picture of the Siege and Relief of Gibraltar. Two guineas were paid to Copley the painter, and two more were to be paid on delivery.

The print has never appeared; nor has an apology been given, that I ever heard of.

Before I make any remarks on this disgraceful transaction, permit me, sir, through the medium of your valuable publication, to request any information on the subject, which you, or any of your very numerous friends, can give me: particularly whether any explanation, or apology, has been publicly given; or whether the subscribers have still grounds on which to found their expectations of the print being delivered, or not.

ALPHA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD be glad to be informed by some of your legal readers, whether the clause in what is called the new police act, authorising the apprehension of reputed thieves, can be enforced by the city magistrates. The very serious depredations that have recently been committed in the city by pickpockets, render every precaution absolutely necessary.

A CONSTANT READER.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to a query in the magazine for September, whether the sun-flower "follows the course of the sun in the day, and in the night-time, (the stalk untwisting) returns to the east to face the sun next morning," I beg leave to observe that I believe it to be groundless; having a number of very fine flowers growing in an open garden, not in the least influenced by any surrounding walls or building. They have the finest possible heads of numerous flowers, growing to face all quarters; but my principal attention has been paid to the main flower, and I find it always retains, in the situation it first blows in, either north, east, south, or west. Some of the stalks appear twisted, which I consider to arise from the great weight of the head when in full seed; though, while making these remarks, a friend of mine asserted, he had observed the flower changed its position; but he is the only person I ever heard to believe it, whilst I have many observers with myself to the contrary.

Also in observation on chalk becoming flint, by a natural process. Whilst in Bedfordshire, this was the subject of conversation; and it was asserted to me as a fact, that on the chalky hills in the neighbourhood of Dunstable, chalk actually became flint, though to the observers by an unknown process; and that after removing these flints, yet the fresh chalk replaced the usual quantity of flints, and that this would be the case *ad infinitum*; by what inherent chemical property in the chalk, aided by the atmosphere,

remains to be solved by a more learned person than myself. An insertion of the above in the Monthly Magazine, will oblige a constant reader.
J. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON reading a paper in your number for May, 1808, on the state of the silk manufacture in this kingdom, I could not but feel a regret that an object promising such national utility, should be so much neglected by us. And it appears deserving of particular attention at this time, when some of our principal manufactures are on the decline, and numerous hands out of employment; and when our supply from the continent is uncertain, and the article increasing in demand.

I cannot but think that were premiums offered, and due encouragement given to the growth of the mulberry, and the culture of the worm, it would produce a spirit of exertion, which can alone ensure, and which seldom fails of ensuring, success.

That no local impediment arises, is evident, from the success which has attended past exertions, when aided by a spirited government, and that still attends the experiments of individuals on a smaller scale.

Could any of your correspondents communicate information on the most successful method of rearing the worm, winding the silk, &c. with the profit attached to it, and recommendations on the subject either to persons or books, it would be esteemed a favour, by an obliged enquirer.
S.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS of the LIFE and WRITINGS of
M. BROUSSONNET.

PETER Marie Augustus Broussonnet, professor of botany at the Medical School of Montpellier, member of the French Institute, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and formerly associate-anatomist of the Academy of Sciences, was born on the 28th of February 1761, at Montpellier, where his father, Francis Broussonnet, was professor of medicine. The life of Broussonnet displays a striking series of proofs of the high opinion with which he had inspired the different societies to which he belonged: for at the age of eighteen he was selected by the university of Montpellier as one of its professors; at twenty-four he was *unanimously* chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences, a circumstance unprecedented in the whole period (120 years) that had elapsed since

the first establishment of that academy; and he was elected a member of the Institute in his absence; and was continued in that character though the duties of his post at Montpellier rendered this absence perpetual. From these considerations it is evident that he must have possessed two classes of qualities which are not always united; those calculated to command respect, and to attract esteem.

Being born in the bosom of a celebrated school, and the son of a man who discharged with honour the duties of instruction, it may be said that the Sciences surrounded his cradle, and theirs was the language of his lisping. From his tenderest years he was animated by an insatiable curiosity after the productions of nature, in which the fine climate of his nativity is so rich; and his father, fearing that such a variety of attractive objects might divert him from those long preliminary

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nary studies without which there is no true science, thought it necessary to have him removed from home, and accordingly placed him in succession at different colleges appropriated to the *belles lettres*. But young Broussonnet, at the same time that he distinguished himself among his companions in the common objects of their studies, found opportunities also for pursuing his own particular inclination. He was able to indulge himself much more in this respect, on his return to Montpellier for the purpose of studying medicine; where, by gathering herbs in the day-time, and dissecting in the night, he crowded the apartments of his father with his botanical collections and his anatomical préparations. Yet notwithstanding these accessory labours, he made such a rapid progress in the regular course of medical study, that at the age of eighteen he received the degree of doctor, and the university of Montpellier solicited the chancellor of France for his succession to the professorial chair of his father on its future vacancy.

His Thesis on Respiration,* which he had maintained some months before, in reality justified this proceeding, which otherwise bore the appearance of being premature. It is an excellent piece of comparative anatomy and physiology, exhibiting such facts as were then known with equal genius and learning, and anticipating the rudiments of several of the discoveries which have been recently made on this important subject.

He visited Paris for the first time, for the purpose of procuring the confirmation of his appointment as eventual successor to his father's chair: but the minister, perhaps forming an opinion of him from his youth, or influenced by some irrelevant suggestions, was not forward in dispatching this business; and Broussonnet, conceiving new ideas in the metropolis, and feeling that he could there open for himself a different prospect from that which he had contemplated at Montpellier, desired his father not to urge it.

His characteristic sagacity enabled him at once to perceive, from the manner in which natural history was then studied at Paris, that he might easily and quickly attract notice by the new and brilliant turn which it was in his power to give to that science. Indeed, though the eloquence of Buffon had inspired a general taste for the study of nature, it

had at the same time directed most of those who engaged in that pursuit into a wrong path; and the zoologists and mineralogists were not yet familiar with the commodious nomenclature and the rigorous synonymy of Linneus. It appeared as if that great man had written only for botanists; and as these had all become his disciples, they seemed to form a separate class, whose example had yet but little influence on the investigators of the other two branches of natural history. Broussonnet had himself imbibed the Linnean doctrine in all its purity; and he now resolved to establish it in France, and to attach his reputation to the success of this undertaking.

As it is in the distinction of the *species* that the advantage of Linneus's method is particularly conspicuous, and the cabinets of Paris did not then present a sufficient number of new ones to serve as materials for labours of any importance, he determined to visit the most valuable of the foreign collections: and he directed his first steps to England; as its universal commerce, its immense colonial possessions, its extensive maritime expeditions, and the taste which many of its most eminent personages entertained for natural history, had rendered that country the richest emporium of the productions of the two worlds. The house of sir Joseph Banks was at that time a resort of the most illustrious characters of Europe, and an open school for such young persons as were incited to emulation by these distinguished examples. According to his usual practice, he made M. Broussonnet undergo a sort of noviciate for a year; and when he felt assured that his visitor was worthy of his esteem, he bestowed it on him unreservedly, and continued to give him proofs of it throughout the rest of his life.

Under the roof of sir Joseph Banks, Broussonnet began his labours on the subject of Fishes; and the presents which he received from that generous friend of the sciences, consisting of a multitude of objects collected by sir Joseph in captain Cook's first voyage, would have supplied the materials of continuing those labours, if it had not been for the different events which prevented the author from the further prosecution of his design. The first Part of this work was published at London in 1782, under the title of "*Ichthyologia Decas I.*:" it contains the Latin descriptions, in the Linnean style, and perhaps with too much minuteness of detail, of ten rare fishes (of which number half

* Printed at Montpellier in 1778, under the title: *Varie Positiones circa Respirationem*.

were before unknown), accompanied by as many plates. This was a fine specimen of an important work; and it will always be regretted, that notwithstanding the preparations which had been made for the engravings, the author did not carry it forward.

Broussonnet returned from London, preceded by the reputation of his book, decorated with the title of Fellow of the Royal Society, and counting among his friends the younger Linneus, Dr. Solander, Sparman, Sibthorp, Scarpa, and several other naturalists of distinction.

An unreserved conformity to the plan and systems of Linneus, would have been of itself no recommendation in the eyes of those who then possessed the most influence in France; and particularly of the respectable Daubenton, who enjoyed much credit both with the academy and the minister: but the amiable character, the mild and engaging manners, and the modest and diffident tone, of Broussonnet, atoned for his scientific creed; and his most zealous protector, was the man whose ideas on that subject were in the greatest opposition to his own. Thus Daubenton appointed him his substitute in the college of France, and his associate at the veterinary school; and was the principal means of procuring his reception at so early an age into the academy: a conduct which was equally honourable to both. He was not elected academician however without a competition which continued for six months; and during that period he presented a series of memoirs, of such merit as could not have failed of ensuring his success, even if he had not been assisted by any patronage.

Among these was the plan of his intended great work on ichthyology. His arrangement was nearly the same as that of Linneus; but he enumerated 1200 species, though Linneus had then only 460. As specimens of his manner of description, he gave a memoir on the sea-wolf (*anarrhichas lupus*), and another on the scomber *gladius*. He wrote afterward on the spermatic vessels of fishes; and shewed that scales are possessed by several animals of this class, which are commonly thought to be destitute of them. But the article most likely to strike such men of learning as were not professed naturalists, was his Comparison of the Motions of Plants with those of Animals. In this he gave the first complete description of the vegetable which approaches nearest to the appearance of having something voluntary in its oscil-

lations, the *hedysarum gyrans*, a species of sainfoin, of Bengal, that raises and depresses its lateral folioles, day and night, without any external incitement. He gave an interesting account of the determinate directions taken by different parts of plants in spite of obstacles; of the progress of the roots to seek for moisture, and the inflections of the leaves in pursuit of light.

Such subjects were far superior to those of his first writings, which were mere descriptions of species; but he soon rose to still higher; and his Memoir on the Respiration of Fishes belongs entirely to the philosophy of natural history. He here shews the diminution in the intensity of respiration, and in the heat of the blood, progressively from birds to quadrupeds, and from quadrupeds to reptiles; he compares the size of the heart, and the quantity of blood, in different fishes; explains how it is that those which have small bronchial apertures can live out of the water longer than others; and relates some experiments on the different degrees of heat which fishes can support, and on substances that prove fatal to them when mixed with the water in which they swim. The greater part of these ideas and facts had before been contained in his doctoral thesis.

His Memoir on the Teeth of Animals is of the same class. The differences between those of carnivorous and of herbivorous animals; the laminæ of enamel which penetrate the substance of the latter, and give to their crown the inequality necessary for the purposes of trituration; the infinite variety in the number, figure, and position, of the teeth of quadrupeds; and the inference, that from the structure of the human teeth, man is naturally both a frugiferous and carnivorous animal, in the proportion of 3 to 2—these facts, though now familiar, were then neither void of novelty nor of interest.

The experiments of Spallanzani and Bonnet on the reproductive power of aquatic salamanders, at this time excited a lively attention among natural philosophers. Broussonnet repeated them on fishes; and found that these also reproduce every part of their fins, if the small bones are not actually torn out by the root.

The whole of the above-mentioned labours were previous to his becoming a member of the academy, and they are nearly all that he published on natural history. It will doubtless appear surprising

prising that he quitted a career which he had entered upon with so much distinction, and in which there was reason to expect such happy results from his genius and activity. The occasion of this was, that in the same year in which he was admitted into the academy, he was also appointed secretary to the Agricultural Society; and this was followed by many other causes of turning his attention into a different channel.

Agricultural societies had been established in the several districts of France in 1761: but as they were mostly composed of the great proprietors of land, or of mere farmers, they had evinced little activity in their proceedings; and that of the metropolis had done no more in a period of four-and-twenty years, than publish some instructions. Berthier de Sauvigny, however, who was *intendant* of Paris at this time, made it a kind of point of honour to raise this society to notice; and thought the execution of such a design could not be entrusted to any person more capable than M. Broussonnet, with whom he had had occasion to form a connection in England. The latter accordingly lost no time in applying all his exertions to this purpose; and succeeded in giving, in some measure, a new character to the association. Useful memoirs were published every quarter of a year; numerous instructions were circulated in the country-places; meetings of farmers were established in every canton, for their more effectual information in advantageous methods and processes; and prizes were solemnly distributed to such of them as had most successfully applied those processes in practice. These steps quickly brought the society into general respect; and induced the government to form it into a central corporation, with a cognizance extending over the whole kingdom, for the purpose of collecting and communicating intelligence of discoveries and inventions in agriculture. Persons of the first distinction did not disdain to enrol themselves as its members; the society held public sittings; and in short, it assumed a rank among the great learned associations of the capital.

It cannot be denied that, in his new office, Broussonnet shewed a great flexibility of talent. He gradually abandoned the dryness which forms a characteristic of the school that he had followed in natural history; and soon attained an elegant and well-supported style, rising sometimes to all the warmth

of eloquence. The first of his *éloges*, that of Buffon, is perhaps rather feeble for so great a name; but in two which followed it, at one time he charms us with the peaceful virtues of Blaveau, and at another excites our admiration of the self-devotion to the public good, and of the probity and frankness, which marked the conduct of Turgot. At the period when every wish seemed directed to a popular revolution, he frequently obtained applause by recalling the public attention to agricultural subjects.

It is well known what influence the activity of an individual can exert on that of a whole body of men; and how powerfully a young man of an ardent character, as Broussonnet then was, may be tempted by such occasions of exercising a brilliant genius, and of acquiring the public favour: but perhaps it is less understood, in what degree that perpetual self-devotion to the glory of others, which constitutes the first duty of those who are the organs of a learned society, may prove detrimental to the success and display of their personal labours. Broussonnet must have experienced this more than any body else, in a department that is doubtless of the greatest immediate utility; but which, being confined by its very nature to noticing direct applications, had also, in an equal proportion, the effect of keeping him from access to those general truths which are the only possible objects of really scientific labours; and of making his situation rather an intermediate office between the provinces and the government, than a centre of the correspondence of learned men. He thus entered insensibly on a new career, from the time of his being appointed to this post; and in that career he became continually more and more engaged, particularly when the revolution seemed to have called every one to the management of public affairs.

A man who is capable of exercising a personal and independant influence on the welfare of his countrymen by the peaceful investigation of truth, will find it very hazardous, without previously ascertaining his own strength, to agree to become one of the inferior springs of the complicated machine of government; a machine in which the irresistible and simultaneous action of so many wheels, leaves to no individual an uncontrolled motion or will. How much more dangerous must this determination be, at a time when the whole state, delivered up to the passions and caprices of the multitude,

itude, was borne along by an impetuous torrent, and when every successive instant might expose the magistrates to the alternative of crime or death!

Broussonnet, whose public discourses had gained him popularity, could scarcely fail of being called to some political trust in those early moments when the popular opinion guided each choice; but the first situations that he filled of this kind, must soon have made him look back with regret to the pursuit of the sciences, and the tranquil occupations of the closet. Being appointed in 1789 to the electoral body of Paris, he was required, with the other electors, to assume that species of intermediate magistracy which for an instant supplied the place of the suspended authorities; and on the very day of his coming to the town-hall, he beheld his friend and patron the *intendant* of Paris murdered before his face. He was afterwards, together with Vauvilliers, charged with the task of procuring a supply of provisions for the metropolis; and saw himself twenty times threatened with destruction by those who were themselves preserved by the results of his solicitude, and who submitted only to the guidance of such as were interested in bringing upon them the miseries of famine.

Discouraged by the view of so much folly and ingratitude, the affliction which had now taken possession of his spirits, was vented in his last discourses before the Agricultural Society; and from that time it might have been apprehended that he would never again be tempted to exert his knowledge and zeal for the public welfare. He had a seat however in that celebrated assembly (the Second), which, though it existed only for a few months, will leave such deep traces in the annals of France; which, at the first moment of its meeting, received almost on its knees the same constitution from which afterward it daily tore some one of the pages; which shrunk under the fall of a throne that it had sworn to support; and, in quitting the scene, appeared wantonly to multiply the chances of anarchy, to the nation for which it had undertaken to hold the reins of government. In this situation he might perceive the wide difference between the calm reasonings which are adapted for the persuasion of the solitary philosopher, and the violent arguments which alone are capable of producing effect upon a numerous body of men. In such meet-

ings, character can accomplish every thing, and knowledge almost nothing; decisions are enthusiastically made in the aggregate, which afterward each individual privately condemns in the moments of reflection; and when a deliberation is opened, no one can foresee to what issue it may be brought by the accumulated sophisms, and the propitious or wayward warmth, of successive speakers, and by the tumultuous agitations of party-spirit. M. Broussonnet attempted in vain to reclaim the contending factions by proposing conciliatory views; but his mild and insinuating manners were weapons too weak to oppose the universal frenzy.

After the events which put an end to the Legislative assembly, he retired to his country-seat near Montpellier; where he hoped at length to enjoy, in the cultivation of his lands, that repose to which he had been a stranger from the time of his yielding to the allurements of ambition. But the moment had arrived when there was no longer any repose to be expected by whoever had been concerned in public affairs, or had attained to any degree of distinction. In consequence of the revolution of the 31st of May, which gave the preponderance to the most violent of the factions that struggled for power, a great number of the departments revolted: their plans however were badly concerted, and by their failure completed the triumph of the oppressors. Commissioners were now sent into every part of the country, to proceed with rigour against such as had taken an energetic part in those measures: and as Broussonnet had been deputed by his fellow-countrymen (though against his will) to the committee of insurrection at Bourdeaux, and appointed member of a convention which the insurgent departments projected to assemble, he was imprisoned in the citadel of Montpellier; and would soon have had to undergo the same fate as so many other illustrious scholars and virtuous magistrates, if he had not effected his escape in an almost miraculous manner.

On this occasion he took refuge with his brother, who acted as a physician in the army of the Pyrenees; and here he for a short time concealed himself, under the appearance of an inferior physician: but as he knew too well that this expedient could not give him permanent security, he eagerly sought a favourable opportunity of passing the frontiers.

One day, on pretence of gathering herbs for the military hospital, he ascended the mountain in a slight dress to avoid suspicion, and accompanied only by some young physicians belonging to the army: he found means to escape from their sight at the turning of a valley; and after climbing the ruggedest paths, which exposed him least to the risk of being seen, as expeditiously as his strength permitted, he darted forward through one of the outlets. But fresh dangers now awaited him. Even the arrival of night did not allow him to rest, for the appearance of a French patrol would have been certain death to him; and thus he wandered among the rocks, in a freezing cold, scantily clothed, and without food, having only a little snow to quench his thirst, starting at the smallest noise, and fearing above all that some of the winding paths might lead him back toward the fatal territory which he had just left. At day-break his foot struck against some object, which proved to be a corpse; perhaps that of a wretched exile, like himself, whom dread of the executioner hurried from his native country. A second night, more terrible than the first, closed in upon him before he had discovered any inhabited place; and it was not till after eight-and-forty hours spent in this manner, and when he was quite overcome with fatigue and want, that he met a poor man who directed and supported him to the nearest Spanish cottage. His sufferings were hardly inferior, in pursuing his journey to Madrid: on foot, without money, and almost without clothes, he offered himself as an assistant to several village-barbers, for no other reward than his victuals, but was refused.

Fortunately, in the bosom of political associations there exists an association of a different nature, which aims at rendering service to them all, without taking part in their continual dissensions. The true friends of the sciences, at the same time that they yield to no class of men in feelings of patriotism, are also united among themselves by the same general ties that attach them to the great cause of humanity. The mere mention of M. Broussonnet's name, and a knowledge of his situation, were sufficient to procure him a kind reception, protection, and assistance of every sort, from all votaries of science, without distinction of country, religion, or political engagements. Messieurs Cavanilles and Ortega, in par-

ticular, received him with open arms at Madrid; but no one displayed more eagerness and delicacy in serving him than sir Joseph Banks. As soon as he learnt the flight of his old friend, he immediately took every active and precautionary measure for securing to him not only a refuge but an honourable subsistence; in case of his being still further pursued by dangers, as the turn of affairs about this time rendered possible. This kindness proved of more early utility to the subject of it, than M. Broussonnet himself could have anticipated; nor did the persecutions which the latter had still to undergo, proceed from the quarter that he dreaded.

Spain was already the resort of numerous French emigrants who had left their country at a previous stage of the revolution, and the political principles of these made them averse to associate with one who had borne an active part in the innovations which they had themselves opposed. They determined therefore to get rid of him; and in consequence of their suggestions he was first banished to Xeres, and afterward embarked at Cadiz in an English vessel; which being met by two French frigates that were cruising off St. Vincent, he was compelled to take refuge at Lisbon. But even here he did not venture to land openly, lest he should incur new persecution. M. Correa de Serra, a celebrated botanist, obtained from the duke de la Foens (a prince of the blood), president of the Academy of Sciences of this city, permission to conceal him in the house of that society; and though this was still a sort of prison to him, how much he must have preferred it to that of Montpellier! He slept in the library of the academy; and there he passed his time in learning the Portuguese language, and in making valuable extracts from ancient manuscripts containing the narratives of the earliest voyages performed by that once enterprising people.

The emigrants at the court of Portugal however, by means of communications from those of Madrid, discovered him in this concealment. He was now subjected to the interference of the inquisition, on pretence of having been a freemason; the prince who protected him was publicly accused of jacobinism in a pamphlet; and matters proceeded so far, that Broussonnet was glad to assume the character of physician in the train of the ambassador-extraordinary from

from the United States to the emperor of Morocco. What severe reflections on human nature, and on the springs which actuate the machinery of nations, must have arisen in the mind of the man who thus found himself reduced to the necessity of seeking some degree of *personal safety* in Morocco, for the crime of having thought that one of the most refined communities in Europe was competent to bestow on itself a rational constitution! Yet it was here that he again found happiness, in finding repose, and resuming his original studies;—and here he received intelligence of the change that took place in the political sentiments of his countrymen, and of their exertions to re-establish a regular system of government.

But the excesses which he had personally witnessed among them, had made too terrible an impression on his imagination, to allow him to confide in these first appearances of tranquillity; and accordingly, after obtaining of the directory the erasure of his name from the list of emigrants, he employed all the influence of his friends to procure his return to Morocco in the character of consul. Being subsequently driven from this post by the plague, he was appointed consul at the Canary islands; and, as if he thought he could never be far enough from his country, he finally solicited the consulship at the Cape of Good Hope. A minister who was one of his relations, and who has always felt a tender interest in the concerns of the school in which they both were pupils, was obliged to use a sort of violence, for the purpose of determining him to accept a situation in that establishment.

It must be acknowledged that botany, which had again become the favourite pursuit of Broussonnet, had a considerable share in his motives for desiring to live abroad. During the whole period of his residence at Salee, Mogadore, Morocco, and Teneriff, he employed his leisure moments in studying the plants of those places; and the interesting observations which he frequently sent home, were well adapted to atone for his absence. But whatever importance might characterize his researches, they were still of too particular a nature. The proper post for such a man as Broussonnet, was a professor's chair; from which his genius and activity might extend the general domain of science, as much as his eloquence would diffuse a taste for it; and

natural history itself, as well as merely the school of Montpellier, was indebted to the hand that brought him back wholly to their service.

During the short period that he was professor at Montpellier, he succeeded, by the assistance of M. Chaptal's protection, in rendering the public garden of the school there an object of admiration to botanists, by the order which he introduced into it, and the number of plants that he collected. His lessons attracted a great concourse of students; he had resumed his original labours on the animal kingdom; and he hoped to retrieve the loss of those fifteen years which a single error in his conduct had nearly rendered useless to science and to his fame, when his career in both was cut short in the prime of life.

His last illness was one of those which always surprise us, however common they may be: it was perhaps brought on by grief for the loss of his wife, and the sufferings of his daughter (whom he tenderly loved) in childbed; and a fall which he had received in the Pyrénées, doubtless contributed to its production. He one night sustained a slight stroke of apoplexy: but under the care of his brother, and M. Dumas his colleague, he soon recovered the use of his limbs and his senses; and even his memory, which had formerly been so prodigious. A single point of the latter failed him: he was never afterward able to pronounce or write correctly substantives and proper names, either in French or Latin; though he retained a perfect command over the rest of both these languages. Epithets and adjectives presented themselves to his mind in abundance; and he contrived to multiply them in his discourse, in such a striking manner as to make himself understood. If, for instance, he wished to speak of any particular person, he described his appearance, his qualities, and his occupation; or if of a plant, he described its form and its colours. He recognised the name when pointed out to him in a book, but it never occurred to him spontaneously. His case suggests a curious question concerning the nature of memory: Whether this incomprehensible faculty is divided into different and independent departments, in which ideas are distributed according to grammatical classes, instead of being connected by the sensations from which the ideas themselves flow?

His health continued to amend daily,

till the 21st of July 1807; when a *coup de soleil** reduced him to an incurable state, and ultimately put an end to his life after six days passed in the agitations of

* An affection not uncommon in warmer climates, proceeding from exposing the head to the too powerful heat of the sun.

a convulsive lethargy. On opening his head, it was found that there had been a large ulcer on the surface of the left side of the brain, but which had healed to the extent of two-thirds: this probably was the cause of his first attack, and would have healed entirely if a fresh accident had not occurred to prevent it.

SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of Scarce and Curious Books.

“*The Hierarchie of the blessed Angels; their Names, Orders, and Offices; the Fall of Lucifer with his Angels: written by Thomas Heywood.*” London, 1635.

THIS is a poem in nine books, to which are attached profuse notes; so that one is at a loss to guess whether the verse was made in order to usher in the prose, or the prose to usher in the verse. The author is a sincere friend to piety and superstition: he is willing to worship the Trinity and all the nine orders of angels; and to believe in devils, imps, alastors, and every other class of cacodemons. His poetic and his religious love of the marvellous are so mingled, that it may be doubted whether he abhors atheism more as the foe of imagination, or as the foe of credulity.

The first book is entitled Uriel, or the Seraphim; and descants on the being of a God. Instances are given of heaven's revenge against impiety. This is one:

The atheist Lucian held God's son in scorn;
And, walking late, by dogs was piecemeal torn:

Yet for the love I to his learning owe,
This funeral farewell I on him bestow.

Unhappy Lucian, what sad passionate verse

Shall I depose upon the marble stone
That covers thee? How shall I deck thy herse

With bays or cypress? I do not bemoan
Thy death, but thus thy dying. Had thy creed

As firm been as thy wit fluent and high,
All that have read thy works would have agreed

To have transferr'd thy soul above the sky,
And sainted thee.

The second book, or tractate, is called Jophiel, or the Cherubim; and treats of the unity of the Godhead, in opposition to

the polytheists: the author's orthodoxy is exemplary:

The monady, or number one, we see
In this great godhood doth arise to three;
And then this mystical trine, sacred alone,
Retires itself into the number one.

Three persons in this trias we do name;
But yet the godhood still one and the same:
Each of the three by right a God we call;
Yet is there but one God among them all.

The third book is called Zaphkiel, or the Thrones; and describes the structure of the universe.

The fourth book is Zadchiel, or the Dominations. According to the author's own argument, or summary, it examines

What ternions and classes be
In the celestial hierarchie;
With what degrees they are instated;
How 'mong themselves concatenated:
Angels and demons made apparent,
By ethnic and by scripture warrant.

In a note to this book the following amusing relation occurs:

“I have read of a noble centurion in the lower part of Germany, of great opinion and estimation with the people, for his approved goodness and known honesty, who reported this discourse following:—That walking one evening through a thicket or grove, not far distant from the place in which he lived, with only one man and a boy to attend him, he saw approaching toward him a fair and goodly company of knights and gentlemen, all seeming persons of great eminence, for they were mounted on tall and brave horses, and well accommodated at all points; all which, without any salutation, in great silence past by him. In the lag of the troop, he fixed his eye with some astonishment on one, who, to his present

present imagination, had served him, and been his cook, who was dead and buried some days before this apparition. This fellow was as well mounted as the rest, and led an empty or spare horse by the bridle.

"The centurion, being a man of undaunted spirit, went up close to him, and demanded what he was; and whether he were the same cook who had lately served him, and whom he had seen confined, and laid in the earth? Who answered him again, that, without any doubt or scruple, he was the self-same man. His master then asked him, what gentlemen, or rather noblemen, as appeared by their habit, were those that rid before; and to what purpose he led that empty horse in his hand? To all which he replied in order: that those horsemen were men of note and quality, naming to him divers whom he knew were deceased; and that they were now upon a voyage to the Holy Land, whither he himself was likewise bound; and that the spare horse was provided on purpose to do him service, if it so pleased him, and that he had any desire to see Jerusalem. The centurion made answer, that with great willingness he should find in his heart to see that city, and visit the holy sepulchre, whither, if means and leisure had favoured his purpose, he long since intended a pilgrimage. The other told him, now was the time, his horse ready, no necessities wanting, and he could not go in better company.

"At these words the bold centurion leapt into the empty saddle, and was presently hurried away from the sight of his servants in the twinkling of an eye.

"The next evening, at the same hour and in the same place, he was found by his servants and friends, who were there assembled, seeking and enquiring after him. To them he related his journey, and all he had seen in the holy city, describing punctually every monument and place of remark; which agreed with the relations of such travellers and pilgrims as had been there, and had brought certificate and assured testimony from thence. He showed unto them likewise a kerchief, which that cook his servant, or rather devil in his likeness, had given him, stained with blood; but told him, if at any time it were foul or dirty he should cast it into the fire, for that was the only way to make it clean."

The fifth book, entitled Haniel, or the Vertues; treats of the consonance, or

sympathy, between the angelic hierarchy and the planetary system.

The sixth book is named Raphael, or the Powers; and describes the fall of Lucifer. The war of these angels differs from that of Milton's. Our poet says:

Shall I now tell

The weapons, engines, and artillery,
Used in this great angelomachy?

No lances, swords, nor bombards, had they then,
Or other weapons now in use with men;
None of the least material substance made:
Spirits by such give no offense or aid.

Only spiritual arms to them were lent,
And these were called affection and consent,
Therefore this dreadful battle fought we find,

By the two motions of the will and mind:
Now both of these in Lucifer the devil,
And his complies, immoderate were, and evil.

These that in Michael the arch-angel reign'd,

And his good spirits, meekly were maintain'd.

The description of hell is quite as unlike that in the *Paradise Lost*:

In hell is grief, pain, anguish, and annoy,
All-threatening death, yet nothing can destroy.

There's ejulation; clamor, weeping, wailing,
Cries, yells, howls, gnashes, curses never-failing;

Sighs and suspires, woe and unpitied moans,
Thirst, hunger, want, with lacerating groans:

Of fire or light no comfortable beams,
Heat not to be endur'd, cold in extremities:
Torments in every artery, nerve, and vein,
In every joint insufferable pain:

In head, breast, stomach, and in all the senses,

Each torture suiting to the foul offenses,
But with more terror than the heart can think,

The sight with darkness, and the smell with stink;

The taste with gall in bitterness extreme,
The hearing with their curses that blaspheme;

The touch with snakes and toads crawling about them,

Afflicted both within them and without them.

The seventh book, called Kamael, or the Principates; imitates some passages of Dante about the rebel angels.

The eighth book, Michael; treats of succubæ, incubi, alastors, and in general of "Satan's wiles and feats prestigious."

Now of those spirits whom Succubæ we call,
I read what in Sicilia did befall.

Rogero reigning there, a young man much Practis'd in swimming, for his skill was such

That

That few could equal him, one night being
late
Sporting i' th' sea, and thinking then his
mate
Had been before him, caught him by the
hair
Tô drag him to the shore, when one most
fair
Appeard to him, and softly gaz'd at him : her
head
Seem'd as in golden wires apparelled ;
And lo quite naked she's before him found,
Save that her modest hair doth clothe her
round.
Astonish'd much to see so rare a creature,
Richly accomplish'd both in face and
feature,
He views her still, and is surpriz'd at last,
And over her his upper garment cast,
So closely brought her home, and then
convey'd
Her to a private chamber, where she stay'd
So long with him, that he with her had
won
Such grace, she was deliver'd of a son
Within some forty weeks. But all this
while,
Though she had lent him many a pleasant
smile,
She never spake, nor one word could he
hear
Proceed from her, which did to him appear
Something prodigious ; and it being known
How this fair sea-born Venus first was
shown,
A friend of his said, he was much misled
To entertain a spectre in his bed.
At which words, both affrighted and inrag'd
To think how desperately he had inrag'd
Both soul and body, at the nymph he breaks
Into loud terms, yet still she nothing speaks.
At this, more angry to have no reply,
He takes his sword, and son, then standing
by,
And vows, unless she tell him whence she
came,
To sacrifice the infant's tender frame.
After some pause, the Succubus replied :
" Thou only seek'st to know what I would
hide.
Never did husband to himself more wrong,
Than thou in this, to make me use my
tongue."
After which words she vanish'd, and no
more
Was thenceforth seen. The child, threaten'd
before,
Some few years after, swimming in the
place
Where first the father saw the mother's
face,

Was from his fellows snatch'd away, and
drown'd

By the same spirit, his body nò where found.

The ninth book is entitled Gabriel,
or the Angel ; and professes to tell

Of Robin Goodfellow, and of fairies,
With many other strange vagaries
Done by hobgoblins.

It will be perceived from the foregoing
specimens, that the pauses are, as in
blank verse, studiously remote from the
end of the line ; that the versification
is natural but vulgar, easy but insipid,
fluent but diffuse ; and that it is not
as a mine of diction, but only of fable,
that this poem can be consulted with
advantage by future writers. The notes,
on the contrary, contain much curious
information, marvellous anecdotes from
forgotten writers, and moral common-
places robed in that solemn antique
garb which secures to usual truths a
more than usual attention. The firmness
of the author's faith, will, in these days
of scepticism, hardly be imagined with-
out quoting his own words : book iv.
p. 219.

" I began the former tractate with the
hierarchy of angels, their three classes,
or ternions, their order and concatena-
tion, in which I have proceeded with that
plainness, that I hope they need no fur-
ther demonstration. As also of the opi-
nion of the Sadducees and others, who
will allow no spirits or angels at all,
their weak and unmomentary tenets
being with much facility removed.
Angels were the first creatures God
made, created pure as the light, ordained
with the light to serve God, who is the
lord of light. They have charge to con-
duct us, wisdom to instruct us, and grace
to preserve us. They are the saints'
tutors, heaven's heralds, and the body's
and soul's guardians. Furthermore, as
Origen saith, every one's angel that hath
guided him in this life, shall at the last
day produce and bring his charge forth,
whom he hath governed. They, at all
times, and in all places, behold the ma-
jesty of the heavenly Father. And,
according to saint Augustin, they were
created immortal, beautiful, innocent,
good, free, and subtile, thus resembling
afar off the essence of God himself."

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

FIGS.

FIGS have, from the earliest times, been reckoned among the delights of the palate. Shaphan, the scribe, who made, for the use of the young king Josiah, that compendium of the law of Moses, which is called Deuteronomy, enumerates among the praises of his country, (Deuteronomy viii. 8,) that it was a land of figs. And the poetic spirit of the prophet Amos was formed (Amos vii. 14,) under the shade of fig-trees, whose fruit it was his profession to gather.

The Athenians valued figs at least as highly as the Jews. Alexis, (in the *Deipnosophists*) calls figs "a food for the gods." Pausanias says, that the Athenian Phytalus was rewarded by Ceres for his hospitality with the gift of the first fig-tree. Some foreign guest, no doubt, transmitted to him the plant, which he introduced in Attica. It succeeded so well there, that Athenæus brings forward Lynceus and Antiphanes, (liv. xiv. p. 485,) vaunting the figs of Attica as the best on earth. Horapollon, or rather his commentator Bolzani, says, that when the master of a house is going a journey, he hangs out a broom of fig-boughs for good luck. Our forefathers preferred a broom of birch; as if, in the master's absence, it was well to remember the rod.

A taste for figs marked the progress of refinement in the Roman empire. In Cato's time, but six sorts of figs were known; in Pliny's, twenty-nine. (liv. xiii. c. 7.) The sexual system of plants seems first to have been observed in the fig-tree; whose artificial impregnation is taught by Pliny, under the name *caprification*.

In modern times, the esteem for figs has been still more widely diffused. When Charles V. visited Holland in 1540, a Dutch merchant sent him, as the greatest delicacy which Ziriksee could offer, a plate of figs. The gracious emperor dispelled for a moment the fogs of the climate, by declaring that he had never eaten figs in Spain with superior pleasure. Carter, (p. 367) praises the figs of Malaga; Tournefort, (vol. i. p. 19) those of Marseilles; Ray, (p. 436) those of Italy; Brydone, (p. 127) those of Sicily; Dumont, (p. 150) those of Malta; Browne, (p. 144) those of Thesaly; Pococke, (vol. vi. p. 276) those of

Mycone; De la Mottraye, (vol. i. p. 431) those of Tenedos and Mitylene; Chandler, (p. 188) those of Smyrna; Maillet, (p. 107) those of Cairo; and lady Wortley Montagu, (vol. ii. p. 163) those of Tunis. What less can be inferred from the conspiring testimony of the most learned of the travelled, and of the most travelled of the learned, than that wherever there is a fig there is a feast?

It remains for Jamaica, and the contiguous islands, to acquire that celebrity for the growth of figs, which yet attaches to the eastern archipelago; to learn to dry them as in the Levant; and to supply the desserts of the food-fanciers of London.

CURIOUS TRADITION.

Previously to the dissolution of monasteries in England by king Henry VIII., there was at Cardigan an image of the Virgin, which was much resorted to by pilgrims, even from distant parts, and produced very considerable revenues to the church. Tradition asserted, that it had been originally discovered swimming in the river Teivi, with a lighted wax taper in its hand; that after its removal, this taper burnt for several years without any diminution of its substance; but that on some persons committing perjury, in swearing upon it, it was suddenly extinguished, and never burned afterwards. Hence it became esteemed an invaluable relic; and, as such, was declared by the monks entitled to receive adoration. The dissolution of monasteries, of course, put an end to its influence; and the first information was laid against it by Dr. William Barlow, bishop of St. Davids, who at that time professed the principles of protestantism, but who, a few years afterward, recanted, and again became a catholic.

The following is a copy of his curious letter, and of the consequent examinations respecting the taper, of the prior, and the vicar. In Barlow's letter, he earnestly requests to have the see of his bishopric removed to Caermarthen. The year in which the letter was written is not inserted, but there is reason to suppose it was 1537.

"After my right humble commendations, the benevolent goodness of your lordship toward me appeareth both by your lordship's lettres, and by relacion of M. Doct. Barnes concernynge soch
somes

somes of moneye as I am yndeblited to the kyngs highnes favorably to be respited, though I canot in this, nor in other your manyfold benefits, condignly make recompensation, yet the little that I maye to the utimost of my pore possibilitie my unfayned endeavor shal not fayle faythefully to pfine. Concernynge your lordships letres, addressed for the taper of Haverforde West, ere the receyte of them I had done reformacon, and openly detected the abuse therof; all pties which before tyme repugned penitently reconcyled.

"But sythen I chaunced upon another taper of most great credyte and of more shameful detestacon, called our ladyes taper of Cardigan, which I haue sente here to your lordship with convenyent instructyons of that develish delusyon. For where I admonished the canons of Sainte Davyds, accordinge to the kyngs instructions in no wyse to set forth fayned reliques for to allure people to supersticion, neither to advance the wayne observacons of unnecessary holy dayes, abrogated by the kings supreme authoritie, at Sainte Davids daye the people wilfully solemnized the feast; then reliques were set forth, which I caused to be sequestered and taken away, detayning them in my custody untill I may be advertised of your lordship's pleasure. The parcels of the reliques are these: two heedes of syluer plate, enclosing two rotten skulles stuffed with putrifid clowtes. Item: two arme bones, and a worm eaten booke couered with syluer plate. Of the canons showinge negligence towarde the prefermente of Gods word, and what ungodly disguised sermone was preached in the cathedrall church in the feest of Innocents last passed, they being present with an auditory of iij or iiij hundred psons, this bearer a mynister of the same church shall forder declare, hauynge pte of the said sermone in wrytinge apparente to be showed. Furthermore, though I myght seme more presumptuous then needeth to moue any sute for the translacion of the see from Sainte Davids to Kermerddyn, yet my good lorde the juste equitye therof and expedyente utilitye enforseth me so to presume, consyderinge that a better deade for the comen wealth and dew reformacon of the whole mysordered dyocesse cannot be purposed as well for the prefermente of Gods word, as for the abolysinge of all antichristian suspicion, and therein

the kyngs supreme maiestie to be amplyfied with the universall comoditie of his graces subjects there reseaute, annoyenge non with discomoditie excepte pchaunce foure or fyve prsons will surmyse their pryvate pleasor to be annoyed in pftyng the comon wealth.

"And the cause ptlye that moueth me thus with intortunitye to be urgente in my sute ys the over sumptuous expences that the canons haue incrysed in reedifyenge the body of theyre cathedrall church, which ere it be fully fyneshed will utterly consume the small residew of the church treasure remayninge in their custody, without any profitable effecte savinge to nourish clatteringe conventycles of barbarous rurall psons: the deformed habitacons of the pore collegians in such beggerly ruyae and so wretchedly decayed that honestye will abhoorre to beholde them, which to remedy, pleaseth the kyngs hyghnes of his gracious bountye to graunt the grey freres place at Kermerddyn, where his moste noble pgenitor and graundefather lyeth honorably entiered, lycensynge the see thyder to be translated, which (his grace pleasor condescendinge) maye be pformed without any chargeable difficultie. And not only the pore collegians, but also the canons residentaryes, myght be there pleasantly enhabited with abundant pvision of all necessarie comoditie, continually hauinge opportune occasion to pfit the kyngs subjects, whereas at St. Davids lurking in a desolate corner, they that be best mynded can do veraye litle good in case they wold, sayynge to themselves. And concernynge the freres, that they nether shuld be agreeved with any piudice, I dowte not but under the kyngs hyghnes favor of soch pferrements as I haue of his grace, sufficiently to pyvde for evry one of them that shal be founde an able mynister of Christes church in competente lernynge and honest conversacon. Moreouer, the sayde towne of Kermerddyn beinge the most frequented place and indifferently situate in the myddle of the dyocesse, I myght thence, (and God willinge so I wolde) settle my contynuall consistory assisted with lerned psons, maynteynge a free gramer scole with a daily lecture of holy scripture, whereby God's honor principally preferred, the Welsh rudenes decreasyng, christian cyvilitye may be introduced, to the famous renowe of the kynges supremacye, whose princely maiestye Al-

mightye Jesu preserue with your good lordship. From Kermerddyn, the last daye of March.

Yor lordships to comand,
W. MENEVEN.

LUDICROUS TIMIDITY.

It is related of Aston, earl of Portland, treasurer to Charles I. that having been much importuned to procure the reversion of an office for the son of sir Julius Cæsar; the friend of the latter, in order to insure his attention to the affair, wrote on a slip of paper, "remember Cæsar." This, on being presented to the treasurer, was casually put into his pocket, and he was too much of a courtier ever to think of the matter again. A short period, however, only elapsed, before accident brought this paper again to view. Not

remembering the circumstance that gave rise to it, he was forcibly struck with the idea of its being an indirect intimation of approaching assassination, and in order to escape Cæsar's fate after due deliberation with his tried and steady friends, he affected indisposition, ordered his gates to be closed, and allowed only the favoured few to be admitted. Guards also were placed about his house, lest a violent assault should be made upon it in the night. This affair was at length made public, and on an explanation taking place between the noble treasurer and the patron of Mr. Cæsar, a general laugh was raised at the ridiculous point of view in which the timid and irresolute conduct of the lord treasurer had placed him.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE DEATH-BELL.

LO! from yon hoary, time-worn fane,
Once more proceeds the last sad strain,
To parted mortals giv'n.

Hail, solemn bell, thy accents drear
Break like soft music on my ear,
And seem to point to heav'n.

Such are the gloomy sounds I love,
As, sunk in silent grief, I rove
Those speaking stones among;
And think, while oft with ling'ring tread
I pace my Laura's peaceful bed,
My knell will soon be rung.

Be still, my soul: ev'n now some breast
May find perhaps a long-wish'd rest,
From torments great as thine.

Thrice happy shade, these tones of woe
Pierce not the tranquil house below:
Oh! would thy doom were mine.

The funeral comes: and see, in state
Moves onward to that friendly gate,
Whose portals ope to all;
While mark, as every passing gale
Bears from the spire the dismal tale,
The gushing anguish fall.

Weep on, ye mourners, wet the bier
With kindly drops, and scatter there
The earliest flow'rs that bloom;
So shall remembrance, when you sleep,
Bathe with soft dews the verdant heap,
And roses deck your tomb.

I cannot weep, for ah! to me
That sober, solemn luxury,
My cruel fate denies:
No more pure sympathy's clear tide
Down these uncrimson'd cheeks shall
glide,

Or glitter in these eyes.

These founts are dry, which us'd to pour
At pity's call the plenteous show'r,
And not one tear supply:

The last on Laura's grave was shed,
And there, ere long, this aching head
In Death's cold lap shall lie.

Dread tyrant! one fell shaft from thee,
For ever fix'd my destiny,
And robb'd my soul of bliss.

My fond, my dove-like maid is gone:
And thou, O parent earth! alone,
Can'st yield this bosom peace.

I mark'd her rose of life grow pale,
And endless slumber's shadowy veil
Her languid orbs o'ercast;
And while in ceaseless, fruitless pray'r,
I wearied heav'n, my saint to spare,
She kiss'd, and breath'd her last.

I caught, as faint it died away,
Her latest sigh, and sought to stay
Her spirit on its flight;
And press'd her chill damp lips to mine;
And frantic curs'd that hand divine
Which clos'd her eyes in night.

I saw her chaste unspotted clay
Enhears'd, and pass in black array,
Slow, on the church-yard road:
And went and heard the burial rite;
And gaz'd, till lost alas! to sight,
She fill'd her dark abode.

Thou too, fate's help-mate, true to trust,
I saw heap high the hallow'd dust,
And raise the narrow mound;
And heard the parting requiem toll'd,
And, deep'ning as its echoes roll'd,
O'er vaulted earth resound.

Oh, oft invoc'd, and envious pow'r,
Yet fond, in fortune's dawning hour,
The ready stroke to give!
Why, on the happy, and the gay,
Dost thou still urge thy fateful sway,
And leav'st the wretch to live?

But cease, my heart, this mournful tone ;
Lo ! from the tomb is comfort shewn,
Ev'n Death is kind at last ;
He comes ; and soon from mis'ry free,
Yon warning knell, unheard by me,
Shall swell the sweeping blast.
As yet, my seraph's grave is new ;
Nor winter's rain, nor summer's dew,
Have cloth'd the sod with green ;
Nor has the snow-drop, flow'r of spring,
Meek Nature's virgin offering,
Been on its surface seen.

Nor yet, at her unconscious head,
The humble monument is laid,
Which bears her sacred name :
It waits till mine, engraven there,
Shall ask for two the generous tear
Which sorrow's victims claim,
Then, while our blended dust decays,
Round the low ridge, with pitying gaze,
The village muse shall stray,
And pluck th' intrusive weeds that grow,
And weeping, as her numbers flow,
A pensive tribute pay.

Of too the stranger, wand'ring by,
O'er the plain stone shall pause and sigh,
And dwell with humid eyes ;
And note the epitaph, and think
How weak life's closest, tend'rest link,
How slender earthly ties.

All this shall fail, and on that stone
Mould'ring with age, with moss o'ergrown,
The long rank grass shall wave ;
Unknown whose reliques rest below,
And scarce a vestige left to show
The place once bloom'd a grave.

I. U.

SONG.

AH ! will those hours again return,
My joy, my bliss to prove ;
Or must this heart for ever mourn
The object of its love ?

Far o'er yon hills, in distant lands,
My thoughts with fondness rove ;
Far o'er those hills I send my sighs,
To one I dearly love.

At evening's close, at parting day,
I watch the sun-beam move,
That seeks the land so far away,
Where dwells my dearest love. W. G.

SIR EGERWENE.

*From the German of C. L. STOLBERG, and in
the Metre of the original Poem.*

INNE the better dayes of yore
Wile twas sinne for men to whore,
And a woman might ne straye
Ene a hair-breadth from the waye
Of yhallowed chastitie,

Rode a knight athwart the more
From Armorique, come to see
Arthur, pride of chivalrie.

Loud the storm and black the night,
And his horse in weary plight ;
He beheld a distant gleam
Thro a castel-windore beam ;
Much the loftie elmies swang
As between their rowes he hight,
Wile the blaste's hollowe twang
Round the rocking towrets sang.

To the cullis-gate he rode—
Knock'd aloud—the wile he stode
Chatterde much his teeth for cold ;
Frost and sleet had bleache the wold :
Trustie knaves anon were seene,
They his palfrey tooke and stowde,
Leeding him by torchie's sheene
To the prow sir Egerwene.

Inne the base-court him dothe meete
The nobile hoste with friendlie greette,
As a heartie Briton wones :
“ Welcome stranger for the nones,
“ Lo, thie bearde doth sheene with ise,
“ And thie hand is numb of sleete,
“ Herde has bene thie wynter-ryse,
“ Foode and rest I shul alyse.”

Then he leades the frozen wight
Where the chemnee brenneth bright,
Down the hall so high and long
His forefathers weapons hong
Yron sarkes in blacke arraye.
There I weene at dead of night
When the roddie gledes decaye
Yerne the owners ghosties straye.

Soone the slughornes calle to mele,
And the knighties tope their fele,
But at ones their glee is farre,
For a dore doth softe unbarre,
And a woman wo-forworne
Whom the blackest wedes concele,
Slowlie steppeth them beforne,
Bare her bowed head and shorne.

She was wan, but fayre to see
As the moone at full may be,
Yet did paleness gryse and glome
Ore the stonied stranger come,
From his hand the bumper fell ;
For he lookte to see her gree
Soone an uglye spryte of hell
Rysing from his dysmal cell.

More and more she draweth nie,
Speaketh not, but sitsomelie
Cometh to their plenteous borde
Whyche doth onelie bredde afforde
For her much-forbidden lip,
To the vassal standing bie
Then she noddess, that he shuld trip
For she needeth drink to sip.

Lo, he seeketh out a skulke,
 Rinsed it and filled it fulle
 Of the water from the spring,
 And with piteous gait did bring.
 Meeklie then her face she lowte;
 Inne her eyne a teare upswulle,
 And she shodderde, stared abowte,
 Drank her draught, and totterd oute.

"I beswear thee, tell me, man,"
 So the stranger-knight began,
 "What this woman's sin hath beene,
 That thou lodest her with teene;
 Of her teares the silent prayre
 Canst thou from this bosom barr?
 She is as an aungel fayre,
 Meeke and milde as children are."
 "Stranger, she is fayre I knowe,
 Ones did I her seeming trowe,
 Hong delighted on her loke,
 Thrillde for pleasaunce when she spoke,
 And her honeyde wordes beleevde.
 Woman's bosom who can knowe?
 All her winsome lokes deceevde,
 Were in falsehood's loom yweevde.

"For her love was givn and gone
 To a squire that here did wone,
 Whom from dole and derthe I drew,
 And upbred in gentil thewe.
 After wearie warre was owre,
 Homeward ones I spedde alone,
 And at unawayted howre
 Hastende to my wed-bed bowre.

"Lo, her syghte mie eyne dismayde,
 Inne the clasp of ewbrice layde,
 With the squire of lowe degree;
 Boiling did my anger gree.
 Swytte mie righteous worde I toke,
 And his pulse of life I quayed:
 Her I weened to have stroke
 Wile mie sowle for choler quoke.

"Botte forthwyth she did her throw
 At mie feete, and to the blow
 Layde her paler bosom bare.
 Ruthful shudders thro me fare,
 And the shape of helle was come
 Full of harowe to mie brow.
 No, methought; I may ne dome
 Her to the ycersed home.

"And I spake: Thou shalt, beldame,
 Pay the finaunce of mie shame,
 Al it be thie life I spare:
 Tho the fiend thy sprite shuld tare,
 What have I to winne thereby?
 No: with prayre, and teare, and grame,
 Thou mayst earne thie peace on hye:
 I rallent not til I dye.

"Then her hedde I shavde and shore,
 Toke the gaudes and gems she wore,
 Clad her lymbes in mourning weede,
 Of her weeping had no heede;
 Woos enow I make her beare.
 Wilt thou knowe her painsome stoure,
 From her lippes thou mayst it heare,
 Cheere thie spright and follow neare."

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Downe a narrow grese they stray,
 Dank and dymme theire winding way.
 "Is it to a toome we go?"
 Spake the faultring stranger tho.
 "What! doth feare alreadie cling
 To thy brest?" the knight did say:
 "Harke, I heare her gittern ring;
 Hymnes of penance she doth sing."

Deeper down the vault so cold,
 Both the knights in silence stroll'd:
 Suddenlie sir Egerwene
 Op'd a door, and she was seene,
 Bye a single lampis fleare,
 Sitting in a dungeon-hold:
 On her eye-lash blinks the cleare
 Halie God-atoning teare.

"Bitter, bitter is her wo,"
 Saith the guest as in they go.
 Sternlie frown'd his British guide,
 And advancing to her side
 Op'd a grate with soddeyne tone,
 And began therein to sho
 Wher against the mildewed stone
 Stood a headless skeletone.

Then he spake, "Behold the man
 Who this woman's lyking wan;
 Who by his advowtrous game
 Brought his master's bed to shame.
 Now I ween she shuld not shrink
 Him from near her side to ban:
 From his sighte she may not slink,
 And his skull doth hold her drink."

Ere they left the dismal cell,
 Did the stranger wish her well,
 And a pardon for the sin
 She bewailed ther within.
 Then she spake with gentle moane
 Thro her lippes so swole and pale:
 "Yeares may not my guilt atone,
 Righteouslie mye lord hath done."

Now they sought their roomes: til daye
 Sleepless did the traveller laye,
 The remembrance of her sight
 Haunted him the livelong night;
 How she by the lamp so wan
 Wept and sang and preeres did saye.
 Chilly sweats him overran,
 Thoughts of anguish him unman.

Ere the golden howre of dawn,
 On had he his armure drawn;
 Parting, to his host he said:
 "Til thy wife in earth be layd,
 Thro the sorrow undergone
 Leave her not in thraldom's pawn;
 I have nere a woman knone,
 Half so fair and wo-begone."

And at length her gentle guise,
 And her patient peaceful wise,
 Won sir Egerwene to ruth:
 He forgave her sad untruth.
 Hgeded now his threat no more,
 No forgiveness to alyse;
 Joyed with her as of yore,
 Many worthy sons she bore.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN APRIL.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid,) and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.

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PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

MR. Davy has laid before this learned society an account of some new analytical researches on the nature of certain bodies, particularly alkalis, phosphorus, sulphur, carbonaceous matter, and the acids hitherto undecomposed. In these experiments he employed potassium, procured by electricity; but he soon substituted for it the metal obtained by the action of ignited iron upon potash, in the manner discovered by MM. Gay Lussac and Thenard, because it gave the same results, and could be obtained of an uniform quality, and in infinitely larger quantities, and with much less labour and expense. When ammonia is brought in contact with about twice its weight of potassium, at common temperatures, the metal loses its lustre, and becomes white; there is also a slight diminution in the volume of gas. The white crust proves to be potash, and the ammonia is found to contain a small quantity of hydrogen. On heating the potassium in the gas, by means of a spirit-lamp applied to the bottom of the retort, the colour of the crust is seen to change, through various shades, into a dark olive. The crust and metal fuse together, and the brilliant surface of the potassium appears. In this state, as the potassium cools, it is again covered with the white crust; and in the operations a gas is evolved, which gives the same diminution by detonation with oxygen, as hydrogen, and the ammonia disappears. Mr. Davy, having examined the properties of the substance

produced by the action of ammonia on potassium, thus describes them: 1. It is crystallized, and presents irregular facets, which in colour are not unlike the protoxide of iron: it is opaque, when examined in large masses, but semitransparent in their films. 2. It is fusible at a heat a little above that of boiling water, and if heated much higher, emits globules of gas. 3. It appears to be considerably heavier than water. 4. It is a non-conductor of electricity. 5. When melted in oxygen gas, it burns with great vividness, emitting bright sparks. Oxygen is absorbed, nitrogen is emitted, and potash is formed. 6. When brought in contact with water, it acts upon it with much energy, produces heat, and often inflammation, and evolves ammonia. When thrown upon water, it disappears with a hissing noise, and globules from it often move in a state of ignition upon the surface of the water. It rapidly effervesces, and deliquesces in air; but can be preserved under naphtha, in which it seems partially to dissolve. When plunged under water, it disappears instantly with effervescence; and the non-absorbable elastic fluid liberated, is found to be hydrogen gas. From accurate experiment, Mr. Davy has no doubt, that the weight of the olive-coloured substance, and of the hydrogen disengaged, precisely equals the weight of the potassium and ammonia consumed.

As an inflammable gas alone, having the obvious properties of hydrogen, is given off during the action of potassium upon ammonia; and as nothing but gases apparently

apparently the same as hydrogen and nitrogen, nearly in the proportions in which they exist in volatile alkali, are evolved during the exposure of the compound to heat; and, as the residual substance produces ammonia, with a little hydrogen, by the action of water, it occurred to Mr. D. that it ought, according to the antiphlogistic theory, to be a compound of potassium, a little oxygen, and nitrogen, or a combination of a suboxide of potassium and nitrogen; for the hydrogen disengaged, nearly equalled the whole quantity contained in the ammonia employed: and it was easy to explain the fact of the reproduction of the ammonia by water, on the supposition, that by combination with one portion of the oxygen of the water, the oxide of potassium became potash; and by combination with another portion and its hydrogen, the nitrogen was converted into volatile alkali. To ascertain this, he made several experiments on various residuums, procured from the action of equal quantities of potassium on dry ammonia, each portion of metal equaling six grains; and in the trial which he regarded as most accurate, two cubical inches and a half of oxygen were absorbed, and only a cubical inch and one-tenth of nitrogen evolved. The solid substance produced, was pure potash. The quantity of nitrogen existing in the ammonia, which this residuum would have produced by the action of water, supposing it had been decomposed by electricity, would have equalled at least two cubical inches and a quarter. "On what," says Mr. D. "could this loss of nitrogen depend? had it entered into any unknown form with oxygen, or did it not really exist in the residuum in the same quantity as in the ammonia produced from it?"

He made an experiment, by heating the entire fusible substance, from six grains of potassium which had absorbed twelve cubical inches of ammonia, in an iron tube. The heat was gradually raised to whiteness, and the gas collected in two portions. The whole quantity generated, making the usual corrections for temperature and pressure, would have been, at the mean degree of the barometer and thermometer, $14\frac{1}{2}$ cubical inches. Of these, nearly a cubical inch was ammonia; and the remainder a gas, of which the portion destructible by detonation with oxygen, was to the indestructible portion as 2·7 to 1. The

lower part of the tube, where the heat had been intense, was found surrounded with potash in a vitreous form; the upper part contained a considerable quantity of potassium. In a similar experiment, the same elastic products were evolved. The tube was suffered to cool; the stop-cock being open in contact with mercury, it was first filled with mercury, and then the mercury displaced by water, when two cubical inches and three quarters of hydrogen gas were generated; which proved, that at least two grains and a half of potassium had been revived.

"If," says the professor, "a calculation be made upon the products in these operations, considering them as nitrogen and hydrogen, and taking the common standard temperature and pressure, it will be found, that by the decomposition of 11 cubical inches of ammonia, equal to 2·05 grains, there is generated 3·6 cubical inches of nitrogen, equal to 1·06 grains, and 9·9 cubical inches of hydrogen, which, added to that disengaged in the first operation, are equal to 3·82 grains; and the oxygen, added to the potassium, would be $\frac{1}{16}$ of a grain or 6; and the whole amount is 2·04 grains; and $2\cdot05 - 2\cdot04 = \cdot01$. But the same quantity of ammonia, decomposed by electricity, would have given 5·5 cubical inches of nitrogen, equal to 1·6 grains, and only 14 cubical inches of hydrogen, equal to 3·3; and allowing the separation of oxygen in this process in water, it cannot be estimated at more than 1·11 or 1·12. So that if the analysis of ammonia by electricity approaches to accuracy, there is a considerable loss of nitrogen, and a production of oxygen and inflammable gas; and in the action of water upon the residuum, there is an apparent generation of nitrogen.

"How can these extraordinary results be explained?—The decomposition and composition of nitrogen seem proved, allowing the correctness of the data; and one of its elements appears to be oxygen; but what is its other elementary matter?—Is the gas that appears to possess the properties of hydrogen, a new species of inflammable aeriform substance?—Or has nitrogen a metallic basis, which alloys with the iron or platinum?—Or is water alike the ponderable matter of nitrogen, hydrogen, and oxygen?—Or is nitrogen a compound of hydrogen, with a larger proportion of oxygen than exists in water?"

Mr.

Mr. Davy means to apply himself to the solution of these important questions; but as the enquiry now stands, he thinks it evident that he is correct with respect to the composition and decomposition of ammonia; and that MM. Gay Lussac's and Thenard's idea of the decomposition of the potassium, and their theory of its being compounded of hydrogen and potash, are unfounded: for a considerable part of the potassium is recovered unaltered; and in the entire decomposition of the fusible substance, there is only a small excess of hydrogen above that existing in the ammonia acted upon.

The phenomena of the process prove the same thing. After the first slight effervescence, owing to the water absorbed by the potash, formed upon the potassium during its exposure to the air, the operation proceeds with the greatest tranquillity. No elastic fluid is given off from the potassium. The crystallized substance formed in the first part of the process, may be considered as a combination of ammonium and potassium; for it emits a smell of ammonia when exposed to air; and is lighter than potassium. Mr. D. first thought, that a solid compound of hydrogen and potassium might be generated in the first part of the operation; but his experiments do not favour the opinion. Potassium is very soluble in hydrogen; but, under common circumstances, hydrogen does not seem absorbable by potassium.

In the examination of sulphur, Mr. Davy made use of that which had been recently sublimed, and the power applied to it was that of a battery of 500 double plates of six inches highly charged. The action was most intense, the heat strong, and the light extremely brilliant: the sulphur soon entered into ebullition, elastic matter was formed in great quantities, and the sulphur, from being of a pure yellow, became of a deep red brown tint. The gas proved to be sulphuretted hydrogen. In other experiments, upon the union of sulphur and potassium, it was proved, that these bodies act upon each other with great energy; and that sulphuretted hydrogen is evolved in the process, with intense light and heat. In heating potassium in contact with compound inflammable substances, as rosin, wax, camphor, and the fixed oils, it was found that a violent inflammation was occasioned; that hydrocarbonate was evolved; and that when the compound

was not in great excess, a substance was formed, spontaneously inflammable at common temperatures, the combustible materials of which were charcoal and potassium. Here was a strong analogy between the action of these bodies and sulphur on potassium. Their physical properties likewise resemble those of sulphur; for they agree in being non-conductors, whether fluid or solid; in being transparent when fluid, and semi-transparent when solid, and highly refractive. Their affections by electricity are likewise similar to those of sulphur; for the oily bodies give out hydrocarbonate by the agency of the voltaic spark, and become brown, as if from the deposition of carbonaceous matter. But the resinous and oily substances are compounds of a small quantity of hydrogen and oxygen with a large quantity of a carbonaceous basis. The existence of hydrogen in sulphur, is fully proved; and the substance which can be produced from it in such quantities, cannot be considered as an accidental ingredient.

The reddening of the litmus paper by sulphur that has been acted on by voltaic electricity, might be ascribed to its containing some of the sulphuretted hydrogen formed in the process; but even the production of this gas is an evidence of the existence of oxygen in sulphur. Mr. D. heated four grains of potassium, in a retort of the capacity of twenty cubical inches; it had been filled with sulphuretted hydrogen, dried by means of muriate of lime: as soon as the potassium fused, white fumes were copiously emitted, and the potassium took fire, and burnt with a most brilliant flame. A small quantity of the residual gas only was absorbed. The non-absorbable gas was hydrogen, holding a minute quantity of sulphur in solution. A yellow sublimate lined the upper part of the retort, which proved to be sulphur. The solid matter formed was red at the surface, like sulphuret of potash; but in the interior it was dark grey, like sulphuret of potassium. The piece of the retort containing it, was introduced into a jar inverted over mercury, and acted upon by a small quantity of dense muriatic acid, diluted with an equal weight of water; when there were disengaged two cubical inches and a quarter of gas, which was sulphuretted hydrogen.

This, and other experiments, concur in proving the existence of a principle in sulphuretted

sulphuretted hydrogen, capable of destroying partially the inflammability of potassium, and of producing upon it all the effects of oxygen. Sulphuretted hydrogen may be formed, by heating sulphur strongly in hydrogen gas. Now if we suppose sulphuretted hydrogen to be formed by sulphur dissolved in its unaltered state in hydrogen, and allow the existence of oxygen in this gas, its existence must likewise be allowed in sulphur; for we have no right to assume that sulphur in sulphuretted hydrogen, is combined with more oxygen than in its common form: it is well known, that when electrical sparks are passed through sulphuretted hydrogen, a considerable portion of sulphur is separated, without any alteration in the volume of gas. Hence the intense ignition produced by the action of sulphur on potassium and sodium, must not be ascribed merely to the affinity of the metals of the alkalis for its basis, but may be attributed likewise to the agency of the oxygen that it contains. The minute examination of the circumstances of the action of potassium and sulphur, confirms these opinions. When two grains of potassium, and one of sulphur, were gently heated in a green-glass tube filled with hydrogen, there was a most intense ignition produced by the action of the two bodies, and one-eighth of a cubical inch of gas was disengaged, which was sulphuretted hydrogen. Now sulphuret of potash produces sulphuretted hydrogen, by the action of an acid; and if the sulphur had not contained oxygen, the hydrogen evolved by the action of the potassium ought to have equalled at least two cubical inches, and the whole quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen ought to have more: and that so much less sulphuretted hydrogen was evolved, can only be ascribed to the larger quantity of

oxygen furnished to the potassium by the larger quantity of the sulphur.

"From the general tenour of these various facts," says Mr. D., "it will not, I trust, be unreasonable to assume, that sulphur, in its common state, is a compound of small quantities of oxygen and hydrogen, with a large quantity of a basis that produces the acids of sulphur, in combustion; and which, on account of its strong attractions for other bodies, it will probably be very difficult to obtain in its pure form."

In metallic combinations, it probably retains its oxygen and part of its hydrogen. Metallic sulphurets can only be partially decomposed by heat; and the small quantity of sulphur evolved from them in this case, exists in its common state, and acts upon potassium, and is affected by electricity in the same manner as native sulphur.

Mr. William Sewel, of the Veterinary College, discovered, some years since, a canal in the medulla spinalis of the horse, bullock, sheep, hog, and dog. Upon tracing the sixth ventricle of the brain, which corresponds to the fourth in the human subject, to its apparent termination, he perceived the appearance of a canal, continuing by a direct course into the centre of the spinal marrow. Upon close examination, he finds its diameter large enough to admit a large-sized pin; from which, by incision, a small quantity of colourless fluid issues, like that contained in the ventricles of the brain. The canal is lined by a membrane, resembling the tunica arachnoidea, and is situated above the fissure of the medulla: it extends as a continued tube through the whole length of the spinal marrow; and a free communication of the limpid fluid which the canal contains, is kept up between the brain and whole extent of spinal marrow.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

DR. JONATHAN SCOTT is preparing a new edition of his *Persian Tales*, entitled, the *Bahar Danush*, or *Garden of Knowledge*; and we are assured that sir Gore Ouseley, sir William Ouseley, and other orientalisists who have collated the translation with the original, have spoken in the highest terms of the utility of Dr.

Scott's literal version to those who study the eastern style of composition, and particularly to those who wish to acquire a knowledge of the manners and customs of Hindoostan.

Mr. GEORGE CUMBERLAND, of Bristol, author of *Thoughts on Outline*, *Hafod*, *Life of Bonafoni*, &c. has in the

press,

press, and will publish next month, two volumes of *Original Tales*. He is likewise preparing for publication a work with sixty plates, on the *Principles of the Composition of the Ancients*.

The amateurs of the fine arts will be pleased to learn that it is intended to publish by subscription, a fac-simile of *Wilson's Sketch Book*, being *Studies and Designs* by that great artist, made in Italy and Rome, in the year 1752. It will consist of fifty Plates, the size of the Originals, to be engraved by Mr. J. WHESSELL, and will form a demy quarto volume.

Mr. DALLAS is preparing for the press a new edition of the novels of *Percival Aubrey*, and the *Morlands*, to be printed in a uniform manner; making together six volumes instead of twelve. To these he proposes to add a seventh volume, containing poems, dramas, and moral essays.

The Royal Free School, Borough Road, Southwark, which is the establishment of Mr. JOSEPH LANCASTER, has in it above one thousand scholars, the expense of whose education last year did not cost four shillings per annum each child. The seminary for training schoolmistresses, is under the care of his sister, Miss MARY LANCASTER. The governess of the school, in conjunction with her sister, has reduced to practice a recent discovery in the art of teaching needlework, which will soon be published, but at present is not understood by any person except the above, who are anxious to establish its self-evident perfection on the most clear basis, before the details are submitted to the public. By means of this, any girl may teach others to work with the same facility, as they may be taught to read after Mr. L.'s original method. Any school of girls, however large, may be supplied with materials at the most trifling expense; and one mistress may superintend the needlework with as much ease to herself, as one master on the British system can teach eight hundred or a thousand boys reading, writing, and arithmetic. This plan is just at present kept from public view, but in a few weeks is intended to be published.

A new volume of essays, by the London Architectural Society, will be ready for the public in a few days.

An historical and scientific disquisition on the Doric Order of Architecture, by Mr. E. ATKIN, in folio, with seven plates,

in which the examples from antiquity are drawn to one scale, will also appear at the same time, under the auspices of the same society.

Miss LUCY ATKIN has in the press, *Epistles on the Character and Condition of Women*, in various Ages and Nations, with other poems.

Mr. WALTER SCOTT has in the press a poem, in six cantos, entitled, *the Lady of the Lake*.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has addressed a letter to Lord Grenville, chancellor of the university of Oxford, requesting him to present to the university, in the name of his royal highness, four of the papyri, or rolls from Portici, together with fac-simile copies, plates, and engravings, from other rolls.

A life of the late Mr. HOLCROFT is just gone to the press. The earlier part was dictated by himself during his last illness; and it was his intention, had his life been prolonged, to have completed his own biography. The portion which he was unable to finish has been drawn up by a gentleman with whom he was for a considerable time in habits of intimacy.

Translations of the *Medea* and *Octavia* of Seneca, with other poems, originally translated by a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, may soon be expected to appear.

A collegiate seminary is establishing by subscription at Llanddewlbrefi, under the patronage of the learned and benevolent bishop of St. David's. It is intended to be on a large scale, for the admission of youths designed for the church; who will have all the advantages of an university education, free of expense.

The medical student and practitioner will soon receive from the pen of Dr. G. H. FOLMIN, of Wolverhampton, a work under the title of, *Elements of the Practice of Medicine*, in which that important subject will, for the first time, assume all the interest of a practical science.

Miss MARY HOUGHTON has a work in the press, in three volumes, entitled, *Mysteries of the Forest*, which bids fair to rival the best productions of the admired RADCLIFFE.

The Rev. F. A. COX proposes to publish by subscription, the *Dissertations, Historical, Critical, Theological, and Moral*, on the most memorable events of the Old and New Testaments, of Saurin, Roques, and Beausobre.

Mr.

Mr. DYMCK, of the grammar-school of Glasgow, has in the press a new edition of "*Decerpta ex P. Ovidii Nasonis Metamorphoseon Libris*," with notes at the foot of the page, and a copious index of the proper names at the end of the volume, for the use of schools.

Mr. GEORGE SINGER's lectures on Electro-Chemical Science, commence on Thursday the 10th of May, at the Scientific Institution, No. 3, Prince's-street, Cavendish-square, and will continue on Monday and Thursday evenings, at eight o'clock.

Mr. GEORGE CHALMERS has in the press, a new edition of his *Estimate of the Comparative Strength of Great Britain, and of the Losses of her Trade, from every war since the Revolution*; corrected and continued to 1810.

The same gentleman is superintending a new edition of *Natural and Political Observations and Conclusions upon the State and Condition of England, 1696*, by Gregory King, esq. Lancaster-Herald, to which he has annexed a life of the author.

Mr. CHALMERS is also preparing for publication, a Chronological Account of the Commerce of England from the Restoration to 1810, distinguishing the years of war; on a board to hang up, or in a case for the pocket.

Early in May will be published, in one volume, octavo, the State of the Established Church, in Ten Letters to the Right Honourable Spencer Perceval, with an appendix of official documents relative thereto.

Mr. DONOVAN has been for some time engaged in preparing a comprehensive work on the Natural History of the British Isles, on a popular as well as scientific plan.

Mr. B. H. SMART, teacher of elocution, will speedily publish a Grammar of English Pronunciation, compiled on a new plan, but on plain and recognized principles, which will supply a practical method for the removal of a foreign or provincial accent, vulgarisms, impediments, and other defects, of speech, and furnish pupils of all ages, particularly those destined for public situations, with the means of acquiring that graceful articulation upon which alone a superior delivery can be founded.

Constance de Castile, a poem, from the pen of Mr. SOTHEY, may shortly be expected to appear.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 198.

Mr. EDWARD DRIVER is preparing a complete map on six large sheets, of the manor of Lambeth, from actual admeasurement, made by order of the commissioners, under an act of inclosure passed in 1806, comprising a district seven miles in length, from Westminster-bridge to Norwood Common. It will contain a complete delineation of every person's estate within the manor, distinguishing the freehold from the copyhold, also every house, yard, building, and inclosure, of each person's property, and their exact quantity, together with all the allotments, and also the several parcels of land which have been sold under the act.

A General History and Survey of London and Westminster, founded principally on Strype's edition of Stow, with introductions, notes, and supplements, bringing the whole down to the present time, is in the press, in a royal quarto volume, illustrated by numerous engravings.

The Rev. RALPH CHURTON is superintending the publication of the works of the Rev. Dr. TOWNSON, late archdeacon of Richmond, to which will be prefixed an account of the author, an introduction to the discourses on the gospels, and a sermon on the quotations in the Old Testament. They will form two octavo volumes.

A work will shortly appear in one volume quarto, under the title of *Extracts from the Diary of a Lover of Literature*. It will comprise a series of critical observations on eminent works, literary anecdotes and conversations, remarks on distinguished characters, discussions of various metaphysical, political, and religious topics, and notes on different excursions through picturesque parts of this Island.

In order to confute the idea that the silk-weavers of this country cannot produce manufactures equal to the French, a society was formed some time ago, called the Flag Association, with a view to the production of such a specimen of double brocade weaving as had never before been attempted. In consequence, there is now in the room a flag two yards wide, the ground a rich crimson satin on both sides, and brocaded on each side alike with appropriate colours tastefully and elegantly shaded by the artist. Upon its surface will appear within an oval, a female figure, emble-

matic of the art of weaving, reclining with pensive aspect on a remnant of brocade, lamenting the neglected state of this manufacture. Enterprise is represented raising her up and cheering her drooping spirits, by shewing her a cornucopia, pouring forth its treasure, a symbol of the resources of Britain, and indicating that the wealth and liberality of this nation are ever ready to support laudable undertakings. Close to Enterprise, and beneath a representation of the all-seeing eye of Divine Providence, Genius appears erect, pointing to a flag displaying the weavers' arms, placed upon the temple of Fame. The corners of the flag will be adorned with emblems of peace, industry, and commerce; and an edging with a curious Egyptian border, will exhibit a combination of figures and devices, indicative of the design for which it was formed.

Mr. LUKE HOWARD, of Plaistow, has detected a criminal imposition, the knowledge of which cannot be too widely circulated, or its effects too carefully guarded against. A very large quantity of glass of lead, has, by some means, found its way into the London market, as glass of antimony. This imposition is sure to be discovered in the operation to which the latter is chiefly applied, the making of emetic tartar; but it is highly necessary for the consumers of smaller quantities, as in the *vitrum ceratum*, and *vinum antimonii*, to be acquainted with the following distinctive characters of the two; that those who have bought the article within the last twelve or eighteen months, may assure themselves of its being genuine. The public health, and even the lives of many patients, may be considered at stake on this occasion. Glass of antimony has a rich brown or reddish colour, with the usual transparency of coloured glasses. The glass of lead is of a deeper and duller colour against the light, is much less transparent, and even in some samples quite opaque. The specific gravity of the true, never exceeds 4.95; that of the spurious, is 6.95: or in round numbers their comparative weights are as 5 to 7. Let twenty grains be rubbed fine in a glass mortar, adding half an ounce of good muriatic acid. The true dissolves with an hepatic smell; the solution is turbid, but has no sediment. The spurious turns the acid yellow, giving out an oxymuriatic odour, and leaves much sediment. Let a little of each solution be

separately dropped into water. The true deposits oxyde of antimony, in a copious white coagulum; or, if the water has been previously tinged with sulphuret of ammonia, in a fine orange precipitate. The spurious gives no precipitate in water; and in the other liquid, one of dark brown or olive colour. A solution of the spurious in vinegar has a sweet taste, together with the other properties of acetate of lead. A very small mixture of it may be detected, by its debasing, more or less, the bright orange colour of the precipitate thrown down by sulphuret of ammonia, from the solution in any acid. The samples of the spurious hitherto detected, are of a much thicker and clumsier cast than the genuine; but the appearance is not to be trusted; and no specimen should be allowed to pass without a trial, either of the specific gravity, or chemical properties.

A medicinal spring has lately been discovered in the park of sir WILLIAM FAXTON, at Middleton Hall, near Llanarthley, in Carmarthenshire. The water of this spring, whose effect affords just ground of hope that it will occupy a distinguished place among the British fountains of health, has been analysed by Mr. ACCUM, who found the gaseous contents in 100 parts to be:

	Cub. Inch.
Carbonic acid gas	16.50
Atmospheric air	4.50

21.

The solid contents in 100 parts are:

	Grains.
Carbonate of iron	5.25
Muriate of soda	6.00
Carbonate of lime	4.75
Muriate of lime	3.25
Sulphate of lime	2.00

21.25

Mr. G. CUMBERLAND, having found the wear of steel files rather expensive, has been induced to seek a substitute for abrading hard bodies, and has discovered that clay may be employed for this purpose. Wet pieces of this substance, folded up in muslin, cambric, or Irish linen, forced by the pressure of the hand into the interstices of the threads so as to receive a correct mould, and then well baked, form a new species of file, capable even of destroying steel, and very useful in cutting glass, polishing and rasping wood, ivory, and all sorts of metals.

A pound

A pound of sugar-candy dissolved by heat, in a quantity of white-wine vinegar, and evaporated to the measure of one pint, during which operation as much garlic as possible is dissolved with it, answers all the purposes of Godhold's vegetable balsam, and is probably the same medicine.

The following details, relative to the coal-gas light, one of the greatest improvements of which modern times can boast, are taken from an interesting Memoir read before the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, by Mr. RICHARD GILLESPIE, by whose public spirit, and at whose works, this great experiment of permanently lighting an extensive manufactory by gas, was first undertaken in Scotland. The apparatus, made by Bolton and Watt, was fitted up at Anderston the latter end of last summer, and Mr. Gillespie's works were illuminated in this manner at the beginning of November. Since that time some great improvements have been made; and the whole now constitutes a very pleasing exhibition. —Two iron retorts, of a semi-cylindrical form, each capable of containing about one cwt. of coal, yield at every charge 750 cubic feet of gas, which, after being washed, so as to deprive it of any disagreeable smell, is conducted into a large cubical plate-iron gasometer, of a capacity equal to 1120 cubic feet. The gas evolved by the regular process of carbonization, during the day, is here stored up for use. From this magazine, which floats in a water cistern, a main pipe issues, which afterwards branches into innumerable ramifications, some of them extending several hundred feet underground; thence to emerge, diffusing over a multitude of apartments a kind of artificial day; so vivid is the illumination. The flame, however, though exceedingly bright, is very soft and steady, and free from that dazzling glare which has been so greatly complained of in the otherwise beautiful light of the Argand lamps. No trouble attends this mode of illumination; the occasional attendance of one man in the gas-house, to charge the retorts, and mend the fire, being all that is necessary. On turning a stop-cock, any particular flame may be kindled immediately, and no trimming or snuffing is required;—neither are any sparks thrown off, as from a burning wick: $1\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet of gas yield the same quantity of light as a moulded candle of six in the pound, which is found, on the average, to last $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The contents of the gasometer are

therefore equal to 900 such candles. To fill it requires three cwt. of coals, value at 6d. each cwt., 1s. 6d.; coal for heating the retorts during the composition, 1s.—Hence, for 2s. 6d. a quantity of light is procurable from coal gas, which obtained from candles would cost about 10*l*. But from the above charge for coal, we must deduct the whole expence of what goes into the retort, for this acquires additional value by being charred, and is eagerly bought up by the iron-founders. A large quantity of tar is also obtained in the condensing pit, as well as ammoniacal liquor, from both of which considerable returns may be reasonably expected.

A new species of florin grass has been discovered at Llarfain, in North Wales, by Dr. PRING, which promises the most important advantages to the agriculturist. It is of the most luxuriant growth, and calculated to produce green food during the four winter months. One of the roots, transplanted by Dr. Pring, contained 27 stalks, six feet in height, and bearing 277 ramifications.

The subjects for the prizes given by the representatives of the university of Cambridge for the present year, are—For the senior bachelors, "Utrum majori prudentia, eloquentia, fortitudine, patriæque amore, M. T. Cicero an Comes Clarendonianus, temporibus gravissimis, Rempublicam administravit?" Middle bachelors, "Utrum in optima Reipublicæ forma instituenda, plus valeat ingenium an experientia."

The two gold medals, given by the chancellor of the university of Cambridge, to two commencing bachelors of arts who acquit themselves the best in classical learning, are this year adjudged to the second and seventh wranglers, viz. T. BRANDRETH, A. B. of Trinity college, and GEORGE HODSON A. B. (of Carlisle) fellow and tutor of Magdalen.

A new method of ornamenting all kinds of glass in imitation of engraving, &c. has recently been discovered. By this invention, the tedious and expensive process of grinding by means of a machine with wheels is exploded, and in lieu of it, an additional surface or coating of glass, prepared for the purpose, is substituted; which, when subjected to a proper degree of heat, will incorporate with the glass to be operated upon, so as to produce an effect similar to that which has hitherto been obtained by means of grinding. The inventor has taken out a patent for the claim.

In one of the late numbers of the Monthly Magazine, was inserted a brief notice respecting the Irish fiorin grass, so highly recommended by the Rev. Dr. RICHARDSON, and which, from the description given, is generally supposed to be the *agrostis stolonifera* of Linnæus. To this subject Mr. W. SALISBURY, of the botanic garden, Sloane-street, invites the attention of agriculturists:—"I take this opportunity, says he, of stating, for the information of all who feel interested in this plant, that I have grown the fiorin grass last summer, as a specimen, among our collection of British gramina, and find the two are very different from each other; but as all plants differ in cultivation from what they are in their wild state, and having never seen the Irish plant in its native place, I shall not at present pronounce if it is a different species or not; but certainly the *agrostis stolonifera* is a smaller-growing plant in all respects, which is evident on comparing the foliage, flowers, and seeds; and although it is not generally known by the above Linnæan name, it will no doubt be recognised by many farmers under the appellation of common couch, scutch-quitch, or sticth grass,* who well know it does not possess the many good qualities ascribed to the fiorin grass. Whether all the merits ascribed to the latter will be found on its culture in this country, I do not know, or pretend to predict; but I am desirous the public should be convinced by actual experiment, and ocular demonstration, which they may have by applying here during the spring and summer; as I have now planted a considerable quantity of the roots in different ways, of each kind, and also sown seeds of each; which has been done, in great measure, at the desire of the board of agriculture, from whom I received the seeds and plants. To these will be given a fair and equal chance, and any person

* "I wish to observe, there are two kinds of grass that are known by the names of Couch, &c.; which, although they are well known to the botanist, are not so generally understood by the farmer. The grass in question may be distinguished by its shoots running on the surface of the soil, and rooting at every joint; from which circumstance there is great difficulty in extirpating it. The other kind of couch is the *triticum repens*, which forms its long roots below the soil, and is, in all respects, equally noxious to the land."

shall be at liberty to view the same by obtaining an introduction from any subscriber to the botanic garden."

FRANCE.

M. DESCROIZILLES, sen. has described a method of making pickle of violets, instead of syrup of violets, for a chemical test, the latter being apt to spoil. It is as follows:—On the petals of the violet, slightly pressed into a small pewter measure, pour double their weight of boiling water, and stir them together. Cover the measure and expose it for a few hours to a heat somewhat greater than that of a water-bath; after which, let the liquor be strongly pressed out through a very clean linen cloth. Weigh the infusion accurately, and add to it one-third of its weight of common salt, stirring it till dissolved. Very fine white salt should be chosen for this purpose. In a small phial corked, this liquor will keep without alteration, even when exposed to the rays of the sun. He presumes that several other blue flowers, as those of the iris, larkspur, &c. would afford a pickle of sufficient sensibility. The latter, indeed, he has tried with success.

The same chemist has also published some observations on the preservation of vegetables for distillation by salting. To preserve rose-leaves, for example, he gives the following directions: Take 4lbs. troy of rose-leaves, and pound them two or three minutes with $\frac{1}{4}$ of their weight of common salt. The flowers bruised with the salt will soon give out their juice, and produce a paste of little bulk, which must be put into an earthen vessel, or small cask, and proceed in the same manner till you have filled it. Stop the vessel close, and keep it in a cool place till wanted. This fragrant paste you may distil at leisure, in a common still, diluting it with about double its weight of pure water. This process is particularly applicable to those herbs, the water of which, distilled by the common method, will not keep.

GERMANY.

A literary institution denominated the Museum, has lately been established at Frankfort, under the protection of the prince primate. It is divided into four classes, three of which are occupied by the sciences, literature, and objects of art.

A society of learned orientalists has lately been instituted at Vienna, under the patronage of Count WENCESLAUS RZEWUSKI. They have circulated a very splendid

splendid prospectus (in German and in French) of the work which they intend to publish, (in quarterly numbers) and which, at the end of the year, will form a folio volume of about three hundred pages. In the prospectus they make very honourable mention of sir William Jones and sir William Ouseley, whose oriental collections appear to be in some measure the model of their intended publication, which is to embrace every thing that can tend to illustrate eastern literature; such as, 1. Languages.—2. Eloquence and poetry.—3. History, palæography, and numismatics.—4. Geography, topography, and statisticks. 5. Philosophy, and the laws of jurisprudence and theology.—6. Mathematics, physics, natural history, and medicine. 7. Bibliography and miscellaneous articles. Particularly an account of whatever works shall have been published during the preceding quarter, relative to oriental literature. The editors of this publication have the advantage of free access to some of the public libraries at Constantinople—the imperial collection at Vienna—the admirable manuscripts of Count Wenceslaus Rzewuski, and other treasures of inestimable value. The German title of the intended work is *Fundgruben des Orients*, or *Eastern Mines*; and communications are solicited in the principal languages of Europe, French, English, Italian, &c. as well as German and Latin. Schaumbourg, at Vienna, is the bookseller employed.

ITALY.

PIRANESI, the antiquary, lately presented to the viceroy of Italy an eagle, formerly belonging to one of the Roman legions, dug up some time since at Rome.

MOROSI, the mechanician, of Milan, has invented an hydraulic machine, by means of which, the workmen employed in coining, to give motion to the striking engine, are dispensed with; and this operation, which formerly required eight men, is now performed by a boy.

PRUSSIA.

M. VON HUMBOLDT has recently presented to the king of Prussia's cabinet of minerals, the only lump of native platinum that is known. He found it in 1800, in the soap-manufactories of the town of Taddo, in the province of Choco, in South America. This ingot is of the size of a pigeon's egg; its absolute weight is 10,886 grains, and its specific weight 16,037 grains.

ASIA.

M. SEETZEN, in his travels through

Syria, has discovered in the neighbourhood of the Red Sea, the ruins of the ancient city of Dscherrasch, probably the Gerasa of antiquity. He found remains of several public edifices, two amphitheatres, several palaces, a temple, &c.

AFRICA.

In a late number we noticed the recent disappearance of an island situated near the Cape of Good Hope, in consequence of an earthquake. The effects of this phenomenon at Cape Town, are detailed in the following letter from that place, begun to be written on December 6, 1809, and continued at different times:—On the 30th November, the weather was unusually warm for so early a period of the season, the thermometer varying in the shade from 86° to 92° with a sky perfectly clear and but little wind. Thus it continued till the evening of the 3d, when a cool westerly breeze, attended with a slight fog, came in from the sea. On the 4th, at nine A.M. the fog still continued; thermometer 74°, barometer 29° 80'. In the middle of the day, the mountains of Hottentot Holland, in the south-east, were covered with fleecy electric clouds, which are often observed at this time of the year. Several violent gusts of wind, which raised the dust to a considerable height in the air, were experienced in Cape Town, the intervals between them being perfectly calm. The sky for the whole day, after twelve at noon, except at Hottentot Holland, thirty miles from Cape Town, was perfectly clear. At five P.M. a strong south-east wind came on, unattended with the usual cloud over Table Mountain, which lasted three or four hours. At ten minutes past ten, P.M. a very violent shock of an earthquake was felt through the whole town, which was succeeded by two others equally tremendous; they continued about twelve or fourteen seconds, and followed each other at intervals of about half a minute, attended with a noise very different from thunder, but much louder. The shocks proceeded in the direction from south-east to north-west. Between the hours of ten at night of the 4th, and six in the morning of the 5th, about fourteen shocks were experienced; and two or three more in the course of the day. Excepting the first three, they were very slight; producing no perceptible motion of the earth, but resembling distant thunder. The last shock was at six A.M. this day (6th), but not stronger than the others. When the

first shock was felt, the thermometer was at 77° in the house, probably at 74° out of doors. At two A.M. of the 5th, thermometer 68° in the open air; barometer at five P.M. on the same day $29^{\circ} 8'$ wind west with rain; the night very dark. Next morning there was a very strong wind from the westward and some rain. Several meteors or falling stars were observed during the night of the 4th, with a very luminous aurora australis. The ships in the bay, although the water was not apparently agitated, were so strongly affected by the shocks, that several men on board them were thrown out of their hammocks. I apprehend that nearly one-fourth of the houses in Cape Town are more or less damaged. Several pillars, urns, and other ornaments, have been destroyed. As yet I have heard of only one house that was entirely thrown down; but a great many have lost portions of their walls, and are cracked from top to bottom. The house which was demolished, was at some little distance from the town. The inhabitants in general forsook their houses during the whole night of the 4th, and so great was their consternation, that implicit credit was given to a very absurd prognostication, that similar shocks would be felt the next night. Of the Dutch inhabitants, I believe, not one went to bed before day-light. Tents were pitched in the parade, in the market, and in all the open places, and those who could not procure tents had their waggons brought out and sat up in them. We have as yet received no particular accounts from the country; but innumerable vague reports are in circulation; and the inhabitants of the town, who are extremely susceptible of alarm, give credit to them all. One child of eight years old dropped down in the street, and instantly expired through terror. Two or three persons have been deprived of speech, and several others are suffering

extremely in various ways, from the effect of extreme fear. Some are so much intimidated by this unexpected visitation, as seriously to talk of selling their houses and property here, and removing to Batavia. This powerful operation of terror on their minds, may probably appear astonishing to Europeans; but it is to be considered, that the inhabitants of this climate have been hitherto totally exempted from the tremendous convulsions of nature, which are frequently experienced in other quarters of the globe. — December 7. We now find that the shocks, violent as they were, have not been felt at the hot baths, about eighty miles to the eastward, nor at sea, as we learn by the Camel, which ship arrived yesterday. It has been generally remarked that a great many watches stopped, and several lost from two to ten, and even twelve and fifteen, hours. Within the last half-hour, we have had another slight shock. The inhabitants still continue in a considerable degree of alarm, and every unusual noise is dreaded as the forerunner of an earthquake. The following has been the state of the weather since the above-mentioned shock occurred:—

Dec.	h.	m.	P.M.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.
7	10	45	P.M.	$30^{\circ} 20'$	70	S.W.
8	2	—	A.M.	—	—	—
—	5	30	A.M.	—	—	—
—	3	10	P.M.	$30^{\circ} 15'$	73	S.E.
9	6	—	P.M.	30°	73	—
10	—	—	—	$29^{\circ} 75'$	76	—

No shock since the slight one of the 7th. Weather clear, except occasionally a fleecy cloud about the Table Mountain, aurora australis very strong at night, and many falling stars. It was remarked that animals, particularly horses, were much frightened at the shocks. Several moles are reported to have left their holes and fled into the soldiers' tents at Wynberg, about seven miles from this place."

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. MARC ISAMBARD BRUNEL'S (PORTSEA), for an *Invention of a new Mode of cutting Veneers or Thin Boards, by Machinery.*

WITH this gentleman's inventions, the readers of the Monthly Magazine are not unacquainted. The blocks now used in the navy are, we believe, all furnished by Mr. Isambard, who ob-

tained some years since a patent for cutting them out and completely finishing them by means of his circular saws, and other machinery, fitted up, and constantly at work, in the yard at Portsmouth. The object of the present patent, is to cut out veneers or thin boards; which is done by means of a sharp instrument, forming part of an engine which is fully described

described and represented in the specification. The cutter may be made of a single piece; though, in the figures attached to the legal instrument, it is represented as being composed of several pieces or plates of steel, held together and fastened by means of screws. These pieces or plates of steel can be pushed out in proportion as they are worn down. The frame forms a slider which moves along two strong rails, extended by means of brackets along each side of a pipe, with which they form a solid body. This pipe, having a flanch at each extremity, is fastened to two standards, which are strongly bolted through their base to a platform. The frame or slider is connected by means of a rod to the machinery, by which it is to be put and kept in motion. The part of the engine which carries the wood, is composed, (1) of a cast-iron bed bolted to the platform; the upper edge of each side of this bed terminates into a projecting angular rail: (2) a cast-iron frame, or carriage, intended to slide on the bed by the assistance of a screw and rack. This sliding motion of the carriage, guided by two clamps, is to propel the wood towards the cutter. When the veneer or thin board has been separated from the piece of wood, by the operation of the cutter, the carriage is removed back, in order to clear the wood from under the cutter. The piece of wood is then to be elevated, proportionally to the thickness of the veneer which is next to be cut, by means of a parallel motion. The patentee gives a description of the structure of the table, and observes, it is obvious that the cutter, whether long or short, requires to be kept perfectly flat and true, with respect to the propelling motion of the carriage, and the parallel motion of the slider, and also very sharp. To obtain these points a lap is added to the engine, upon which the cutter is to be ground when requisite. The frame of the lap is supported by means of two steady pins let into uprights: it is elevated or lowered at pleasure, by the assistance of screws: the lap is brought under the cutter by sliding back the carriage as much as is necessary. The engine is thus managed:—The pieces of wood to be cut into veneers are placed or fastened on the table by means of cement or glue. The slider being supposed in motion, the workman attending the engine, adjusts at first the table to a proper degree of elevation, and propels the carriage by the assistance of a wheel: guided by the apparent effect of the cutter, he

continues to force the carriage until the veneer is entirely separated; he then moves back the carriage with the assistance of the same wheel, and prepares for another cut by elevating the table as much as possible. This is accomplished by turning a spindle with the requisite handles.

MR. D. M. RANDOLPH'S (FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS, HOLBORN), for *Improvements in the Construction of Wheel-Carriages of all kinds.*

The specification explanatory of this invention, is exceedingly minute and long; drawings are given to facilitate the understanding of the objects which the patentee means to accomplish, and which are applicable to the construction of wheel-carriages of every description, from the mail-coach to the waggon. We have also a description of a "road-scraper and earth-porter," for the purposes of scraping loose matter, and removing the loose earth after having been prepared for the purpose by ploughing or digging, in both cases made to collect and carry off the same. The edge of the scraper is connected with a lever behind, which serves to prevent it from being stopped or obstructed in its progress. That end of the lever projected behind the front axle, is furnished with a hook, and is otherwise so contrived, that when the pole is pulled back to its proper level, the scraper is lifted up and contains the earth and other matter to be removed. To make the edge pass more freely over stubborn unevennesses in the road, when scraping up any liquid or semi liquid matter, there are friction rollers on which the instrument moves. The upper and back part of the scraper is firmly attached to the hind axle-tree, upon which as a fulcrum the lever rests; this aids the operation of lifting up the load, which is kept lifted up by simply resting a common hand-spike upon the tongue lever across the union angle, and laying the chains passing near the points over each end of it: thus the load will have been simply collected by one person employed at the lever, and another driving the cattle, and is preserved sufficiently elevated, and ready to be rolled away and discharged. The floor of the scraper is of cast iron, leaving channels and holes in the same for the passage of water or other liquid matter. The wheels and axles of this machine are to be of certain proportions as described in the specification. The sides of the scraper are of wood, raised in like manner as any other sides,

sides of waggons and carts. Mr. R. makes use of the power of the lever and wedge in the construction of all artillery carriages, and any others with four wheels.

MR. JAMES BARRON'S (WELLS-STREET),
*for Improvements in the Apparatus used
for Rollers for Window Blinds, Maps,
&c.*

In a figure given with the specification, we have a front view of a window blind or roller map when fixed in its place. The brackets are fastened to the lath, and suspend the roller by pivots or conical sockets, which are preferred as producing less friction. The bracket is a spring fastened on the top of the lath, the use of which is to keep the blind to any part of the window where it is drawn to. It is regulated or made to act with more or less force by a wedge which causes it to raise the roller, and to press the pulley more or less against an iron or metal plate, fixed to the under side of the lath. The wedge moves in a slanting bed, sunk in the top of the lath under the spring, and crosswise to it. The wedge is moved backwards and forwards by a screw let through the edge of the lath, which causes the wedge to rise above the surface of the lath, and bear up the spring with it. The blind being drawn downwards, the pressure of the pulley against the lath produced by the spring bracket, prevents the weight of the blind from running it down. In like manner, when the blind is to be rolled up, by pulling the line, the spring being then drawn down, the pressure of the pulley will be removed, and the blind rolls up freely to any height desired; for by ceasing to pull the line, the spring immediately presses the pulley against the plate, which stops all farther motion. The line winds round a small spindle, between two circular plates, in the usual manner. The bracket may be fixed in the under side of the lath, and contrived to slide outwards, in order to withdraw the pivot, and allow the roller to be taken down at pleasure, for cleaning or preserving the blinds. The bracket slides between a metal plate and the lath, and it is retained to the plate at the outer end by a staple; and the end of the bracket has a button which slides through a slit in the plate, and keeps that end of the bracket steady. The slit has a notch in the side, at the inner extremity, into which the button is forced by a spring that moves the end of the bracket sideways when it is drawn in, and this

keeps the pivot of the roller tight. When the blind is to be taken down, the button is to be pushed out of the notch, and as the button is drawn along the slit, the bracket will slide out and release the pivot.

MR. JOHN FREDERICK ARCHBOLD'S (GREAT CHARLOTTE-STREET, SURRY), *for a Method of converting Salt or Sea-water into Fresh-water, both on Land and on board of Ship at Sea.*

This invention is intended to produce pure fresh water from sea-water by distillation, on a principle of filtration. For this purpose stills of a new construction are used, each of which has an outward case of metal; between the interior sides and bottom of which, and the exterior bottom and sides of the still, a space is left vacant: but the still is inserted into the case in such a manner that there shall be no egress for the steam from the case, except by a safety-valve. The head and neck are affixed to the still; thus, the water in the cases, not having the pressure of the atmosphere, will rise much beyond the boiling heat, and make the stills, which are inserted in them, boil also; and there being no egress for the steam from the case, except by the safety-valve, a small fire will suffice to keep up this degree of heat. From that part of the case which comes in immediate contact with a fire, a flue may be inserted, which, making some horizontal revolutions along the bottom, may pass out into the chimney. The back also of the fire-place can be a narrow boiler, which may communicate with the cases of the still. When performed on board of ship a reservoir of salt water is placed upon the deck of the vessel, through which the chimney of the fire may pass and impart its heat; and from thence pipes, having a cock attached to each, lead into the cases and stills for the purpose of their supply. From the necks of the stills, pipes are brought conducting the steam into vessels for cooking provisions. The range has two metal doors in front, each of which is attached by hinges to iron bolts; these bolts fit into staples affixed in the side of the range, so that when the fire is not wanted for cooking, it can be enclosed by these doors; but when required, the doors can be drawn out the length of the bolts, fitting into the staples at the side of the range, and form a screen, between which and the fire, the meat can be roasted. For the purpose of condensing steam on board

board of ship, the tube containing it may pass through the ship, and along any part of the outside of it which lies immediately in the water, and again entering the ship, it discharges the condensed water into the vessels designed for its reception; after the sea-water has been distilled in this manner, it is passed through a filter, consisting of a small cylindrical case, made of tin or other metal, and being filled with pounded charcoal, each end is stopped by a circular cover, perforated with holes, fine enough to prevent the charcoal from passing through. One end of this case is inserted into a cask also partly filled with pounded charcoal, and the water being poured into the cask, filters out through the case.

MR. WILLIAM MURDOCK'S (SOHO FOUNDRY, STAFFORD), for a *Method or Process for Boring and Forming Pipes, Cylinders, Columns, and Circular Disks, out of Solid Blocks and Slabs of Stone of any kind.*

This is a very neat and economical invention. By the usual method stone cylinders, pillars, pipes, &c. are cut out by the chisel, and all the substance excepting that immediately wanted is chipped off in small and useless pieces; but Mr. Murdock's method enables the workman to form the pipe by cutting out of the block a complete and perfect cylinder; thus from the same stone several pipes of different sizes may be made with the smallest possible waste.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"*When Day has smil'd a soft Farewell.*" A favourite Glee, as sung at the Hall Concert, at Norwich. 1s.

THIS glee, the words of which are from the poetical pen of Lord Strangford, is agreeable in its air; and the adjustment of the harmonical parts (four in number) is regular and correct.

"*Just like Love is yonder Rose.*" The favourite Rondo, sung by Mr. Brabam, at the Theatres Royal Covent-Garden and Drury-lane. Arranged as a Glee for three Voices, by the Composer, John Davy. 2s 6d.

We have always been among the admirers of this pleasing and original rondo, in its primitive and natural state of a single melody; but cannot lend our admiration to the shape in which Mr. Davy here presents it to us. It is not every air, however captivating in itself, that properly admits of vocal harmonization; and we wonder the talent which gave birth to the melody, should not be accompanied with judgment sufficient to avoid the positive perversion of its nature.

"*The White Rose.*" Composed by John Clarke, Mus. Doc. 1s.

"The White Rose," opens with a short but expressive recitative. The air to which it leads is of a masterly cast, and gives the sentiment of the poetry (which is by Miss Seward) with truth and force.

"*Will with a Wisp,*" a favourite Ballad, written by Mr. G. Walker. Composed by John Whitaker. 1s. 6d.

This song, to which Mr. Whitaker has attached a piano-forte accompaniment, MONTHLY MAG. No. 198.

is particularly easy and unlaboured in its melody, and the general effect is at once agreeable and appropriate to the words.

"*Poor Flora,*" a Canzonet, written by Mr. Rannie. Composed by J. Ross. 1s.

The natural and easy turn of the melody of "Poor Flora," will not fail to attract the favourable notice of the lovers of simple composition. The air is accompanied with a distinct piano-forte part, and the commencing and introductory symphonies, are at once pleasing and analagous.

"*The Forest Maid,*" a favourite Song, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed, and inscribed to W. Sainsbury, M.D., by J. M. Coombs. 1s.

This ballad has been sung with considerable applause at the Bath concerts. The melody is of a cast to affect generally, because its expression is that of nature; and the bass and construction, are at the same time so good, as to merit the approbation of the scientific.

"*The Lay of Love,*" a Song, written by J. L. Lewis, esq. Composed by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. 1s. 6d.

Dr. Clarke has given to "the Lay of Love" a very pleasing and expressing melody. The ideas in the music, like those in the poetry, are simple, natural, and connected, and bring the tale and its situations interestingly to the heart.

Mozart's celebrated Overture to Don Juan, arranged as a Duett for two Performers, for one Piano-forte, by I. Blewitt. 4s.

This strikingly excellent overture, from the nature of its orchestral arrangement,

is well calculated for the form in which Mr. Blewitt here presents it to the public. The conversational style of the original is, we find, well sustained: the two parts support a mutual correspondence and reiteration; and the combined effect argues much judgment for adjustments of this species.

Per la lontananza di Lidia, Ode alla Luna, Composizione estemporanea del celebre Improvisatore, Francesco Gianni, Posta in Musica dedicata a Mrs. Bianchi da Bonifazio Asioli, Maestro di Cappella della Corte Reale di Milano. 3s.

Mr. Asioli, in his music to this ode, has exhibited his power of entering into the passionate feelings of his author, and of following up his ideas and expressions with a suitable sweetness and grace of melody. The truth and force with which most of the passages accompany the poetry, are powerful evidences of the composer's sensibility, while the arrangement and combination evince both his taste and science.

A Duett for two Performers on one Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to the Mrs. Partridges, by J. F. Burrowes. 3s.

This duett, considering that the whole is comprised in one movement, is tolerably variegated in its effect. It would, perhaps, be going too far to allow it much of the merit of original conception: the plan of the movement is however good; and some of the ideas are too well sug-

gested not to rank above mediocrity, while the general effect reflects credit on Mr. Burrowes taste and judgment.

Sonata for the Piano-forte. Composed and inscribed to Miss Banbury, by N. Rolfe. 4s.

Mr. Rolfe, in this sonata, has exhibited much taste and fancy. The movements (three in number) are ingenious in themselves, and calculated to greatly relieve each other. Many of the passages have much air of originality, and are so connected, as to run into each other with remarkable smoothness. In a word, the general style of the piece is such as to be reputable to the composer, and will, we doubt not, secure to it the favourable attention of practitioners on the instrument for which it is intended.

A New Duett for the Harp and Piano-forte, or two Harps. Composed and dedicated to Miss Beckett, by Thomas Powell. 5s.

This duett consists of three movements; the first in common time of three crotchets, the second an andantino in two crotchets, and the third a rondo in two crotchets. The introductory movement is spirited, and characterised by much pleasing and improving execution. The passages in the second, if not remarkably novel, are elegant, and tastefully arranged, while the rondo, especially in its subject, is strongly attractive, and concludes the composition with admirable effect.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, Communication of Articles of Intelligence, &c. are requested under cover to the Care of the Publisher.

Exhibition of the Works of British Artists, in the Gallery of the British Institution, Pall-Mall.

(Continued from page 271.)

83. "Speak to her Hamlet," (wide Closet Scene, Hamlet.) J. J. Halls.

TO judge of Mr. Hall's abilities from this and other specimens, he is sufficiently advanced in art to go alone, and leave the leading-strings of his master Fuseli. If this is painted as a parti, it is an excellent deception, but all Mr. H.'s pictures (except portraits) are so arrantly Fuseliesque as to destroy that opinion. With those powers of chiaroscuro, boldness of foreshortening, and vigor of outline, that he possesses, he certainly should attempt to form a style of his own.

94 and 96—Are two excellent fancy miniatures, by Haines, whose breadth of effect, depth of colour, and painter-like feeling of composition, sets him above the common rank of miniature painters.

102. *Fatigue, or the Aged Labourer. Bigg. A. R. A.*

A pretty domestic subject, painted with that delicacy that distinguishes this artist's style.

116. *Greenwich Hospital, (Morning.) G. Arnald.*

This view of one of the grandest subjects for the pencil that the neighbourhood of London affords, is drawn with truth, and coloured with richness; the aerial perspective is well kept,

kept, the lights bright, and the shades transparent.

118. *Leonidas defending the Pass of Thermoplae.*
J. A. Atkinson.

A spirited lively representation of the subject: the figures are well grouped, and excellently foreshortened, particularly a dead figure in the foreground. The pencilling is in a bold and vigorous style, suitable to the bustle of the subject.

Want of room, at this season of the year, which is the holiday of the arts, deprives us of the opportunity of noticing otherwise than generally the rest of the excellent pictures in this exhibition, which, if the press of matter will permit, will be resumed in the succeeding numbers. The next worthy notice are: 140. *Cottage-door*, by W. Owen, R. A.; 160. *The Procession of the Romans on May-day to the Grotto of Egeria*, by J. Frearson; 213. *Pan and Syren*, by R. Corbous'd; 230. *Melross Abbey*, (Moonlight) G. Arnald; 243. *A Landscape*, by Miss H. Gouldsmith; 268. *A View in the Isle of Wight*, by sir W. Beechey, R. A.; 315. *A Pheasant from Nature*, by Miss Dubuisson; and 318. *A Model of a Statue of Britannia*, by J. Nollekens, R. A.

The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, displayed in a Series of Engravings, with an historical and descriptive Account of each Subject, by John Britton, F. S. A. Parts 19 and 20, forming Parts 1 and 2 of Vol. 3. Published by Longman and Co. Taylor, and the Author.

This excellent delineation of the architectural antiquities of our native country has reached the beginning of the third volume, and with increased claims to public notice and encouragement. Each of these parts contains seven engravings, of first-rate merit, the former consisting of: 1st. A ground plan of Waltham Abbey Church, Essex, engraved by R. Roffe, from a drawing by J. R. Thompson. 2nd. A section of the same, shewing the south side of the nave, by the same engraver, from a drawing by F. Mackenzie. 3rd. A perspective view of the same, of considerable picturesque effect and beauty, both of lineal and aerial perspective, and engraving, engraved by John Roffe, from a drawing by F. Mackenzie. 4th. A view of the interior of a room called the armoury in Hedingham Castle, Essex, engraved by J. Burnett, from a drawing by F. Mackenzie. The effect and engraving of this print are peculiarly beautiful, particularly in the texture of the different materials; but the cluster of columns on the right hand of the picture is considerably too short for correct

perspective; it distorts the arch, and makes it look as if it stood diagonally across the building, which the plan (a wood-cut introduced in the text) proves it does not. 5th. An exterior view of the same castle, engraved by Hay, from a drawing by J. R. Thompson. 6th. An admirable view of Castle-acre Priory Church, Norfolk, engraved by W. Woolnoth, from a drawing by F. Mackenzie. The *tout ensemble* of this print is much to be admired, as well for the correctness of the architecture as the excellence of the engraving. And 7th. A south-east view of the Collegiate Church, Manchester, engraved by S. Sparrow, from a drawing by J. L. Bond, esq. architect, which for that accuracy of delineation which is Mr. Bond's well known characteristic of style, arrangement of light and shade, and beauty of engraving, has been rarely surpassed: the sky is among the best efforts of the art. The next part contains seven engravings of Rosslyn Chapel, near Edinburgh, engraved from drawings taken on the spot, by Joseph Gaudy, esq. A. R. A. To those who are acquainted with Mr. Gaudy's style of drawing, the two engravings by Burnett of the elevation of part of the south-side, and a view of its interior, which was exhibited at the Royal Academy, must afford great satisfaction; they so closely imitate the precision, sharpness of touch, and sparkling style of colouring of the originals, that it is impossible for engravings to go beyond them. Neither must the other plates, of parts at large, by Noble and Woolnoth, be passed over without their due share of praise: indeed, the whole of the plates are in the highest degree creditable of the artist's talents; and cannot fail of advancing their names. The credit of arrangement, selection, and description, remains yet to be appreciated. They are highly satisfactory, and do credit to Mr. Britton's abilities as an editor and architectural antiquary. The excellence as well as extraordinary cheapness of this work, must place it in the library of every lover of ancient English architecture.

Telemachus relating her Adventures to Calypso.
Painted by Richard Westall, esq. R. A. engraved by Thomas Williamson, and published by Messrs. Clay and Scriven, Ludgate-bill.

This print is companion to the one from the same poem, and by the same painter, but engraved by Scriven, reviewed in the last number, and has the same beauties of style and composition, Calypso is reclined on a verdant bank, her

her head crowned with roses, her drapery and attitude elegant and voluptuous. Telemachus is seated nearer the front of the picture, in the attitude of narration between them; on part of the bank is a collation of fruits and wines. Mentor is behind, attentively watching over his youthful charge. These are the principles in the composition. The trunk of a tree, two nymphs attentively listening to the youth's narrative, a distant landscape of part of a thick wood through whose branches the sun gleams, with a cooling rivulet running through it, form the accessories. The chiaroscuro is well managed, the principal light is kept broad on the faces, and light upper drapery of Telemachus and Calypso, which are connected by the light bank and his left leg; while the shades are also connected by a darker colored vestment, and his left leg being thrown in shadow. It is a print worthy of its companion; and although the engraving is not of quite so high a class of art as that, is, on the whole, beautifully executed. They are certainly as fine a pair of classical furniture prints as have been published for a long time.

INTELLIGENCE.

The two Water Colour Exhibitions opened on Monday the 23d, one at the Great Room, Spring Gardens, and the other in Bond-street. They are both of them additional proofs (if such were wanting) of the elevated rank to which this

class of the fine arts has risen in England. They shall be noticed in our next.

The committee of the Royal Academy have completed their labours, in arranging the works of art for the present exhibition at Somerset-house; it opened on the 30th ult. The time that this part of the Magazine goes to press prevents any critical observations on it, as to the progress the English school have made in their road to excellency. Report speaks highly of it, as advancing the British character in art.

Among the pictures that our space will permit mentioning are, a large historical picture of Hercules combating Pluto, by the professor Fuseli. Some historical pictures by Mr. Northcote, from Mr. Fox's work. A brilliant and striking portrait of Lord Grenville, among others, by Mr. Phillips. An historical picture from the *Troads of Seneca*, by Mr. Dawe. Portraits of the marquis of Downshire, sir Phillip Francis, &c. by Mr. Lonsdale, &c. &c. A careful analysis of the whole will be given in the ensuing numbers.

Another vacancy occurs in the list of academicians, by the death of Ozias Humphreys, esq.

Mr. Howard is announced as deputy secretary to the Royal Academy, on account of the indisposition of Mr. Richards.

Erratum in our last.—For 10th read 30th in the announcement of the time of the exhibition opening.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the Care of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of March, to the 20th of April 1810.

WITHIN the pale of the Reporter's professional experience, several melancholy cases of palsy have recently occurred, in which it had been very slow, although not altogether imperceptible, in its approach, before it made its violent and open attack upon the constitution. A decided assault of apoplexy, or hemiplegia, seldom takes place without having been preceded, long before, by menacing indications. Fearful feelings are frequently experienced, such as deep seated pains on the back part of the head, that give an idea of pressure, or of the firm and violent grasp of an iron hand; these are often accompanied with a ringing in the ears, an awkward infacility of motion or articulation, a diminished acuteness, in some or all of the senses. But what

is particularly remarkable, and by no means infrequent, some time before a fatal seizure, a numbness of one side shall occasionally be felt for a little time and then pass off.* Dr. Beddoes speaks of one, who once feeling in this manner while the taylor was employed about his

* A relation of the above, and other analogous and connected symptoms, the writer of this article has at different times received from paralytic correspondents. It has been from the communication of persons who have consulted him by letter, that the Reporter has principally derived his acquaintance with the smaller features, and less observable circumstances in the history of disease: on which account, to some of those patients, he has felt himself most obliged, whom he has never seen.

person, said, that "he should probably never want the suit of cloaths, as he distinctly felt death taking measure of him for his shroud." This individual some years afterward died suddenly of palsy.

Bath is a favourite place of refuge for the paralytic, whether made so by debauchery or natural decay. But the fashionable springs of that crowded mart of health, are not impregnated with the power of restoring lost energies, or bringing back the tide of ebbing animation. The late Dr. Heberden, eminent for the largeness of his experience and the correctness of his observations, observes, that "these waters are neither in any way detrimental nor of the least use in palsy."* If such neutral merit were attached to every remedy employed in medicine, it would in any hands have the praise at least of an innocent inefficiency. The professor of this art or science, if it could then be called either, would require little more than automatic skill. One should imagine indeed that with many this were the actual opinion: how common is it to hear it said of a person that, to be sure, he is a stupid man, but he is a very good practitioner. As if to be able to correct the irregular or erroneous movements of so delicate and complicated a machine as the human frame, required no superior sagacity or acumen. When it is considered that in many serious and critical disorders, so short a time is allowed to the physician, in which not only to form his opinion, but to act upon it, his office would seem to require a more than ordinary perspicacity of talent, as well as alertness and facility in the extemporary application of it. It would be desirable for him to possess a faculty of discernment approaching to that of intuition in the instantaneous result of its operation: the urgency of the case may be such as not to admit of much pondering and poring over it; the patient may die during the delay of a drawing deliberation.

At this season of the year, scrophula is apt to shew itself more particularly on the external surface of the body. Consumption and scrophula are by many regarded as the same disease, only affecting different parts. In fact, however, there is scarcely any connection or alliance between the two maladies. They not

only exist separately, but the one may appear in its most virulent or malignant form, without any simultaneous tendency to the other. Consumption, indeed, seldom comparatively commits its internal depredations upon a frame, which is defaced by tumours or cicatrices of the more superficial glands.* But scrophula is a word of wide and uncircumscribed import. It serves as a kind of lumber-room in medicine, into which may be thrown any of those anomalous and unlabelled maladies, which have no place assigned to them in any other department of the nosology. From its being vulgarly denominated "the evil," one should imagine that it was the characteristic calamity, the great original sin of the physical constitution. But popular prejudice clothes it with horrors and with ignominy, which are by no means attached to it, in the eye of reason or common sense. It is a complaint which, compared with many others, is an object scarcely deserving of any painful solicitude, or serious apprehension. By early exercise and discipline, by a judicious education of the muscular fibre, that due and healthy tone may be given to it, from an absence or deficiency of which, arise immediately or indirectly, all the degrees and modifications of scrophulous disorder.

It is not a merely idle nosological distinction between phthisis and scrophula. The treatment which the one requires is, in several circumstances, opposite to that which would be best adapted for the other. The marine air and immersion in the sea, seem specifically *deobstruent* in cases of glandular obstruction, but invariably aggravate and accelerate the fatal progress of pulmonary ailments. To send a consumptive patient to bathe in the waters, or simply to inhale the atmosphere of the ocean, is infallibly to hasten his exit out of the world; it is to drive him by an unnecessary impulse down the declivity of existence. For that class of sufferers, not only an inland situation should be chosen, but one that is most sheltered from the cruel keenness,

* The tubercles, which abound in the lungs of the phthisical, were formerly imagined to be indurated glands. But a greater accuracy in anatomical research has proved this opinion with respect to their structure to be erroneous. "There is no glandular structure in the cellular connecting membrane of the lungs; and on the inside of the branches of the trachea, where there are follicles, tubercles have never been seen." *Baillie's Morbid Anatomy*, p. 46.

* Posthumous Commentaries, p. 303, of the Latin edition.

or still more unfriendly vicissitudes of external temperature. There is in this country an indiscreet passion for air. We often find taking the air to be, with the hectically disposed, the same as taking a chill, and of that chill consumption to be the ultimate, if not immediate, consequence. To the pthysical, a spare diet should be recommended; an abstinence, for instance, in a great measure, from animal food. To the scrophulous, on the contrary, a generous regimen is most wholesome and congenial. But the generous ought here to be distinguished from the stimulating; which latter is almost exclusively, but from its decidedly bad operation upon the health very improperly, called good living.

The writer may be suspected of having, on a recent occasion, driven the matter too far, when he reprobated the use of strong liquors altogether. This may have appeared as the prudery of temperance, as carrying it to an unnecessary and even ridiculous extent. But it should be recollected that prudery consists not in the

excess of a virtue, but in the affectation of it. Those are the real prudes in regimen, who would strain at a gnat and swallow a camel; who would on no account drink a glass of wine, but would not scruple, every day of their lives, to ingurgitate in a pharmaceutical shape, *tertia quaque hora* draughts containing the worst and most concentrated spirits. In this consists the privileged debauchery of nervous valetudinarians.

A man, it is true, may be intemperate in his eulogy of abstinence, and violate moderation in his invectives against excess. But where are we to find or fix that imaginary line, the meridian of moderation? It should at the same time be considered that what is evil in its essence, no reduction of quantity can convert into good. Vice retains its character in all the gradations of its scale. In none of its descending degrees can it produce anything better, than more diluted and mitigated mischief.

April 24, 1810. J. REID.
Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN APRIL.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

RUSSIA.

Substance of the Ukase, issued February 2, 1810, by his Imperial Majesty, on the Subject of Finances, after having received the Advice of his Council of State.

ALL the Bank assignats (the paper money of the country) now in circulation, are once more declared to form part of the national debt, and guaranteed by all the wealth of the empire. From the present moment, the bank assignats shall receive no increase. In order to pay the national debt, a loan shall be opened in the interior of the country, at fixed prices. In order to provide for all expenses, and to reduce the taxes to their former state, it is ordered, provisionally, for the present year, and until the publication of general regulations for the finances and taxes, that the following additional imposts shall take place:

An increase of 2 rubles a-head on the crown peasantry.

An impost of 3, 2½, and 2 rubles, according to the various governments, on the peasantry occupied in cultivating the lands of the state.

Citizens employed in the arts, and other branches of public industry, shall pay 5 rubles.

Countrymen trading in both capitals shall pay for every shop 100, 50, and 25 rubles,

according to localities, and besides, those of the 2d guild, 1½ per cent. of the capital they have declared themselves possessed of, and those of the 3d guild, 25 rubles.

Foreign tradesmen of both capitals shall pay 100 rubles, their partners 40, and their workmen 20 rubles.

In both capitals a duty of half a ruble shall be raised on houses, in virtue of the existing imposts.

The tax on traders shall receive an increase of half copeck on the produce of industry and the capital.

The price of salt, formerly fixed at 40 copecks per pood, shall be raised to one ruble.

The impost on copper shall be augmented three rubles per pood.

The Custom-house duties on imported goods, shall be raised from 210 to 400 rubles, and in proportion.

Stamps have also experienced an advance in price.

The nobility shall assist in relieving the wants of the state, by paying a duty of 50 copecks for every peasant in their possession.

SWEDEN.

The following royal decree has been issued:

Know all men by these presents, that We, Charles XIII. having in the third article of the

the treaty of peace concluded with the emperor of Russia, dated 17th September last, agreed to adopt such measures as should be regulated by the treaty then about to be entered into between Sweden, France, and Denmark, for enforcing the continental system, ordered, in our circular of the 27th of October last, that no British vessels, or ships of war, should, after the time therein mentioned, be permitted to enter our ports; and further, in the third article of the treaty with the emperor of France, of date the 6th of January last, having fully and in every respect acceded to the continental system, bound ourselves to shut our ports against the trade of Great Britain, and not permit the importation of English goods or manufactures, of whatever description, or in whatever vessel the same might arrive: and whereas having relinquished the permission we reserved to ourselves in the treaty with his majesty the emperor of Russia, of importing colonial produce, we now only retain to ourselves the power to import salt, sufficient for the consumption of our kingdom; farther, to fulfil the treaties with the said powers, we hereby graciously command, that on and after the 24th of April next, no goods shall be imported, neither on paying the duties nor in transitu, which belong to Great Britain and Ireland; the colonies or countries under the influence of the British Government, or goods of any description whatsoever, loaded in vessels from Great Britain, or any of her dependencies, be admitted into any of our ports: and that all vessels, under whatever flag, which shall be proved to carry such goods, as are not furnished with certificates and documents to certify the origin and full particulars of their cargoes, from their ports of lading, shall upon their arrival in our harbours, be ordered off, save and except such vessels as are solely laden with salt, the importation of which, from all foreign countries, we permit, in vessels not belonging to his Britannic majesty or his subjects. For the full execution of our decree, we command all officers, and persons in our service, to exert their utmost vigilance, in strictly examining the papers, certificates, and documents, of all vessels that may arrive, agreeably to the gracious separate command we on this subject, shall or may issue.

Given at our Court of Stockholm, &c.

FRANCE.

The only event, of any interest, that has taken place during the last month, is the marriage of Buonaparte, to the princess Maria Louisa, of Austria; which after having been solemnised by proxy, at Vienna, on the 12th of March, was repeated with great pomp at Paris, on the 1st and 2nd of April; these two latter days being appropriated to the civil and the religious ceremony respectively.

SPAIN.

The supreme council of government:

has received the following report, addressed to his excellency don F. Guiz:

MOST EXCELLENT SIR.—It is with the utmost pleasure I transmit to you, for the information of his majesty, the annexed report, which I have just received from colonel don J. Valdivia, relative to the evacuation of Malaga by the French.

This flattering intelligence I have received from the chief-magistrate of Marvilla, by which it appears, that captain F. Lopez, who arrived from the port of Malaga, affirmed to him that the French evacuated that city on the 17th, at seven o'clock in the morning. I further learnt that the enemy has also evacuated Medina, and fallen back to the woods near Chiclana, and that in consequence of a sally, made by the enemy, the French lost about 1000 men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

ADRIAN JACOME.

Lines of Gibraltar, March 20.

Extract of the Dispatches transmitted by the General in Chief of the Army of Estremadura, dated the 21st of March.

In consequence of a fruitless attack made by the French against Badajoz, they established themselves in Merida, Zafra, and Santa Marta. In order to molest them, the marquis de la Romana detached major general don Carlos O'Donnell, who commands the second division of that army, with orders to attack Caceres, Truxillo, and the front of his position.

O'Donnell marched, accordingly, from Albuquerque, on the 12th instant, with 2500 men, 200 of whom were cavalry, and pursued his march till the 14th, when at break of day, our advanced parties fell in with the enemy's vanguard, and drove the French out of Caceres, and pursued them as far as Alden de Cano, three leagues distance from Caceres. Being again attacked in that position, they retreated to Meandello, nine leagues distant from the point where they were first attacked; and it is known from accounts since received, that they have completely evacuated Merida, Zafra, and Santa Marta.

The enemy's loss is said to exceed 150 men. It is reported that in consequence of the above successes, our troops entered St. Oluila on the 22d, to which point major general don Francisco Ballasteros was directing his march, to cut off the enemy's retreat. The loss which the French sustain from our flying parties is such, that the foreign troops who serve in their armies are quite disgusted with that kind of warfare, and desert in considerable numbers. Upwards of 100 have to-day arrived at Ciudad Rodrigo Badajos, and Astorga; and all deserters unanimously state that desertion would be more frequent, were the men not afraid of the peasants. The junta of Seville has reported from Ayamente to the supreme council of regency, under the date of the 24th inst. that the French have been completely driven out of Estremadura, and pursued by general Ballasteros, who arrived

rived on the 22d, in St. Olalla, and that the dispersed enemy retreated partly to Seville, and partly to the Sierra.

HOLLAND.

On the 31st of March were exchanged, at Paris, the ratifications of the following treaty, there concluded, on the 16th, between the respective plenipotentiaries of the king, and his illustrious brother, the emperor of the French, king of Italy, &c.

His majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, protector of the league of the Rhine, and mediator of the Swiss confederacy, and his majesty the king of Holland, being desirous of terminating the differences that have arisen between them, and of making the independence of Holland harmonize with the new circumstances wherein the English orders in council, of 1807, have placed all the maritime powers, have agreed to come to a mutual understanding thereon, and to that end, have nominated as their plenipotentiaries, viz. his majesty the emperor of France, &c. the sieur John Baptiste Nompere, count de Champagne, duke of Cadore, grand eagle of the legion of honor, &c. his majesty's minister for foreign affairs, &c. And his majesty the king of Holland, Charles Henry Verheul, admiral of Holland, grand eagle of the legion of honor, grand cross of the Dutch order of union, his majesty's ambassador to the emperor and king: who, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

ART. 1. Until the English government shall have solemnly abrogated the restrictions contained in its orders in council of 1807, all commerce whatsoever is prohibited between the port of England and the ports of Holland. Should there be reasons for granting licences, those only shall be valid which are delivered in the name of the emperor.

2. A corps of 18,000 men, of which 3,000 shall be cavalry, and consisting of 6,000 French and 12,000 Dutch, shall be placed at all the mouths of the rivers, together with officers of the French customs, to see that the contents of the foregoing article are carried into complete effect.

3. The troops shall be paid, fed, and clothed, by the Dutch government.

4. All vessels violating the first article, that may be taken on the Dutch coasts, by French men of war or privateers shall be declared good prizes, and in case of any doubt arising, such difficulty can alone be decided upon by his majesty, the emperor.

5. The restrictions contained in the above articles shall be revoked as soon as England shall have solemnly revoked her orders in council of 1807; and from that instant the French troops shall evacuate Holland, and restore to her the full enjoyment of her independence.

6. Inasmuch as it has been adopted as a

constitutional principle in France, that the Thelweg of the Rhine forms the boundary of the French empire; and as the dock yards of Antwerp are, by the present state of the boundaries between the two countries, unprotected and exposed, his majesty the king of Holland cedes to his majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, &c. Dutch Brabant, the whole of Zealand, including therein the Isle of Schouwen, that part of Guelderland which is situate on the left side of the Waal; so that henceforth the boundary between France and Holland shall be the Thalweg of the Waal, from the fort of Schenkens, leaving on the left bank Nymeguen, Boemel, and Wandrichem, then the principal stream of the Merwe which runs into the Blesboch, through which, and also through the Hollandsch Diep, and the Walkeraak, the line of demarcation shall be continued, until it reach the sea at Bieningen or Gravelingen, leaving on the left the Isle of Schouwen.

7. Each of the ceded provinces shall be released from all debts not incurred for its own interests, sanctioned by its particular government, and funded upon its territory.

8. His majesty the king of Holland, in order to co-operate with the force of the French empire, shall have a float a squadron of nine sail of the line, and six frigates, armed, and provided with six month's stores, and ready to put to sea by the 1st day of June, next ensuing; and also a flotilla of 100 gunboats, or other armed vessels. This force shall, during the whole period of the war, be maintained and kept in constant readiness.

9. The revenues of the ceded provinces shall belong to Holland until the day of the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty. Until the same day the king of Holland shall defray all charges of their administration.

10. All the merchandize imported by American vessels that have arrived in the ports of Holland since the 1st of February, 1809, shall be put under sequestration, and made over to France, in order to her disposing thereof according to the circumstances, and the state of her political relations with the United States.

11. All merchandise of English manufacture are prohibited in Holland.

12. Measures of police shall be adopted for the purpose of strictly watching and taking into custody all insurers of prohibited traffic, all smugglers, their abettors, &c. In a word, the Dutch government pledges itself to extirpate the contraband trade.

13. No depot of goods prohibited in France, and that may give colour to contraband traffic, can be established within a distance of four leagues from the line of the French custom-houses; and in case of trespass, all such depots shall be subject to seizure, though upon the Dutch territory.

14. With the reserve of these restrictions, and so long as they shall be in operation, his majesty

majesty, the emperor, shall suspend the prohibitory decree which shuts the frontier barriers between Holland and France.

15. Fully confiding in the manner in which the engagements resulting from the present treaty shall be executed, his majesty the emperor and king guarantees the integrity of the Dutch possessions, such as they shall be pursuant to this treaty.

16. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Paris, within the period of fifteen days, or sooner, if possible.

Done at Paris, this 16th of March, 1810.
(Signed) CHAMPAGNY, Duke of Cadore.
The Admiral VERHEUL.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The debate in the House of Commons, on the expedition to Flushing, after having continued during several nights, terminated by four separate divisions, which took place at seven o'clock in the morning of Saturday the 31st of March; in which a greater number of members voted than had ever been known on any former occasion; there being counted, on one division, 504. The first division was on the resolutions of lord Porchester, conveying a censure on ministers on the ground of the expedition being impolitic: upon this division there was a majority of 48 in favour of ministers. The second division was upon the amendment, approving of the conduct of ministers on the policy of the expedition: ministers had a majority of 40. The third division was upon the resolution of censure, as to the policy of retaining Walcheren so long: ministers had a majority of 51. Upon the fourth division, approving of the conduct of ministers in the retention of Walcheren: ministers had a majority of 23.

From this melancholy subject the public attention was contrived to be immediately called off by the proceedings of the House of Commons against sir Francis Burdett, in consequence of a pamphlet published by him, addressed to his constituents the electors of Westminster, in which he denies the power of commitment for libel, recently assumed by that house in the case of Mr. Gale Jones. For this Mr. Lethbridge moved that sir Francis Burdett's letter was a scandalous and libellous paper, reflecting upon the just privileges of the house; and after a debate which lasted till eight o'clock in the morning, the house divided on an amendment moved by lord Folkstone, for getting rid of the question by proceeding to the other orders of the day. This amendment was lost by a majority of 191. Mr. Lethbridge's resolutions were then agreed to without a division. Sir Robert Salusbury then moved that sir Francis Burdett should be committed to the Tower. Mr. Adam moved, as an amendment, that sir Francis should be reprimanded in his place. A division took place upon the amendment,

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which was rejected by a majority of 36. The motion for committal to the Tower was then carried.

This was in the morning of Friday, April the 6th, and the speaker issued his warrant for the commitment of sir Francis immediately; but as the principles, in the support of which the baronet had thus engaged, led him of course to consider that instrument as illegal, he determined not to obey it; and after having refused to comply with the personal requisition of the serjeant at arms to surrender himself as a prisoner, he in the course of Saturday addressed the following letter to the speaker:

SIR.—When I was returned, in due form, by the electors of Westminster, they imagined they had chosen me as their trustee in the House of Commons, to maintain the laws and liberties of the land. Having accepted that trust, I never will betray it.

I have also, as a dutiful subject, taken an oath of allegiance to the king, to obey his laws; and I never will consent, by any act of mine, to obey any set of men, who, contrary to those laws, shall, under any pretence whatsoever, assume the power of the king.

Power and privilege are not the same things, and ought not, at any time, to be confounded together. Privilege is an exemption from power, and was, by law, secured to the third branch of the legislature, in order to protect them, that they might safely protect the people—not to give them power to destroy the people.

Your warrant, sir, I believe you know to be illegal—I know it to be so. To superior force I must submit: I will not, and dare not, incur the danger of continuing voluntarily to make one of any association, or set of men, who shall assume illegally the whole power of the realm, and who have no more right to take myself, or any one of my constituents, by force, than I or they possess to take any of those who are now guilty of this usurpation; and I would condescend to accept the meanest office that would vacate my seat, being more desirous of getting out of my present association, than other men may be desirous of getting profitably into it.

Sir, this is not a letter in answer to a vote of thanks; it is an answer to a vote of a very different kind. I know not what to call it; but since you have begun this correspondence with me, I must beg you to read this my answer to those under whose orders you have commenced it. I remain, sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
FRANCIS BURDETT.

Piccadilly, April 6, 1810.

Those who had taken up this business, were employed on Saturday and Sunday in concerting the most advisable means of carrying the warrant into execution; as sir

S C

Francis

Francis had expressed his determination not to surrender himself except to actual force: and during the whole of these two days and nights the people were constantly assembling round sir Francis's house, and giving him tokens of their attachment, though the streets were paraded by dragoons. At length, on Monday morning, an immense military force was drawn up before and near the house, and the warrant was carried into execution by Bow-street officers with almost theatrical management and effect.

A little before eleven the serjeant at arms, accompanied by messengers, police officers, and a large military force, broke violently into the house. Sir Francis was sitting with his family, and on the appearance of the serjeant, asked by what authority he broke into his house? The serjeant produced the speaker's warrant, which sir Francis refused to obey, and demanded if it was intended to be executed by a military force? The answer was in the affirmative; whereupon sir Francis commanded them to desist in the king's name, and called upon the sheriff for his aid. It was answered that the sheriff was not there; and sir Francis then said, that they should not take him but by force, which they accordingly did, and hurried him through a double file of soldiers drawn up in his own house, to a glass coach, which they had in waiting for the purpose, and conveyed him to the Tower, escorted by a large body of horse.

In the return of the troops from the Tower, they fired repeatedly on the people, and some lives were lost. Concerning some of the cases, the coroner's juries have very properly returned verdicts of *wilful murder*.

In consequence of these abominable proceedings, a very numerous meeting of the electors of Westminster was held in Palace-yard, on the 17th of April; at which it was resolved, to present to the House of Commons a "petition and remonstrance," stating, among other things, that "the committal of sir Francis Burdett to prison, enforced by military power, are circumstances which render evident the imperious necessity of an immediate reform in the representation of the people:" and concluding with most earnestly calling upon the house "to restore to us our representative, and according to the notice he has given, to take the state of the representation of the people into your serious consideration, a reform in which is, in our opinion, the only means of preserving the country from military despotism." It was determined also to send a letter to sir Francis in the Tower, expressing their full approbation of his general conduct; and speaking of the particular instance in question, in the following terms:—"We feel the indignity that has been offered you, but we are not surprised to find, that when every excuse is

made for public delinquents, that the utmost rigour is exercised against him who pleads for the ancient and constitutional rights of the people. You nobly stepped forward in defence of a fellow subject unjustly imprisoned, and you questioned with great ability and knowledge of the laws, the warrant issued upon that occasion; the House of Commons have answered your argument by breaking into your house with a military force, seizing your person, and conveying you by a large body of troops to the Tower. Your distinction between privilege and power remains unaltered; the privileges of the House of Commons are for the protection, not for the destruction, of the people. We have resolved to remonstrate with the House of Commons on the outrages committed under their orders; and to call upon them to restore you to your seat in parliament, which the present state of the country renders more than ever necessary for the furtherance of your and our object—a reform of the representation in that house. While so many members are collected together by means 'which it is not necessary for us to describe,' we cannot but entertain the greatest apprehensions for the remainder of our liberties; and the employment of a military force against one of their own body, is but a sad presage of what may be expected by those who like you have the courage to stand forward in defence of the rights of the people."

Sir Francis, in his answer, speaking of the present state of the representation of the people, says: "From this foul and traitorous traffic our borough-monger sovereigns derive an immense revenue, cruelly wrung from the hard hand of honest labour. I do, however, now entertain an ardent hope, that this degraded and degrading system, to which all our difficulties, grievances, and dangers, are owing, will at length give way to the moderate but determined perseverance of a whole united people. Magna Charta, and the old law of the land, will then resume their empire—freedom will revive—the caterpillars of the state, coiling themselves up in their own naturally narrow sphere, will fall off and perish—property and political power, which the law never separates, will be re united—the king, replaced in the happy and dignified station allotted him by the constitution—the people, relieved from the bitterest of all curses, the curse of Canaan, that of being the servants of servants, and restored to their just and indisputable rights. To effect these great, important, and necessary purposes, no exertions of mine shall ever be wanting—without their attainment, no efforts of mine can avail. The people of England must speak out—they must do more—they must act: and if, following the example of the electors of Westminster, they do act in a firm and regular manner, upon a concerted plan,

ever keeping the law and constitution in view, they must finally succeed in recovering that to which they are legally entitled—the appointment of their own guardians and trustees for the protection of their own liberty and property. They must either do this, or they must inevitably fall a sacrifice to one or the other of the most contemptible factions that ever disgraced this or any other country. The question is now at issue; it must now be ultimately determined whether we are henceforth to be slaves, or be free. Hold to the laws—this great country may recover; forsake them—and it will certainly perish.”

The House of Commons, after a very long and adjourned debate, determined to pass over sir Francis's letter to the Speaker, without any particular notice; and allowed the petition from the electors of Westminster to be received, after some attempt at opposing it.

Notice has been served on the Speaker, and his officers, by sir Francis Burdett's solicitor, that he has instructions to bring an action against them, at the suit of the honourable baronet. This will bring the important question of the breaking open his house, fairly to issue; and it will be solemnly argued in a court of law.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of March and the 20th of April, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitor's Names are between Parenthesis.)

ADDIS Charles, New Bowfwell court, money scrivener. (Hidman, Dyer's court, Alder manbury)
 Anderson George, and George Harrison Eades, Bridge-yard Wharf, Tooley street, merchants. (Palmer, Tomlinson and Thomson, Copthall court)
 Ayton Edwin William, New Cut, Lambeth Marsh, broker. (Howard, Charing Crofs)
 Baker John, Sea coal lane, London, carpenter. (Hudson, Winkworth Buildings, City road)
 Ball John, Adam street, Adelphi, auctioneer. (Greenhill, Gray's inn square)
 Banton Edward Wallall Stafford, fadler's ironmonger. (Turner and Pike, Bloomsbury square, and Heeley, Walcul)
 Barber William Alnwick, Northumberland, brewer. (Lambert, Alnwick and Flexney Chancery lane)
 Bennett Thomas, Liverpool, merchant. (Houghton, Liverpool, and Winole, John street, Bedford row)
 Boyd Thomas, Maida Hill, Edgware road, shopkeeper. (Jeyes Charlotte street, Fitzroy square)
 Brandon Isaac, and Samuel Cortis, Leadenhall street, merchants. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry)
 Brown Robert William, Lambeth road, merchant. (Hill, Road lane)
 Bryan Thomas, Sloane street, grocer. (Cuppuge, Jermyn street)
 Eurt William, Tooley street, oil-merchant, (Sherwood, Cuthion court, Broad street)
 Castle Ambrose, Furnival's inn, money scrivener. (Hill, Road lane)
 Chapman William, Beverley, linen draper. (Hall, Beverley)
 Clonkey Nicholas, Liverpool, provision merchant. (Davies, Liverpool, and Meddowcroft, Gray's inn)
 Collins Letitia, Halfmoon street, milliner and dress maker
 Cox Elizabeth, Olveston, Gloucester, shopkeeper. (Guest, Bristol, and Meredith, Robbins and Tomkyns, Lincoln's inn)
 Dakey Charles, Manchester and Nottingham, lace manufacturer. (Willis, Fairthorne and Clarke, Warrford court, and Heflop, Manchester)
 Davies John, Hereford, corn factor. (Browne and Pinner, Gray's inn square, and Bird and Wollaston, Hereford)
 Davies James, Ledbury, Hereford, glass man. (Pewtrifs, Gray's inn, and Reece, Ledbury)
 Davies William, Coadley, gun-barrel maker. (Strong, Still and Strong, Lincoln's inn, and Roberts, Worcester, Stourbridge)
 De Joachim, Louis Rene, Bowling-green Buildings, distiller. (Wadeion, Barlow, and Groivonor, Antin Friars)
 De la Hault, Charles, Birmingham, Spanish leather dresser. (Ruffer and son, Bartlett's Buildings, and Hill, Shrewsbury)
 Dixon Mark, Borough, High street, hop merchant. (Day and Hamerton, Lime street)
 Dongworth James, Grove street, Commercial road, and Thomas Acker, Stepney, builders. (Rutfon, Wellclose square)
 Drury William, Canterbury, victualler. (Pierce and Sandys, Canterbury, and Wilmoro and Collett, Chancery Lane)
 Edward James, Leicester, shoemaker. (Greaves, Leicester, and Wilton, Temple)
 Fallon Augustine, Hart street, Bloomsbury, wine-merchant. (Chapman and Stevens, St. Mildred's court, Foultry)

Felton James, West Thurrock, Essex, baker. (Aubrey, Took's court, Curfitor street, and Stanley, Billericay, Essex)
 Fildes Benjamin, Upton on Severn, Worcester, boat builder. (Whitcombe, Griffith, and Philpotts, Gloucester)
 Fleming Henry, Hanway yard, Oxford street, jeweller. (Hodgkin, Clement's inn)
 Forrest James, Chester, cotton dealer. (Arifon, Liverpool)
 Foulkes Joseph, Hackney road, builder. (Rutfor, Well close square)
 Foy Walter, Beech street, linen draper. (Mind, Throgmorton street)
 Gough William, Cranbourne street, mercer. (Turner, Edward street, Cavendish square)
 Griffiths William, Westwood, Wilts, dyer. (Williams, Red Lion square, and Williams and Bush, Trowbridge, Wilts)
 Hain Jonathan, Hampton, victualler. (Vincent, Bedford street, Bedford square)
 Hamilton John, Bristol, merchant. (Tarrant, Chancery lane, and Smith, Bristol)
 Hammond John, Macclesfield, tanner. (Cooke, Macclesfield, and Kent, Cl-ford's inn)
 Harrison George, Manchester, merchant. (Burkett, Bond court, Walbrook, and Pearson, Carlisle)
 Hartley John, Manchester, grocer. (Kay and Renshaw, Manchester)
 Henzell George, Little East Cheap, underwriter. (Sherwood, Cuthion court, Broad street)
 Hen William, Hickfry, Berks, victualler
 Higgs John, Liverpool merchant. (Crump and Lodge, Liverpool, and Battye, Chancery lane)
 Holt Samuel, Manchester, grocer. (Pais and Reddiffe, Altrincham, Cheshire, and Wilton, Greville street, Ratton Garden)
 Hooker Thomas, Mary-le-bone-street, Portland Place, grocer. (Stevenson, Chequer court, Charing cross)
 Horwood Joseph, Woodchester, Park-hill, Gloucestershire, miller. (Whitcombe and King, Sergeant's inn, Fleet street, and Bowyer, King's Holm, near Gloucester)
 Ingham Francis, Norland, Halifax, clothier. (Willis, Fairthorne and Clarke, Warrford court, and Alliton, Huddersfield)
 Inman Joseph, Kent road, broker. (Bryant, Copthall court)
 King William, Bream's buildings, Chancery lane, cabinet-maker. (Wasbrough, Warrford court)
 Knight James, Calne, Wilts, clothier. (Davis and Poole, Bristol, and James, Gray's inn square)
 Lewis Evan, Cardiff, Glamorgan, grocer. (Lewis, Cardiff, and Gregory, Clement's inn)
 Littlejohn Joseph James, Golpoft, mercer. (Steadfale, Alexander and Holme, New inn, and Cruickshank, Golpoft)
 Lloyd William, Chester, chair-maker. (Milne and Parry, Temple and Suncock, Chester)
 Lomas Decimus, Watford, corn merchant. (Fairlie and Francis, New square, Lincoln's inn)
 Lucas John Bromsgrove, Worcester, dealer in timber. (Richardson, New Inn)
 Luke Thomas, Exeter, brewer. (Loxley, Cheapfide)
 Maclean James, Old Change, victualler. (Howell, Lion College Gardens, Aldermanbury)
 Maggs George, Bristol, linen draper. (Tilson, Chatham Place, Blackfriars)
 Marshall Cuthbert, Ratcliff square, mariner. (Sherwood, Cuthion court, Broad street)
 Maskery William, and John Atkin, Whitechapel road, dealers in glass and earthenware. (Audice and Cox, Temple, and Tomlinson, Hanley, Staffordshire)

Mayhew

- Mayhew Robert, Strutton, Suffolk, miller. (Bynne, Ipswich and Taylor, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane)
- Mellor Samuel Eeking, Liverpool, cotton dealer. (Avison, Liverpool)
- Moore Henry, Ratcliff Highway, victualler. (Fothergill, Clifford's inn)
- Morris John Marple, Chester, boat builder. (Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke Warford court, and Heslop, Manchester)
- Moseley Daniel, Wakefield, innkeeper. (Clarkson, Elfric street, Strand and Clarkson, Wakefield)
- Nott John, Romford, grocer and cheese monger. (Shearman, Hart street, Bloomsbury)
- Page James Hensley butcher. (Plant, Temple Palmer James, Aldersbury, merchant. (Dennotts and Greaves, Coleman street)
- Palmer Thomas, Bristol, working goldsmith. (Gaskell, Lincoln's inn, and Hartley, Bristol)
- Parkin John, Sheffield, innkeeper. (Chambre, Chapel street, Bedford row, and Coarson, Sheffield)
- Pearson John, Bath, hofier. (Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row and sheppard, Bath)
- Perkins Abraham, Stamford, Lincoln, grocer. (Thompson, Stamford)
- Phillips Frederick, Shaftesbury, shopkeeper. (Pearson, Temple, and Durnford, Pensbury House, near Shaftesbury)
- Prance George, Swansea, linen draper. (Clarke and Son, Bristol, and Jenkins, James and Abbott, New Inn)
- Raby John, Great St. Helen's Chambers, merchant. (Druce, Billiter square)
- Raby George, Great St. Helen's Chambers, merchant. (Druce, Billiter square)
- Reynolds William, Chancery dealer. (Coppard, Baptist Chambers, Chancery lane)
- Riddiford William, Uley, Gloucester, clothier. (Boxsome, Dursley, and Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn)
- Rippon Theophilus, Moniton, confectioner. (Rippon, London Road, Southwark)
- Robertson Robert, Stagsbridge, Worcester, druggist. (Strong, Still, and Strong, Lincoln's inn, and Robertson, Stagsbridge)
- Roofe Jonathan, Liverpool, merchant (Stanfreer and Eden, Liverpool, and Wandle, John street, Bedford row)
- Scott Alexander, and Thomas Curver, St. Mary Axe, merchant. (Hackett, Chancery lane)
- Saunders John Thomas, Queen street, Golden square, picture frame maker. (Warrant and Wood, Cable court, Bridge row)
- Shafe John, Shoe lane, copper-plate-maker. (Pullen, Fore street)
- Skinner David, Newington Causeway, cabinet maker. (Farr, Thave's inn)
- Smythe Robert, Tottenham, money scrivener. (Wimbolt, Fore street, Cripple gate)
- Spencer William Fenell, Gosport, mercer. (Cullins and Hewson, Gosport and Dyne, Serjeant's inn, Fleet street)
- Stafford Aaron, Staley Bridge, Lancaster, shop keeper. (Clarke and Richards, Chancery lane, and Higginbottom, Ashton under-lyde)
- Stevens John, and Edward Baker, Whitcombe street, brewers. (Revell, Cable street, Falcon square)
- Stunley Thomas, Swaffham, Norfolk, upholster. (Sweet and Stokes, Temple)
- Taylor William, Liverpool, merchant. (Atkinson, Chancery lane, and Bassall, Liverpool)
- Taylor David, Great Totham, Essex, grocer. (Carter, Staple inn)
- Taylor David, Mile end road, cabinet maker. (West, Bee Lion street, Wapping)
- Tudley John, Hereford, soap dealer. (Evans, Hereford, and Peverills, Gray's inn)
- Vaughan John, Eardon quay, Daventry, merchant. (Mason, Newington Butts)
- Wagner Frederick, Uxbridge, clothier. (Gale, Bedford street, Bedford row)
- Waller Thomas, Canterbury Place, Lambeth, tallow chandler. (Meymott, Burrow's buildings, Blackfriars road)
- Walmsley Peter Dennis, Manchester, warehouseman. (Barrett, Manchester and Willis, Fairthorne and Clarke, Warford court)
- West Robert, Oxford street, draper. (Mason, Foster lane)
- White Augustus, Westmoreland place, City road, merchant. (Hughes and Chapman, Temple)
- Whitehead Thomas, Ten and Jun, Filfworth, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. (Barrett, Manchester, and Willis, Fairthorne and Clarke, Warford court)
- Wood Robert, Margate, grocer. (Clifton, Southwark)
- Beattie James, Longtown, Cumberland, draper. April 16
- Beeton Henry Grundy, Gray's inn square, money scrivener, April 28
- Belcher John, Lamb's Conduit street, merchant, May 8
- Bell Robert, Newcastle upon-Tyne, woollen draper, May 11
- Bell Robert and Robert Hedley, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, woollen draper, May 11
- Benwell T. Newman street, coach maker, April 21
- Billings Samuel, Liverpool, hofier and lace manufacturer, May 3
- Bloxam Sir Matthew, Thomas Wilkinson and William Bloxam, Gracechurch street, bankers, April 14
- Bloxam William, Gracechurch street, banker, April 21
- Bonney John Augustus, Percy street, St. Pancras, money scrivener, April 14
- Briggs Richard, Liverpool, merchant, May 7
- Bridow Charles, Newgate street, linen draper, May 5
- Brother Thomas, Liverpool, rationer, May 6
- Bruton John Luxon, Rotherhithe, mariner, April 17
- Bury William, jun Piton, Devon, clothier, May 7
- Butcher Robert Pennall, Laurence Pountney lane, wine merchant, April 28
- Chaband Henry, Plumtree street, Bloomsbury, jeweller, April 21
- Chadwick Ann, Bredbury, Chester, hat-manufacturer, May 10
- Chadwick John, Bredbury, Chester, hat-manufacturer, May 10
- Chapman Elias, Tunbridge Wells, carpenter, April 21
- Chapman Richard, Thatcham, Beiks, shopkeeper, April 17
- Chapman John, Yarmouth, linen draper, May 8
- Chapple James, Grace's Alley, Wellclose square, hofier, April 14
- Charlton Cornelius, East Farleigh, Kent, yeoman, May 9
- Christie Francis Henry, John Calvert Clarke, and Charles Bow n. College Hill, merchants, April 21
- Clarke Abraham, Newport, Isle of Wight, tanner, April 24
- Clennell John, Newcastle upon-Tyne, pin maker, May 9
- Clifford Benjamin, South's Rents, St. John street, dealer and Chapman, April 14
- Colbourne Francis, David, David, jun. and Peter, jun. North, merchants, May 1
- Connop Joseph, and Coleman Levy Newton, Red Lion street, Spitalneis, dyers, May 1
- Cotton Thomas, Cornhill, stock broker and banker, April 21
- Cramond Arthur, Bridge street, Blackfriars, merchant, April 17
- Croft William, Leeds, and James Manks, Hunflet, York, merchants, May 30
- Danfor Robert, Golgate, Lancaster coal merchant, May 15
- Davis Thomas, Wolverhampton, ironmonger, May 7
- Dawson Elliott, Hinckley, Leicester, hofier, April 21
- Dean Joseph, Birmingham, joiner, April 18
- De Guuchy, John Philip and Philip Gavey, London, merchants, May 8
- Dinsdale Joseph, Seicunates, York, grocer, April 17
- Dixon Thomas, Bath, chumman, April 16
- Dowland William, Devizes, draper, April 17
- Dowie John, Great James street, Bedford row, scrivener, May 1
- Dyer Richard, Bath, cornfactor, April 16
- Edwards John, stonehouse, Devon, draper and shopfeller, May 1
- Every Samuel, Liverpool, ship-chandler and merchant, April 16
- Favell Elizabeth and James, Cambridge, painters, April 21
- Ferguson John, Burr street, St. George's in the East, mariner, May 11
- Fincham William, Covent garden, earthenware men, May 1
- Fisher William, Cambridge, woollen-draper, May 1
- Forster Pexall, Great Yarmouth, bookfeller, May 1
- Frederick Robert, and Joseph Wilcox, Queen street, Cheapside, watchhouse, May 29
- Fuller John James, Yorkford, Suffolk, draper and grocer, April 17
- Gardner William, Newent, Gloucester, baker and malter, May 8
- Garland Charles, Brackley, Northampton, salefman, April 26
- German William, Bristol, tyler and plaferer, May 1
- Gilman Thomas, Norwich, linen-draper, May 5
- Gray James, East-mitheld, baker, April 17
- Green William, Kingland road, dealer and Chapman, April 14
- Hall George, Queen street, silk manufacturer, April 24
- Harris John, and John Clarke, wormwood street, ironmongers, April 28
- Hawkins William, Birmingham, button maker, April 14
- Hatch William, Chippendale, wits, clothier, May 15
- Hebert John and George, Grange road, Southwark, tanners, May 5
- Heby Thomas, Abbey Place, Bethnal Green road, carpenter and cutler, April 24
- Hey Matthew, Cateaton street, Warehousefman, May 5
- Hughes Charles and Robert, Walbrook, men's mercers, May 5
- Holehouse Ann, Union street, Shadwell, sugar refiner, May 12
- Horne John, Framwellgate, Durham, tanner, May 2
- Hughes Thomas, Norfolk street, Strand, wine merchant, April 14
- Hughes Mark, Bury court, Love lane, wool merchant, April 28

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

- Abbott Joseph, Prescot, Lancaster, grocer, April 16
- Allen William, Chandos street, Bloomsbury, May 1
- Alvey Vincent, Spalding, Lincoln, brewer and inn keeper, May 1
- Armon Joseph, Eyton, Salop, miller, May 7
- Ayles John, Sun street, Bishopgate, tallow chandler, May 21
- Baker Charles, Saville Place, Lambeth, flour factor, May 1
- Banks Richard, Eltham, Kent, victualler, March 31
- Barclay James, Old Broad street, merchant, April 24
- Bate Thomas, Macciesfield, draper, May 8
- Bayley James, High street, Shadwell, ship breaker and merchant, April 14

Hughes James Fletcher, Wigmore street, bookseller, May 22
 Hunt George, Stalbridge, Dorset, linen-draper, May 9
 Hurry Ives, Richard Powles and James Hurry, Nag's head court, Gracechurch street, merchants, May 1
 Huxler James, Weston Colville, Cambridge, farmer, April 17
 Keme William, Faversham, grocer, May 15
 Killick John, Shepherd, Hackney Mills, Lee Bridge, miller, April 12
 Kinfey William, Oxford street, coach maker, May 15
 Knowles Thomas, York, shoemaker, April 17
 Leathwood William, Liverpool, cork cutter, April 16
 Lee Joseph, Islington, timber merchant, March 31
 Leedham John, Matlock, innkeeper, May 1
 Leroux Henry Jacob, Canonbury square, Islington, builder, May 6
 Levien Solomon, jun. Barnes, broker, May 5
 Lister Thomas, King street, Holborn, coach plater, May 5
 Lloyd Thomas Hughes, Poultry, and Walworth Common, slate merchant, May 8
 Lowes David, Hart street, Covent Garden, rectifier, April 17
 Lowes David, and John Henry Riggs, Hart street, Covent Garden, rectifiers, April 17
 Lythgoe James, Liverpool, merchant, April 21
 Mackenzie John, Old City Chambers, merchant, May 9
 Magee John and Daniel M'Nulty, Oxford street, linen drapers, May 12
 Manley Charles, Angel court, Throgmorton street, merchant, May 12
 Martin R. c. and James Bain, Fleet street, booksellers, May 16
 Maughan Richard, Brentford, draper, April 18
 Maund John Henry, Coventry, grocer, May 5
 Mills Samuel, Stamford, Lincoln, upholsterer, May 4
 Mitchell John, New Shaford, Lincoln, grocer and tallow chandler, April 14
 Monk William, Parbold, Lancashire, lime burner, April 18
 Moseley Henry, Lawrence Pountney Hill, and Isaac Whieldon, Copthall court, merchants, March 31
 Munt John, Leadenhall street, hatter, April 17
 Myers David Thompson, Stamford, Lincoln, draper, April 16, May 17
 Naylor Robert, Basinghall street, merchant, April 21
 Neve Ann, Strand, milliner, April 21
 Nev. Ann, Strand, hoffer, May 5
 Ogil John, Wickwick, Wilts, clk. and William Walter, Liverpool, merchant, April 27
 Pain John, Peckham, bricklayer, April 7
 Paine William, Manchester, dealer and chapman, May 8
 Parker Nathan, West Auckland, Durham, brandy merchant, April 17
 Paffeur John Lewis, Stoney Stratford, Bucks, grocer and chandler, May 5
 Pierce Thomas, Canterbury, brazier, May 5
 Potter George, Charing Cross, haberdasher, May 26
 Potter John, and William Monkman, Silver street, warehouseman, April 14
 Powell Henry John, Uxbridge, builder and carpenter, April 11

Preitt Margaret and John, Thorney street, Bloomsbury, coach makers, May 12
 Prested Robert, Brick lane, Spital-fields, shoemaker, April 21
 Proffer James, Sloane street, grocer, April 21
 Prynn Alexander Allan, St. Columb, Cornwall, mercer, May 8
 Ranfon Lebbeus, Cannon Coffee House, Charing Cross, tavern keeper, May 19
 Rayner Richard, Birmingham, button maker, April 18
 Rigg John Henry, Hart street, Covent Garden, rectifier, April 17
 Rose J. Road, Somerset, farmer, April 14
 Salterthwaite Isaac, Tamworth, wine and spirit merchant, April 24
 Schafer John, London Road, Surry, floor-cloth manufacturer, April 28
 Sellings Samuel, Little Coggeshall, Essex, maltster and victualler, June 23
 Shaw Daniel, Barnsby, York, mercer, April 21
 Shorts Edward Horne, Exeter, cutler, April 24
 Silvester Robert, Reading, timber dealer, April 16
 Smith John, affron hill, grocer, May 5
 Smith John, North Warrinborough, Hants, sack maker, April 23
 Smith Thomas, Brandon, Suffolk, wine merchant, April 17
 Smith Joseph and Samuel Worthington, Hunt, Lancaster, mullin manufacturers, May 10
 Smyth John, Greatrix, Dyer's court, Aldermanbury, insurance broker, May 5
 Squire William, Leeds, hoffer, May 2
 Standley William, Whetstone, Leicester, maltster, May 5
 Stokes Thomas, Tooley street, cabinet maker and upholsterer, April 28
 Stokoe G. Sun street, plane-maker, April 18
 Stretton Samuel, Willington, Suffolk, shopkeeper, April 21
 Taylor Joseph, Ware, Herts, oat dealer, May 29
 Thomas George, Pembroke, shopkeeper, May 8
 Thornton John, Lawrence, Poutney lane, merchant, May 19
 Tidmarsh Joseph, New County Terrace, New Kent road, Surry, builder, April 24
 Tigwell James, Gosport, linen-draper, April 17
 Walker David, Holborn, bookseller, May 6
 Watkin John, Seelcoates, York, rop-maker, May 2
 Watton John and William Wilcocks, Norwich, merchants, May 1
 Watts George, fen, Chichester, hatter, May 8
 Wild David, Newtown, Montgomery, flannel manufacturer, May 4
 Williams William, Tofts, Norfolk, carpenter, May 1
 Willis Thomas Hare, Lamb's Conduit street, linen draper, April 18
 Winterbottom John, Manchester, merchant, May 16
 Woodward Peter, King street, Cheapside, warehouseman, April 19
 Wright Dennis, Saxlingham, Norfolk, miller, May 5
 Wryghte William, Fenchurch street, April 28
 Young Thomas Machin, Monmouth, dealer and chapman, April 30

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON : With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE Royal Naval Asylum, at Greenwich, is expected to be finished in the course of the present year; the back front, towards the park, is nearly completed, and has a beautiful appearance. It has been extended much farther than was originally intended, and when finished, will have a fine effect, both from the park and hospital, which has likewise undergone many improvements lately. It is in contemplation to build all offices and houses for the civil officers outside the walls, eastward of the building, in order to admit a greater number of seamen on the establishment.

MARRIED.

Edward Collins, esq. captain in the 21st light dragoons, to Margaret, only daughter of the late W. Wood, esq. of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy square.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles Mills, esq. M.P. for Warwick, to Miss Digby, daughter of the late Hon. Wriothesley D. esq. of Moreden, Warwickshire.—Colonel Stafford, to Miss Spencer.

At St. Mary-le-bonne, Frederic Leman Rogers, esq. second son of the late Sir Frederic R. bart. to Sophia, daughter of the late Lieut. Colonel Deare, of the Bengal establishment.—The rev. Dr. Hall, master of Pembroke College, Oxford, to Sarah Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Charles William Cater, esq. of Bath.

At Clerkenwell, William Persifull, esq. to Miss Alice Williams.

At St. Luke's, R. Burton, esq. of Market Harborough, Leicestershire, to Mrs. Hewlett, of Bunhill-row.

At St. Pancras, John Martin Leake, jun. esq. to Mrs. Lacy, widow of Captain L. of the corps of engineers.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Edward Barber, esq. of Barston, Warwickshire, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Yorke, of New Ormond-street.

At St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, James Lyon, esq. of Leadenhall-street, to Miss Ikin, of Woburn-place, Russell-square.

At St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, the

the rev. Edward William Grinfield, A.M. of Lincoln College, Oxford, to Mary Ann, only surviving daughter of the late George Fillingham, esq. of Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square.

Mr. Tipper, bookseller, of Leadenhall-street, to Augusta Sophia, daughter of Thomas Davis, esq. of Trinity-square.

Mr. Samuel Hamilton, of Weybridge, to Caroline Mary, eldest daughter of James Heath, esq. of Russel-place, Fitzroy-square.

At Hampton Court, the Hon. George Cadogan, captain in the royal navy, and son of the late Earl of Cadogan, to Honoria, fifth daughter of the late Joseph Blake, esq. of Ardfray, in the county of Galway.

At Isleworth, J. T. Proby, esq. of the 13th Light dragoons, to Alice, daughter of the late Thomas Hartley, esq. of Heslington, near York.

The Hon. Joshua Vanneck, eldest son of Lord Huntingfield, to Miss Arcedeckne, of Clevering Hall, Suffolk.

At Hackney, J. Carey, esq. to Harriet, eldest daughter of J. Carey, esq. all of Guernsey.

At Bromley, Joseph Corsbie, esq. of Stenton, Suffolk, to Miss Adam, sister of John William A. esq. of New Grove House, Bromley.

DIED.

Lieutenant Robert Henry Hexter, royal navy, twenty years an officer in his majesty's service, during which time he had experienced shipwreck, and many other hardships. He was a dutiful son to an amiable mother, affectionate and kind as a brother, a sincere friend, and attentive to those he esteemed; a brave officer, firmly attached to his king and country; charitable and humane to those in distress; cheerful and good tempered; and above all, an honest man.

In Wimpole-street, *Sephia*, eldest daughter of General Morse.

In the Strand, *James Ephraim Luke Nealson*, esq.

In Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, *Paul Prickett*, esq. 81.

In Portman-street, *Lady Langham*, relict of sir James L. bart.

Mr. Robert Baldwin, many years an eminent bookseller in Paternoster-row, 72.

In St. James's-square, the infant son of Lord Grantham.

Lady Elizabeth Villiers, sister of the earl of Jersey.

In George-street, Hanover-square, *viscountess Carleton*.

Frances Martha, daughter of the right honourable Richard Ryder.

At Greenwich, *Robert Maillaud*, esq. 66.

At Hampstead, *C. Seers*, esq.

At Enfield, *Mrs. Jones*, relict of Thomas J. esq.

In Gray's Inn, *William Barton Beswick*, esq.

At Hackney, the rev. *John Kiddel*, tutor at the late Homerton academy, 90.

In George street, Portman square, *Mrs.*

Speks, wife of Peter S. esq. president of the Board of Trade, Calcutta.

In Keppel-street, Bedford-square, *Mrs. Letitia Clogstown*, widow of Robert C. esq. late of the Antigua.

In Cockspur-street, *Mr. David Halton Morley*, of the British Coffee House, 63.

In Upper Wimpole-street, in the 79th year of her age, *lady Charlotte Wentworth*, the only surviving sister of the late marquis of Rockingham, and aunt to earl Fitzwilliam.

Mrs. Cobb, wife of T. Cobb, esq. banker, Lombard-street.

In Berkeley-square, *Mrs. Raikes*, wife of Thomas R. esq.

At Hackney, *Mrs. Stuck*, relict of the rev. Mr. S. 79.

Mrs. Cherry, wife of the rev. Mr. C. head master of Merchant Taylor's school.

In Harley-street, the infant daughter of Lord Redesdale.

In Little Queen-street, Holborn, *Mr. T. Burton*, printer.

In Portland Place, *Theodore Henry Broadhead*, esq.

In Queen Anne street West, *William Samuel Towers*, esq. 52.

In Great St. Mary-le-bone-street, aged 74, *Christopher Barber*, artist.

At his seat, near Teddington, *James Stopford*, earl of Courtown, viscount Stopford, baron Courtown, in Ireland, baron Saltersford, of Saltersford, in the county palatine of Chester, knight of St. Patrick. His lordship was in his 79th year, and is succeeded in his estates and titles by his eldest son, viscount Stopford, member for Marlborough.

At his seat at Fulham, aged 87, *Sir Philip Stephens*, bart. one of the oldest servants of the crown, M.P. first for Liskeard, and afterwards, in several parliaments, for Sandwich.

In Berners-street, *Sir William Bensley*, bart. so created in 1771.

[Further particulars of the late *Caleb Whiteford*, whose death is announced at p. 286, of our last Number. At a very early age he was placed under the tuition of Mr. Mundel, then a distinguished teacher in the capital of Scotland, at whose seminary he soon eclipsed all his school-fellows, by his rapid progress in the Latin tongue, and other branches of education, which he completed at the university of Edinburgh, the *alma mater* of so many eminent literary characters. This uncommon proficiency in classical knowledge induced his father to breed him up for the church; but to the clerical profession he entertained such strong objections that the colonel was obliged to relinquish his intentions, and to send him to London, where he was placed in the counting-house of his friend, Mr. Archibald Stewart, an eminent wine merchant in York Buildings, where young Caleb remained about four years, and then went over to France, and staid there near two years more, until he became of age.

While he remained in Mr. Stewart's counting-

ing-house, his father had died at Galway, in Ireland, colonel of the 5th regiment of foot, bequeathing the principal part of his fortune to him and his daughter, Mrs. Smith. With this patrimony, on the expiration of his minority, he commenced business in Craven-street, in the Strand, in partnership with Mr. Thomas Brown, a gentleman universally esteemed for his amiable qualities and convivial disposition. Mr. W. early in life evinced a lively wit, combined with a certain peculiarity of humour, which rendered his company and conversation desirable to the most celebrated *beaux esprits* of his time. Nor was it only in conversation that his talents were conspicuous. His essays were equally admired for novelty of idea, correctness of style, and sprightliness of satire; and to those we are in some measure indebted for the emancipation of our diurnal prints from that dullness which till then universally pervaded them. Mr. Whitefoord having conceived a great friendship for Mr. Henry Woodfall, sent his productions to the Public Advertiser, which soon became the political arena where all the combatants engaged, and all the squibs of party were thrown. He turned and moulded the various topics of the day into all sorts of shapes; horse-races, play-bills, auctions, exhibitions, and female administrations, became the whimsical vehicles of his humour. The mirth excited by these, as well as by his Cross Readings, Ship News Extraordinary, Errors of the Press, &c. produced many imitators; but they have seldom equalled, and never excelled, the original. The author was extremely careless of literary reputation. He amused himself in the moments of conception and composition; but afterwards paid no manner of attention to those children of his brain: he left them exposed and deserted *sur le pavé*, till Almon and Debrett took them up, and gave them an asylum in the Foundling Hospital for Wit, where at least a score may be found. The shafts of his ridicule were so happily directed against the petitions, remonstrances, and grievances, of Wilkes, and other *pseudo* patriots of the day, as to attract the notice, and to obtain the approbation, of administration. Mr. W. had given a humorous history of petitions, from the first petition of the peruke-makers to the king, praying him to wear a wig for the benefit of their trade; he then took up the subject of more modern grievances and apprehensions, answered all these grievances, and advertised for a new grievance! His success on this occasion was so great, that he was requested by a person high in office to write a pamphlet on the subject of the misunderstanding which subsisted betwixt this country and Spain, relative to the Falkland Islands. That task, however, he declined; but recommended Doctor Samuel Johnson as the ablest and properest person who could be selected for this purpose. Mr. W. was accordingly authorized to negotiate this matter with the doctor, which he at length happily concluded in concert with the late

Mr. Strahan, the king's printer, one of Johnson's most intimate and most useful friends. The doctor soon after produced his celebrated publication, entitled *The False Alarm*; by which he gained both money and reputation. At this period he had conceived a high opinion of Mr. Whitefoord's taste and political influence, and often expressed his approbation of his essays and squibs, pronouncing them superior even to those of Dean Swift. But Mr. W.'s pen was not limited to prose compositions; his verses on various subjects, and on different occasions, possess equal spirit and point. It has been asserted that the fine arts have such an affinity to each other, that to have a relish for one is to be susceptible of all. Whether this be generally true or not, we shall not here dispute, but content ourselves with observing that this combination is remarkably exemplified in Mr. W. who in his youth was at once a respectable proficient both in music and drawing: but other avocations did not permit him to cultivate these to the extent which his genius was capable of attaining. Although prevented from reaching practical excellence, he did not fail however to improve in taste; and his judgment as a connoisseur has frequently been appealed to in doubtful cases, when even artists have been divided in their opinions. His collection of prints and pictures, chiefly of the Italian school, do honour to the possessor, both from their number and merit; but his admiration has not, like that of some *virtuosi*, been confined to the ancient masters, for many living artists have experienced the benefit of his patronage and advice. Such acquirements naturally pointed him out to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, as a proper person to preside in the committee of fine arts. He was accordingly elected chairman, and executed the office for several years with equal advantage to the institution, and credit to himself, until he was chosen a vice-president, an honour generally conferred on persons of elevated rank alone. Nor was this the only distinction he obtained. The Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, the Society of Antiquaries, the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, and the Arcadian Society of Rome, all admitted him a member of their respective bodies. Few men have passed their time more agreeably than Mr. W. for he lived in habits of intimacy with some of the wisest and best men of the age. In the list of his friends may be enumerated many dignitaries of the church, more than one statesman, and some of the most eminent geniuses which our nation has produced. Adam Smith used to say, that the junto of wits and authors hated one another heartily, but that they all had a regard for Mr. W. who, by his conciliatory manners, kept them together. When any quarrel or disagreement occurred, he was accustomed to invite the parties to call on him in Craven-street, to give them a very good dinner, and drink a glass to reconciliation. Garrick and

Footo had long been at variance, but Mr. W. contrived to bring them to one of those conciliatory dinners; and Mr. Garrick (who had much good-nature, and more generosity than the world gave him credit for,) actually lent Footo five hundred pounds to repair his theatre in the Haymarket. Mr. W.'s intimacy with Dr. Franklin and Mr. Oswald, rendered him peculiarly eligible for the purpose of assisting in treating for the restoration of peace with America. He was accordingly appointed secretary to the latter, who, having bailed Mr. Laurens from his confinement in the Tower, and become his surety to the amount of fifty thousand pounds, was also judiciously selected as a man acceptable to the American commissioners, with whom, on the 30th of November, 1782, they concluded and signed preliminary articles, declaratory of the independence of the United States; this being understood by the belligerent powers as an indispensable basis, previously to their treating with England on the subject of a general pacification. The articles were approved by the people; and the nation hailed the return of tranquillity with general gratulation. All differences being thus happily settled with the United States of America, Mr. Oswald returned to London, but Mr. Whitefoord remained at Paris several months longer with lord St. Helen's, (then Mr. Fitzherbert,) who was the minister charged to negotiate treaties of peace with France, Spain, and Holland; and it is a curious circumstance, that three of the treaties above alluded to are in the hand-writing of Mr. Whitefoord. These services were such as intitled him to some recompence from government; but lord Shelburne having resigned before Mr. W.'s return from the continent, without making any provision for him, he was obliged to profer his claim to the coalition administration, by which it was rejected; nor was it till seven years after, that a small pension was granted to him by his majesty, on the recommendation of those in power. We cannot pass over this transaction, without observing that calumny, which on that occasion had been busy with other characters, never even insinuated a charge of malversation against the persons employed at Paris, in the great work of restoring tranquillity to Europe and America. Mr. W. rather late in life married a lady of the name of Sidney, by whom he has left four children. We cannot conclude without giving the character of this gentleman, as delineated by Dr. Goldsmith, in his well-known poem entitled *Retaliation*:

"Here Whitefoord reclines, and deny it who can,
Tho' he merrily liv'd, he is now "a grave man."

Rare compound of oddity, frolic, and fun,
Who relished a joke, and rejoic'd in a pun;
Whose temper was generous, open, sincere,
A stranger to flattery, a stranger to fear.

Who scatter'd around wit and humour at will,
Whose daily *bon mots* half a column might fill;
A Scotchman from pride and from prejudice free,
A scholar, but surely no pedant, was he.
What a pity, alas! that so liberal a mind
Should so long be to newspaper essays confin'd;
Who perhaps to the summit of science could soar,
Yet content if the table he "set in a roar;"
Whose talents to fill any station were fit,
Yet happy if Woodfall confess'd him a wit.
Ye newspaper witlings! ye pert scribbling folks,
Who copied his squibs and re-echoed his jokes;
Ye tame imitators! ye servile herd, come,
Still follow your master, and visit his tomb;
To deck it bring with you festoons of the vine,
And copious libations bestow on his shrine;
Then strew all around it, you can do no less,
Cross-readings, ship-news, and mistakes of the press.
Merry Whitefoord, farewell! for thy sake I admit,
That a Scot may have humour, I had almost said wit:
This debt to thy mem'ry I cannot refuse,
Thou best humour'd man, with the worst mour'd muse."

[Further particulars of *Henry Cavendish*, esq- whose death is mentioned at p. 287, of our last number. This gentleman was the son of the late Lord Charles Cavendish, great uncle to the present duke of Devonshire, and although not much heard of in the common paths of life, was well known and highly distinguished in the scientific world. He had studied and rendered himself familiarly conversant with every part of sir Isaac Newton's philosophy; the principles of which he applied, near forty years ago, to an investigation of the laws on which the phenomena of electricity depend. Pursuing the same science, on the occasion of Mr. Walsh's experiments with the torpedo, he gave a satisfactory explanation of the remarkable powers of electrical fishes; pointing out that distinction between common and animal electricity, which has since been amply confirmed by the brilliant discoveries in galvanism. Having turned his attention very early to pneumatic chemistry, he ascertained, in 1766, the extreme levity of inflammable air, now called hydrogen gas. On this discovery many curious experiments, and particularly that of aërial navigation, have been founded. In the same paths of science, he made the important discovery of the composition of water by the union of two airs; and that laid the foundation of the modern system of chemistry, which rests principally on this fact, and that of the decomposition of water, announced soon afterwards by M. Lavoisier.

Lavoisier. As the purity of atmospherical air had been a subject of controversy, Mr. Cavendish contrived essential improvements in the method of performing experiments with an eudiometer; by means of which he was the first who shewed that the proportion of pure in the atmosphere is nearly the same in all open places. The other and much larger portion of our atmosphere he sagaciously conjectured to be the basis of the acid of nitre; an opinion that he soon brought to the test, by an ingenious and laborious experiment, which completely proved its truth; whence this air has now very generally obtained the name of nitrogen. So many and such great discoveries spread his fame throughout Europe, and he was universally considered as one of the first philosophers of the age. Among the labours of his latter days, is the nice and difficult experiment by which he determined the mean density of the earth; an element of consequence in delicate calculations of astronomy, as well as in geological inquiries. Even in the last year of his life, at the advanced age of 77, he proposed and described improvements in the manner of dividing large astronomical instruments; which, though not yet executed, promise very great advantages. Those pursuits, together with reading of various kinds, by which he acquired a deep insight into almost every topic of general knowledge, formed the whole occupation of his life; and were, in fact, his sole amusement. The love of truth was sufficient to fill his mind. From his attachment to such occupations, and the constant resource he found in them, together with a shyness and diffidence natural to his disposition, his habits had, from early life, been secluded. His manners were mild, his mind firm, his nature benevolent and complacent. He was liberal, without being profuse; and charitable, without ostentation. He possessed great affluence, which was to him rather matter of embarrassment than of gratification; but, however careless about its improvement, he was regular as to its management and direction. He was born October 10, 1731; and his remains were interred in the family-vault in All Saints, Derby.—On Saturday, March 17, Mr. Professor Davy, in his lecture at the Royal Institution, introduced the following character of Mr. Cavendish.—“About 1766, Mr. Cavendish published his first papers on the subject of air. He examined, with more accurate instruments than Black, the elastic fluid from the alkalies; and he ascertained that the same substance was produced during the combustion of charcoal. He perfected the pneumatic apparatus; and soon discovered two new elastic fluids, inflammable air and muriatic acid air. Mr. Davy said, in the next lecture he should exhibit some experiments of our illustrious countryman of later date, and of still higher importance; but he could not, on this occasion, pass by the circumstance of his recent loss without a

digression, which might enable him to offer a feeble tribute of respect to the memory of so great a man. Of all the philosophers of the present age, Mr. Cavendish combined, in the highest degree, a depth and extent of mathematical knowledge with delicacy and precision in the methods of experimental research. It might be said of him, what can perhaps hardly be said of any other person, that whatever he has done has been perfect at the moment of its production. His processes were all of a finished nature; executed by the hand of a master, they required no correction; and though many of them were performed in the very infancy of chemical philosophy, yet their accuracy and their beauty have remained unimpaired amidst the progress of discovery; and their merits have been illustrated by discussion, and exalted by time. In general, the most common motives which induce men to study are, the love of distinction, of glory in the desire of power; and we have no right to object to motives of this kind: but it ought to be mentioned in estimating the character of Mr. Cavendish, that his grand stimulus to exertion was evidently the love of truth and of knowledge; unambitious, unassuming, it was often with difficulty that he was persuaded to bring forward his important discoveries. He disliked notoriety; he was, as it were, fearful of the voice of Fame. His labours are recorded with the greatest dignity and simplicity, and in the fewest possible words, without parade or apology; and it seemed as if in publication he was performing, not what was a duty to himself, but what was a duty to the public. His life was devoted to science; and his social hours were passed amongst a few of his friends, principally members of the Royal Society. He was reserved to strangers; but where he was familiar, his conversation was lively, and full of varied information. Upon all subjects of science he was luminous and profound; and in discussion wonderfully acute. Even to the very last week of his life, when he was nearly 79, he retained his activity of body, and all his energy and sagacity of intellect. He was warmly interested in all new subjects of science; and several times in the course of last year witnessed or assisted in some experiments that were carried on in the Laboratory of the Royal Institution. Since the death of Newton (said Mr. Davy, if he might be permitted to give an opinion), England has sustained no scientific loss so great as that of Cavendish. But it is to be regretted less, since, like his great predecessor, he died full of years and of glory. His name will be an object of more veneration in future ages than in the present moment; though it was unknown in the busy scenes of life, or in the popular discussions of the day, it will remain illustrious in the annals of science, which are as unperishable as that nature to which they belong; it will be an immortal honour to his house, to his age, and to his country!”

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

❖❖ *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A self-acting plane, of a highly ingenious construction, for the purpose of conveying coals from Bewick Main colliery to the Tyne, was lately put in motion. It was constructed by Samuel Cooke, esq. one of the owners of that colliery. The length of the rope on this plane is 1,600 yards; and it is made to convey 50 waggons of coals (each waggon contains 52 cwt.) at the astonishing speed of 10 miles in the hour.

Married.] At Sinnington, Lieut. William Pierson, of the sixth North York local militia, to Miss Grayson, eldest daughter of Mr. G. of Pickering.

At Darlington, Mr. Porter Kirk, to Miss Isabella Appleton, youngest daughter of Mr. A. bookseller.

At Sunderland, George Fergusson, esq. son of William F. esq. of Bishopwearmouth, to Miss Lowe, only daughter of Mr. L. of Birmingham.

Died.] At Monkwearmouth, Mrs. Happer, wife of Mr. Thomas H. surgeon, 52.—Mr. William Todd, 69.—Mrs. Laing, 25.

At Berwick, Mr. Robert Kerr, 75.—Miss Eliz. Johnston, 49.—Mr. John Lisle, 26.—Mr. Aaron Jeffrey, 88.—Mrs. Jameson, wife of Mr. Mark J. solicitor, 38.

At Coldstream, Mr. Peter Dow, 28.

At Durham, Barbara, wife of Mr. William Shotton, 67.—Mr. William Jaques, 55.—Mrs. Davison.—Mr. W. Robison.—Mrs. Hall, relict of Anthony H. esq. 73.

At Alnwick, Mr. John Gallon.

At Briery Hole, by Hawick, Mr. John Park, 77.

At Warkworth, Mrs. Clutterbeck, wife of John C. esq.—Mrs. Stuart.

At Newcastle, Mr. Robert Rutherford, 68.—Mr. John Finlay, many years sheriff's sergeant of the corporation, 73.—Mr. Alexander Mitchell, 67.—Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon, 68.—Mrs. Lindsay, 92.—Mr. Robson.—Mrs. Andrew.—Mrs. Elizabeth Park.—Mr. J. D. Dotchen, 87.—Mr. John Temperton, of Hull.

At Hexham, Mr. Thomas Lambert, 84.—Mrs. Margaret Ridley, 78.—Mrs. Margaret Ramsay, 74.—Mrs. Morton.—Mr. Dodd, 88.

At Hodbank, near Wark, Mr. Robert Veitch, 70.

At High Favondale, near Darlington, Mrs. Thompson.

At Whitehill, near Whelpington, Mr. Thomas Fenwick, 77.

At Chester le-Street, Mr. John Starforth an alderman of Durham, 78.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Oswald, 39.

At Cockerton, near Darlington, John Garth, esq. aged 88; well known as a musical composer; and particularly for the publication (in conjunction with the late Mr. Avison, of Newcastle) of Marcello's Psalms, adapted to English words.

At Darlington, Mary, wife of Mr. W. Hanson.

At Whitburn, near Sunderland, sir Hedworth Williamson, bart. hereditary high sheriff of the county of Durham. This office has been held 87 years successively by the grandfather, son, and grandson, of the Williamson family; Sir W. Williamson, bart. having been appointed 7th September, 1723. It is a patent office in the appointment of the Bishop.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Egremont, Mr. John Nicholson, to Miss Brown, youngest daughter of the rev. Mr. B.

At Wigton, capt. Carlyle, of Workington, to Miss Mary Pearson.

At Cuckermouth, Mr. Russel, officer of exche, Whitehaven, to Miss Jane Dickenson, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert D.

At New Hutton, near Kendal, Mr. Joseph Slater, surgeon, to Miss Guy.

Died.] At Baldmire, aged 99, Mrs. Margaret Postlethwaite, who retained her hearing and eye-sight to the last.

At Carlisle, Mr. Richard Lowthian, attorney.—Mr. John Barwise, 72.—Mr. Duncan Cameron, 77.—Mr. David Broom, 90.

At Kendal, Mr. John Grave, 74.—Mrs. Ann Newby, 84.—Mrs. Elizabeth Stephenson.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Buntze, 65.—Mr. William Hales, 84.—Sarah Bell, 78.—Mr. Thomas Wilkinson.—Mr. Thomas Cannell.—Mr. Henry Stockdale, 24.—Mrs. Ann Dodd, 49.—Mr. Thomas Moore, master of the Mally of this port. He was unfortunately drowned in the harbour.—Mrs. Mary Laycock, widow of Mr. William L. tobacco manufacturer, 100. Though, for some time past, in an infirm state, she retained all her faculties to the last.—Mrs. Atkinson, of Broughton, near Cockermouth.

At Addingham, Mr. Thomas Wade, 101.

At Lamesley, Mrs. Mary Potter, 100.

At Egremont, Mrs. Elizabeth Hartley, 60.

—Mrs.

—Mrs. Mary Steele, 53.—Mrs. Mossop, wife of the rev. Mr. M.

At Kingsmeaburn, Westmorland, Tamar, wife of Matthew Dent, 90. They were the oldest couple in that vicinity, having been married near sixty-three years; and so equal in age, that one of them was born on St. Thomas's day, and the other on St. John's, in the same year.

At Crosscrake, near Kendal, Mrs. Jackson, 42.

At Workington, Mr. Atkinson, late master of the Robinson of that port.

At Riggfoot, Elizabeth, and the following day, her father, Mr. John Calvert.

YORKSHIRE.

At a meeting of gentlemen, convened, at York, on Monday, April 9th; to take the situation of Foss Bridge into consideration; a statement, to the following effect, was read and approved:—The bridge itself, and the adjacent parts of Foss-gate and Walmgate, have been very carefully surveyed by Mr. P. Atkinson, who has made a plan for improving them, and an estimate of the expence of carrying that plan into execution. The proposed line of improvement extends to about 150 feet each way, from the crown of the bridge; of this length of street, the breadth now varies in a most irregular and abrupt manner, from $16\frac{1}{2}$ to 23 feet, with this exception, that the street is for a few yards at the east end of the bridge 27 feet in breadth. Mr. Atkinson proposes the erection of a bridge of one arch, which shall be 34 feet wide, and 11 high, above the ordinary level of the river. Mr. Atkinson's new bridge is 35 feet wide within the battlements; on the west he gradually narrows the street from that width, till it becomes nearly opposite to the Merchants' Hall passage, 30 feet wide. To the east of the bridge, the street, on Mr. Atkinson's plan, grows gradually wider, being, at what would be the corner of the public house, called the Three Cups, the eastern extremity of the improvement, nearly 40 feet wide: by which means the south-side of the improved street will form a continued line with the south-side of Walm-gate, beyond the line of improvement. The general result of the above plan, would be to make the whole line of street, comprised within it, at least equally spacious with the parts adjoining, thus converting a narrow and inconvenient passage, at all times much frequented, and peculiarly so on the days of market and fairs, perfectly convenient to the public.—The estimate of expence made by Mr. Atkinson, including purchases, and all other incidental matters, such as raising the street, paving it, forming drains, &c. is 4000*l.* of which to 2663*l.* is already subscribed.

The frequent distresses which happen to Navigation off the coast of Holderness, and particularly near the mouth of the Humber, and the total shipwrecks which too often ensue, have induced Mr. Constable to attempt the establishing of a life-boat at the Spurn.

Towards this end, he has obtained the shell of the building lately used as barracks for the officer and soldiers, stationed there before the batteries were dismantled. This building Mr. Constable proposes to fit up for the residence of the master of the boat, with a suitable apartment for receiving and lodging the sailors who may be brought on shore. He will also provide and fit up all necessary out-buildings for this establishment, including stabling for any horses necessary to keep there, and will also erect a new and suitable building for the life-boat and her carriage, as soon as he is informed of the dimensions necessary for the purpose. Mr. Constable will further engage twelve able men, to be always ready, as a boat's crew, and provide the means of a livelihood for the master of the boat, and if any assistant, as a mate, be thought necessary provision may be made for him also. Mr. Constable having no immediate interest in shipping, or mercantile concerns, and being influenced solely by motives of humanity, it must be admitted that the expence he thus engages to sustain, and the efforts he has made, and proposes to continue, for the maintenance of this establishment, are ample on his part. For the rest, he looks to the commercial and shipping interests at Hull. When the wealth and number of persons to be interested in this undertaking are considered, the expence of the boat and carriage seems to be a very trifling object.

Married.] At Halifax, Joshua Stanfield, esq. of Montreal, North America, to Miss Barns, of Manchester.

At Hull, Mr. John Marshall, of London, to Miss Featherstone, eldest daughter of Mr. F.—Captain Pearson, of the *Minerva* of that port, to Miss Scott.—Captain Burton, to Miss Harriet Jackson, daughter of Mr. J. surgeon.

At Brotherton, John Perfect, esq. banker, of Pontefract, to Miss Crowder, daughter of John C. esq.

Mr. George Paley, of Leeds, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late rev. Henry Nicholson, rector of Addle.

At Howden, John Whitaker, esq. to Mrs. Ion.

At Cawthorn, near Barnsley, Timothy Brammah, esq. of London, to Miss West, daughter of Thomas W. esq.

Henry Glover, esq. of Leeds, to Miss Townend, daughter of Mr. James T. of Theakstone, near Bedale.

At Rotherham, J. Strutt, esq. of Belper, Derbyshire, to Susan, only daughter of Joshua Walker, esq. of Clifton, near Rotherham.

Died.] At York, Mr. Lister, junior, of Scarborough, solicitor. He attended the performance at the York Theatre, where he was suddenly taken ill, and on being removed to an adjoining house, expired before medical assistance could be procured. He had not complained of any previous illness.—Mrs. Bradley.—Mrs. Gent, 76.—Sarah, daughter

of Mr. John Armitage, 29.—Mr. Herbert Camm.—Mrs. Ploughman, 71.—Mrs. Davis, 78.—Mr. John Palmer, many years one of the choristers of the cathedral, and parish clerk of St. Michael's le Belfrey, 56.—Mrs. Staife, wife of Mr. George S. of the Black Bull Inn.

At Heslington, Mr. William Umpleby, 40.

At Hickleton, Mr. John Tyas.

At Kirkbymoorside the rev. William Coomber, who had been 55 years vicar of that place, 84.—Mrs. Ann Kitchen, 95.

At Acomb, Harriet Isabella, second daughter of the rev. Charles Percival.

At Wakefield, Mr. George Broomhead.

At Welton, Margaret, third daughter of John Richardson, esq.

At Hull, Mrs. Wharton, wife of Mr. Thomas W. merchant.—Mr. John Taylor, 30.—Mr. Edward Jackson, 75.—Mr. Robert Hawkins, of the George-inn, 46, and three days afterwards his wife, Mrs. H. 45.—William, son of Mr. James Berry, 17.—Mr. John Wray, 65.—Mr. Jacob Capes, 55.—Mr. William Waring, post-master, 49.—Major Cæsar Christopher Colclough, of the 82nd regiment of foot, 25.

At Monk-end, Edward Robinson, esq. 53.

At Harewood, Mrs. Barrett, wife of Mr. Abraham B. of the Black Bull-inn.

At Malton, Mr. Robert Revis, 59.

At Patrington, Mr. Sawyer.

At West Burton, Mr. J. Lodge, 65.

At Ripon, William Reynard, esq. 84.

At Hathersage, John Cooper, near 90 years of age, known by the name of Blind Jack. He lost his sight when a child. His abilities were very extraordinary; he excelled in running, wrestling, hare-hanging, trout catching, &c. &c. and his ingenuity does not appear to have been surpassed even by the noted Metcalf, or Blind Jack of Knaresborough.

LANCASHIRE.

The following address, to the gentlemen, merchants, and other inhabitants, of Liverpool, soliciting subscriptions for the establishment of a seminary in this country for the education of Roman Catholics, has been published.—“From the operation of laws which originated in difference of religious opinion, the Catholics of this country were, during the last and the preceding century, compelled to seek in foreign countries an education which they were not allowed to receive at home, from professors of their own religious belief. Much money was necessarily expended in forming establishments, where those, who were afterwards destined to become teachers of others, might pass the earlier years of their lives in the retirement necessary for the acquisition of religious and scientific information. These establishments were most numerous in France, and, as belonging to natives of this country, they sunk beneath the spirit of antipathy to every thing British; which, since the third year of the revolution, has been a leading feature in the character of

each of the motley succession of rulers by whom that unfortunate country has been governed. The sweeping influence of Gallic politics has necessarily involved the ruin of similar places of education established in the other nations of Europe, which in their turns, have fallen under the dominion of France. The evil thus produced is not confined in its operation to a few individuals, but must, in its consequence, affect the interest of the nation; as thereby a very numerous class of the inhabitants of this island is deprived of teachers in the most important of sciences,—that by which they are instructed, that their business in life is to render themselves useful to their fellow sojourners upon earth, that by so doing they may ensure the future favour of Heaven. A few members of some of these institutions, encouraged by the softened temper of the laws, have associated themselves for the purpose of forming at Ampleforth, in Yorkshire, an establishment, where a British education may be given to those, whose future business in life it will be to impart instruction to that considerable portion of the British Empire which professes the Roman Catholic Religion. But the efforts of individuals must, of necessity, be confined, and they feel themselves compelled to appeal to the benevolence of the public. Had their object been any personal emolument, delicacy would have prevented the application. They venture to extend their appeal beyond the limits of their own religious persuasion, because they are convinced, that though the spheres of orthodoxy claimed by the professors of various faiths in this country cannot be made concentric, there is not a nation upon the face of the earth where, individually, each man is so solicitous to do the good work by which man is proved to be the brother of man: To the inhabitants of this wealthy town whose charitable institutions rise pre-eminent in a nation famed for its attention to the wants of the indigent and distressed, they have been induced to appeal, by the persuasion of some of its most respected characters. The delicacy they felt in laying their case before gentlemen to whom they are in some measure strangers, and differing from themselves in belief, has been removed by the suggestion, that minds truly charitable feel satisfaction in the discovery of new objects for the exercise of their benevolence. That the indulgence of such feelings is accompanied by temporal advantage, is evinced by the flourishing state of this favoured town; and that a liberal extension of charity has the approbation of heaven we have high authority for believing—when the Jews interfered in behalf of the Centurion, who had besought Jesus to come and heal his servant, they insured success to their interference, by saying, “he is worthy for whom thou shouldst do this, for he loveth our nation, and he hath built us a Synagogue” Luke vii. 5.—Subscriptions will be received at

at the different Banks in Liverpool; and by the rev. D. Brewer, Woolton; rev. A. McDonald, Seel-street; and the rev. E. Slater."

Married.] At Liverpool, Capt. Thomas Mudge, of the ship *Trio*, to Miss Crossland.

At Lilleshall, J. Ogle, esq. of Preston, to Miss Taylor, youngest daughter of Mr. T. late of Donnington Grove.

At Farnworth, Mr. Bulley, surgeon, of Runcorn, to Miss Challenor.

At Runcorn, Thomas Sleight, esq. of Prestatyn Hall, to Mrs. Dampie, widow of Hans D. esq. formerly his Danish Majesty's consul for Liverpool.

Died.] At Lancaster, William Badsworth, esq. a justice of the peace and deputy lieutenant for Cumberland and Westmoreland.—Mr. J. A. Brathwaite, surgeon.—Mrs. Bainbridge.

At Scotforth, Mr. Jonathan Patchett, 91.

At Manchester, Mrs. Bridgford.—Mr. Johnson.—Mr. Anthony Welch, many years principal carrier between Manchester, Leeds, London, and Newcastle.

At Birch-house, Mr. Bernard Holland, attorney, of Manchester.

At Liverpool, Mr. Terence McConnel.—Mr. Charles Yates, attorney, 23.—Mr. George Edwards, 33.—Mr. William Roscoe.—Mrs. Bonsal, relict of Captain B.—Mrs. Glading.—Mrs. Mary Dyke, 67.—Mrs. Ann Pierce, 34.—Mr. Croft, 51.—Mrs. McLean.—Mr. Clewe.—Mrs. Buttery, 56.—Mrs. Elizabeth Glover, 21.—John Meacock, esq. an alderman of Chester.

At Wigan, John, son of Mr. Thomas Critchley, 19.

At Oldham, Mr. Thomas Henshaw, late in the firm of Henshaw, Barkers, and Hadfield, hat-manufacturers. He has willed 20,000*l.* to Mr. John Atkinson, a hat-manufacturer, (no relation); 20,000*l.* to the Trustees of the Blind Hospital at Liverpool; 20,000*l.* for the founding of a Charity School on the plan of Christ's Hospital; many legacies to his relations and friends from 200*l.* to 2000*l.* each, in all about 135,000*l.* The trustees of the two charities are residuary legatees, and will be entitled to many thousand pounds more, as his property is supposed to amount to 160 or 180,000*l.*

At Manchester, Adam Brundrett Royle, the youngest son of Mr. John R. of Byrom-street, and on Monday following, much respected, Mr. Jeremiah Royle, sen. of lower Byrom-street, aged 69, grandfather to the above; and on Monday 12th instant Mr. John Royle, of Byrom-street, aged 37, father of the former, and son to the latter, he foretold the time of his death, and died in hopes of a glorious resurrection; he was universally respected, and his loss is much lamented by a large circle of friends and a disconsolate widow and family; he had received a most liberal education, that combined with his great urbanity of manners made him a most

cheerful companion, and he was what Pope calls, the noblest work of God, "An honest man."

CHEESHIRE.

Married.] At Stockport, John Backhouse, junior, esq. of London, to Catherine, second daughter of the late T. Nicholson, esq.

At Chester, H. Hughes, esq. of Alhre, Flintshire, to Miss Bentley, of Merton-hall, near Oswestry.

Died.] At Nantwich, Mrs. Holland.—Dr. Wickstead.

At Chester, Miss Read, 15.—John Duke, esq. 76.—Mr. Joseph Leigh.—Mrs. Robinson.—Mrs. Feilden, wife of Robert F. esq.—Mr. Edward Roberts, 24.

The rev. George Taylor, minister of Wrenbury and rector of Hinstock, Shropshire.

At Stockport, Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Mr. L. solicitor, 42.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Heanor, John Ray, esq. of Nottingham, to Miss Sutton Inman, niece of Mrs. Sutton, of Heanor-hall.

At Ilkeston, Mr. W. Parkinson, surgeon, to Miss A. Jones.

Died.] At Chesterfield, Mrs. Rogers, relict of John R. M. D. of Bolton, Lancashire.—Mrs. Parker.

At Normanton, Mrs. Ford.

At Bradborne, George Buckston, esq. 89.

At Derby, Mrs. Simpson, 77.—Mr. John Rotheram, a great antiquarian, and well known for his eccentricity of character, 78.—Mrs. Gadsey, wife of Mr. Edward G. junior, 33.

At Edensor, Thomas Ashly, esq. 82.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Lieutenant Warren Bower, of the 36th regiment of foot, to Miss Taylor.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Joseph Lowe, alderman of the corporation, 72.—Mrs. Moor, relict of William M. gent.—Miss Robinson, second daughter of the late Mr. Thomas R. 23.—Mr. James Glover, 66.—Mrs. Froggat, 76.—Mr. John King, sen.—Mr. Frederic Hall, 41.—Mrs. Camm, 81.—Mr. John Wells, 47.

At Burton Joyce, Ann Frances, daughter of Mr. William Jamson.

At Car Colston, near Bingham, Mr. Samuel Matthews, 66.

At Normanton, Mr. Thomas Holmes, 39.

At Farndon, Miss Rippon.

At Southwell, Mr. Lamb, sen.—Mr. Widowson.

At Newark, Mrs. Rippingale.—Mrs. Robinson.

At Bleasby Hall, the seat of his grandfather, aged 20, Lieutenant Gladwin Colclough, of the 26th regiment of foot; the death of whose brother at Hull, is recorded above.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Aswarby, H. G. Hibbert, esq. of London, to Diana, eldest daughter of sir Thomas Whichcote, bart. of Aswarby House.

At Lincoln, Mr. Wilson, attorney, of Manchester, to Miss Bell.

At Haconby, Mr. Francis Welby, aged 81, to Miss Mary Fletcher, aged 40.

At Louth, Mr. Preston, to Mrs. Hughson, relict of Samuel H. esq.

At Boston, Mr. Webb, of Leicester, to Miss Reynolds.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mrs. Rippon.—Mr. William Porter, only son of alderman P. 31.—Mrs. Taylor.—Mrs. Andrew, wife of Mr. John A.—The rev. William Capp, curate of St. Mary's, 27.

At Brigg, Mrs. Nicholson, wife of Richard N. esq. 51.—Mrs. Quipp, 67.—Mrs. Whatnam, 72.

At Louth, Mrs. Ann Dunn, 84.—Mr. William Kitchen, 70.—Mrs. Lydia Pearson.

At Mumby, Mrs. Mary Battery, formerly mistress of the Cross Keys Inn, Horncastle, 63.

At Gainsboro', the rev. Jacob Brettel, minister to the congregation of protestant dissenters at that place, 48.—Mrs. Francis, 78.—Mr. G. Ashforth, of the Marquis of Granby Inn, 53.—Mr. W. Maltby, 78.

At Boston, Mrs. True.—Mr. Thomas Cheyney, an alderman of that corporation, At Stamford, Mrs. Simpson, wife of Mr. alderman S. 37.

At Gautby, Robert Vyner, esq. 48. In 1786, he married lady Theodosia, daughter of the earl of Ashburnham, by whom he has left nine children. Mr. Vyner was twice chosen member of parliament for this county; and retired from the representation, on account of declining health, when sir Gilbert Heathcote was chosen.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Died.] At Theddington, the rev. sir Charles Cave, bart. 63.

At Leicester, Mr. Samuel Long, surgeon.—Miss E. Wilson.—Mrs. Spence.

At Syston, Mrs. Smith, of the house of Shutt and Son, tea-dealers, London, 36.—Mrs. Hunt, 87.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mrs. Beavington, 26.

At Kegworth, Mr. Caulton, 82.

At Snaveston, Mr. John Gadby.

At Donington Park, Mr. Charles Best, 51. He was one of the oldest domestics in lord Moira's service, having attended him in the American war, and been taken prisoner with him by count de Grasse, when on their return.

At Blaby, John Freer, gent. 72.

At Stretton, Mrs. Iliffe, 65.

At Shilton, Mrs. Eliz. Cooper, relict of Thomas C. gent.

At Prestwold, Mr. Cooper, 92.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Mr. Josiah Wedgwood has established a school on the Lancasterian system of education, near his seat at Etruria.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, the rev. T. Throsby Whittaker, of Whalley, Lan-

cashire, to Miss Hordern, daughter of James H. esq.

At Stoke-upon-Trent, William Voss, esq. of Orchard, Dorsetshire, to Miss Catharine Warburton, youngest daughter of Jacob W. esq. of Corbridge.

At Walsall, the rev. Mr. Pratt, to Miss Caroline Adams, third daughter of James A. esq.

At Cannock, Mr. J. C. Morris, of Willey, Shropshire, to Miss Gilpin, eldest daughter of Mr. G. of Wedges Mills, near Cannock.—P. Wood, esq. of Cotes, in this county, to Miss Butterton, only daughter of William B. esq. of Sowdley, Salop.

At Whittington, John Adcock, esq. of Misterton, Leicestershire, to Miss Wright.

Died.] At Lichfield, Mrs. Barnes, 88.

At Lane End, Mr. R. Barker.—Mr. S. Cope.

At Cobshurst, Mrs. Proctor.

At Hanley, Miss E. Simpson, 30.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Mayer.—Mrs. Beech.

At Wednesbury, Mr. A. M. M'Michael.—Mrs. Elizabeth Edney, 91.

At Upper Sapey, Mrs. S. Perks, 105.

At Stafford, Mrs. Leigh.—Mr. Charles Clewes, 63.—Mr. John Smith, 21.

At Dunstone, Mrs. Godwin, 93.

At West Bromwich, Mr. William Guest.

At Tamworth, Mrs. Laverick, wife of Mr. Henry L. schoolmaster, 69.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Warwick, Mr. John Moody Pontin, of London, to Miss Moody, only daughter of the rev. Mr. M.

At Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Heygate, of Hollowell, Northamptonshire, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Joseph Townsend.

At Coventry, Mr. George Twigg, to Miss Mary Bent.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. S. Laugher, 73.—Mr. Isaac Dell.—Mr. Thomas Baugh.—Mrs. Pemberton.—Mrs. Richards.—Mrs. Brunner.—Mr. J. Whitmore, 57.—Mr. Isaac Whitehouse, 39.—Mrs. Hinchliffe.—Mr. J. Hopkins, 38.

At Rugby, Miss Ewbank.

At Warwick, George Arthur, youngest son of the rev. Mr. Innis, 12.

At Aldridge, the rev. John Wild, rector of that place.

At Moseley, near Birmingham, Miss Eliz. Villers.—Mr. Henry Parker, attorney, of Birmingham.

At Keresley, near Coventry, Mr. Oldham.

SHROPSHIRE.

The rev. Mr. Charles Lloyd, seeing the beneficial effects of Mr. Lancaster's school at Cambridge, has built school-rooms, and established one school for boys, and another for girls, at Whittington, near Oswestry.

Married.] At Edleston Chapel, Mr. Jones, printer and bookseller, of Whitchurch, to Miss Ann Mason, of Wem.

At Shrewsbury, Thomas Sutton, esq. surgeon

groom, of that town, to Emma, youngest daughter of Edward Page, esq. of Belmont.—Mr. John Hewitt, surgeon and apothecary, to Miss Bullock.

At High Ercall, Lieutenant W. Lawley, of the Wrekin local militia, to Miss Dixon, eldest daughter of Mr. D. of the Marsh, near Wellington.

At Eliesmere, the rev. Henry S. Broome, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Edward Ky-naston, esq.

At Dawley, Mr. William Firmstone, of Highfield's iron works, Staffordshire, to Miss S. Onions, second daughter of the late John O. esq.

Died.] At Pils Yollen, Philip, one of the younger sons of Charles Morrall, esq. 15.

At Beckbury, near Shiffnal, the rev. Thomas Harrison, baptist minister, 61.

At Pitchford, Mr. Snaxton, of the firm of Snaxton and Pritchard, grocers, Shrewsbury.

At Westley, Mr. Inions, sen.

At Church Stretton, Mr. Dolphin.

At Oswestry, Mr. S. Jones.

At Grotton, Mrs. Roberts, relict of Mr. Tim. R.

At Ellerdine, Mr. John Green, 91.

At Whitechurch, Mr. N. Groom.—Mrs. Bayler.—John Brookes, esq. 58.

At Lower Aston, Mr. Jos. Cooke.

At Grafton, Mr. Poole.

At Shrewsbury, on Monday, April 2, Thomas Ball, 85. It is remarkable, that the preceding Saturday he gave orders and was measured for his coffin, desiring that it might be ready at the beginning of the week.

At Loppington, Mr. F. Williams, 90.

At the house of his son William Baker, of Market Drayton, very far advanced in years, Mr. William Baker, late of Oldington, in the parish of Worfield. He was descended from the Bromleys of Bromley in that parish, and from paternal ancestors who resided there 16 Hen. VI. and enjoyed landed possessions at that place handed down from them.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, Philip Barneby, esq. receiver-general for Herefordshire, to Miss Lilly, daughter of the late William L. esq. of Hereford.

At Peopleton, John Dineley, esq. to Miss Sarah Haynes.

Died.] Near Tenbury, Mrs. Joan Perkins, who had attained within one month, the age of 105 years.

At Dudley, Mr. Abhiss.—Mrs. Bridgewater.—Miss Sarah Caddick.

At Evesham, Mrs. Hickman, 79.

At Hadley, near Ombersley, Mr. E. Boughton, 61.

At Worcester, Mr. Wainwright.—Mrs. Hickmans, 79.—Mr. George Knight.

At Yardley, Mrs. Chambers.

At Bewdley, Mrs. Gunn, 60.

At Alfrick, Mr. William Lawrence, 26.

At Alvechurch, Mr. Samuel Horseman, 26.

At Norton, near Evesham, Mr. Morris.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Pembridge, Mr. Jones, surgeon of Kington, to Wilhelmina, second daughter of T. Wollaston, esq. of Moercot.

Died.] At Leominster, Mr. Thomas Simpson, one of the body corporate of that borough. At Ross, Mrs. Hardwick, 78.—Mr. John Prosser, 88.

At Hereford, Mrs. Baskerville.—Mr. Freres.—Mrs. Monnington, 56.

At Kington, Mr. John Griffiths.

At Monnington, Mr. Thomas Webb, 74.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The gaieties of Cheltenham have been unusual during the present season, and the place is becoming a winter as well as summer resort. The buildings, which a year or two ago were supposed to be rising too fast, are now proceeding to an incalculable extent, and the demand for houses seems to increase. The great variety, and of late, profusion of the waters; the improved state of the roads; the formation of new ones, in various directions; the addition of rail-roads; and above all, a degree of public taste and spirit that seems to influence the persons principally holding property there, indicate a still greater extension of the influence and importance of that beautiful vicinity. A newspaper too has lately been established here under the title of the Cheltenham Chronicle, which possesses considerable merit.

Married.] Charles Weaver, esq. of Gloucester, to Maria, eldest daughter of Thomas Palin, esq. of Wotton Villa.

Mr. Sweeting, surgeon, of Stroud, to Miss Window, daughter of H. W. esq. late of Painswick Lodge.

Mr. Thomas Ponting, of Bedminster, to Miss Sarah Jones, second daughter of John J. esq. of Hill, near Berkeley.

At Chipping Sodbury, F. Brooke, esq. to Miss Anstey.

Died.] At Brockthorpe, Mrs. Smith.

At Downfield, near Stroud, Mr. Richard Playne.

At Newent, Mary, wife of Benjamin Aycrigg, esq.

At Chipping Sodbury, Mrs. Mason, relict of Mr. M. of Wotton-under-Edge, 76.

At Miserden Castle, the seat of sir Edwin B. Sandys, bart. in her 73d year, Mrs. Sandys, a maiden lady, and near relative of that gentleman.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Barnes, 71.

At Follisdown House, Mr. P. Beale.

At Frogmill Inn, Mr. W. Lewis, 37.

At Dry Leas, Mrs. Wood.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Warner, 48.

At Cirencester, Mr. William Stevens, attorney.—Mr. Evans.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Ilsley, Peter Bellenger Brodie, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Elizabeth Mary, daughter of S. T. Wood, esq.

At Burford, Mr. W. Thorp, of Oxford, to Lydia, eldest daughter of J. Phillips, esq.

Died.]

Died.] At Bradenham House, Frances, daughter of the late Major-general Smith.

At Mapledurham House, the rev. Henry Tichborne Blount, 87.

At Oxford, at the Observatory, the rev. Thomas Horsby, D.D. F.R.S. Savilian professor of astronomy, professor of natural philosophy, and librarian of the Radcliffe Library.—Mr. Bradbury, broker.—Mr. Peter West, 66.—Mr. Price Morris, servant at Jesus College.—Mr. Joseph Jaques, of Reading.—Mr. E. Day, 76.—Mrs. Booth.—C. Yeats, esq. one of the aldermen of the city, 68.

At Blagrove Farm, Mr. Thomas Parrot, 63.

At Watceton, Mrs. Salmon, 80.

At Garsington, Mrs. Turrell, 79.

At Oddington, Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the rev. Mr. Owen, 20.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Olney, Mr. John Rogers, to Miss Sarah Davison.

Died.] At High Wycombe, Adey Bellamy, many years distinguished as a public speaker among the quakers.

At Aylesbury, Mr. William Eagles, 64.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Hertford, Mrs. Cherry, relict of Benjamin C. late an alderman of that borough, 80.

At the Grove, near Watford, lady Charlotte Barbara Villiers, sister to the earl of Clarendon.

At Beeches, Thomas Woodley, esq. He was found dead in his bed.

At Little Munden, Mrs. Latkin, 80.

At Markgate Cell, Mrs. Coppin, widow of the rev. Mr. C.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

A short time ago, Mr. Whitbread opened a school on Mr. Lancaster's plan at Shefford, for the benefit of his neighbourhood. His master was trained by Mr. Lancaster, at the Royal Free School, Southwark. This school proving useful, together with that established by the Duke of Bedford, at Wobourn, has given rise to several others.

The Marquis of Bute has established a school on a liberal principle at Luton, and Mr. Wiltshire has instituted another at Hitchin, so that it is very probable, all the poor of Bedfordshire will speedily be in a very happy train of instruction: a school also is likely to be soon opened at Newport Pagnell. These schools are intended to embrace the whole population not provided for in existing charities.

A school has been established at Fenny Stratford, on Mr. Lancaster's plan, and is attended with good success. A few benevolent and active individuals with whom it originated, are now the happy means of extending the blessings of education to all the poor children of the vicinity, after erecting a public school-room for that purpose.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.] At King's Cliffe, aged 64, the

rev. Henry Key Bonney, A.M. rector of that parish, and of Greatford, near Stamford, vicar of Nassington, and prebendary of Carlton cum Thury in the cathedral church of Lincoln, and for many years one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Northampton. Mr. Bonney was of Worcester college, Oxford; M.A. 1770.—The Earl of Westmoreland is patron of King's Cliffe; Greatford is a crown living.

At Ecton, Mrs. Elizabeth Orlebar, daughter of the late J. O. esq. of Hinwick House, Beds.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Ellington, 94.

At Duzenty, Mrs. Marriott, 39.—Mr. Lamb, attorney.

At Northampton, Mrs. Barbara Whalley, relict of the late rev. Eyre W. rector of Ecton.—Mr. Perrin, 43.

At Whiston, Miss Elizabeth Higgins.

At Towcester, Mr. William Drayson, 47.

At Hardington, Mrs. Payne.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Godmanchester, Mr. Thomas Onion, of the Bull Inn, to Miss Mary Whitney, of Hitchin, Herts.

Died.] At St. Neots, Mr. John Ekins, of the Eaton-ford, near that place, cornfactor. He was looking at a sample of corn, he suddenly dropped down and expired immediately.

At Eynesbury, Mr. R. H. Needham, 27.

At Allington, Mr. Haddell, 76.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The subscription for a school-room at Cambridge, on the royal Lancastrian system of education is filling very fast; and the gentlemen of that university have distinguished themselves by their liberality.

Married.] At Westley, T.A. Mellhuish, esq. of Fulbourn Valley, to Miss Mary Wedge, daughter of Charles W. esq. of Westley Bottom.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. Cole, 76.—Mrs. Phillips.—Mrs. Broadbelt.—Mrs. Wootton, 84.

At Barton Mills, Mary, wife of Mr. John Sparke.

At Littleport, Mrs. Cutlack, 55.

At Ely, Mr. John Piggott, one of the lay clerks of that cathedral.

NORFOLK.

Mr. Joseph Lancaster has been lecturing through nearly the whole of this county, at Swaffham, Dereham, Norwich, Yarmouth, Loddon, Diss, &c. He was generally received with the highest degree of public liberality and approbation. He lectured in the theatre, Yarmouth, to a thousand persons; in the theatre royal, Norwich, to two thousand persons; and in the theatre, Bungay, to three hundred. A school is, in consequence, to be established at Norwich for boys. A house has been taken, and near one thousand boys ascertained to be destitute of any instruction whatever; exclusive of about five hundred, partly receiving education in charity

charity schools, and partly taught in Sunday schools; where, from the shortness of time, they can make but little progress.

The fire insurance office, established at Norwich, in 1797, has been so extremely prosperous as to have enabled its directors lately to return 50l. per cent. on the premiums deposited. Within the last twelve months, five thousand new members had been admitted, whose aggregate insurances amounted to nearly four millions sterling.

Married.] The Rev. J. Day, late fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, to Miss Marianne Marcon, second daughter of John M. esq. of Swaffham.

At Honing, the Rev. John Taylor, rector of Postwick, to Marianne, eldest daughter of Thomas Cubitt, esq. of Honing Hall.

At Downham Market, Mr. J. Blackburne, veterinary surgeon, to Miss King.

Died.] At Blo Norton, Mr. G. Baldry.

At Hockwood Wilton, Mrs. Ann Miller, 73.

At Hedenham, Mr. Robert Smith.

At Aylsham, Mrs. Elizabeth Drake, 70.

At Catton, Ann, wife of Lieutenant Warner Spalding, of the 1st royal veteran battalion.

At Horstead, Mr. Watts, relict of counsellor W.

At Stow Beadon, Mr. Thomas Eldred, 74.

At Carlton Rode, Mr. Benjamin Barnard, 69.

At Litcham, Mr. John Bunn, 75.

At South Pickenham, Mrs. Dixon, 36.

At Banningham, Mr. William Elden.

At Whearacre Burgh, Harriet, wife of Mr. William Tuttell, 23.

At Holkham, aged 21, Mr. Henry Savage.

This unfortunate young man was bitten in the fore-finger by a mad dog, about fifteen weeks ago, and had the part cut out by a surgeon two hours after. The finger had apparently healed, and he felt no farther inconvenience till the Saturday previous to his death, when he was suddenly taken ill, accompanied with all the dreadful symptoms of hydrophobia.

At Lynn, the Rev. John Temple, rector of Ashwicken with Leziate, and of Bagthorpe, all in this county, and formerly of Caius College, Cambridge, B.A. 1787, M.A. 1790.

At Norwich, Mr. Joseph Scott. He served the office of sheriff in 1807, and was a captain in the Norwich riflemen.—Mr. Robert Ellinett, of London, 51.—Mr. Smith, 51.—Mrs. Margaret Meen, 50.—Mr. D. Kinnebrook, a respectable schoolmaster and eminent teacher of the mathematics.—Mrs. Digby, relict of Mr. D. formerly of the Greyhound Inn.—Mr. N. Eastaugh, 57.—Mrs. Whaff, 24.—Mrs. Baas, wife of Mr. B. merchant, and only daughter of John Beales, esq. of Chediston Hall, Suffolk.—Daniel Ganning, esq. 64.

SUFFOLK.

At Bury, St. Edmunds, Mr. Lancaster re-

cently delivered two lectures, in the Guildhall. Both were very respectably attended. After the second lecture a proposition was made for the establishment of a school, in that town and gratefully received by the company assembled. The clergy of the town, and the company assembled, unanimously called Thos. Clarkson, esq., the philanthropic advocate for the abolition of the slave trade, to the chair. As the organ of that assembly, he put and passed several resolutions for the establishment of schools there, on the royal Lancastrian system of education. There is to be a school for boys and another for girls, at Bury.

On the 3d of April, Mr. Lancaster lectured in the Town-hall of Ipswich to which place he came by invitation. At Ipswich, as at Bury, the audience was numerous and respectable, and Mr. Lancaster's lecture was received with the most marked attention. The clergy of the place, seconded by the dissenters, called the chief magistrate to the chair, and with the most cordial good will men of all professions and parties were seen to unite in promoting the establishment of schools there. Subscriptions were begun, and a committee formed for the purpose of carrying the plan into effect for boys and girls.

Married.] Thomas Harding Newman, esq. of Nelves, Essex, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late John Cartwright, esq. of Ixworth, in this county.

At Newmarket, Mr. Cullington, to Mrs. Poulter, of the coach and horses.

At Ipswich, Mr. Charles Batley, printer, to Miss Gent.

The rev. R. Field, vicar of Sutton, to Miss Chilton, daughter of the Rev. Jacob C. rector of Eyke.

At Bury, Joshua Gossack, to Mrs. Lofts, widow, both of Bury St. Edmunds. The bride, in order to exonerate her swain from all the demands of unfeeling creditors, absolutely crossed the highway in a state of perfect nudity previous to her going to church.

Died.] At Ipswich, from the effects of the Walcheren fever, ensign Hector Monro, of the second regiment of foot.—Mr. Frederic Coe, 33.—Mr. Samuel Payne, 72.—The Rev. George Hall, 35 years pastor of the Baptist Meeting, 64.—William Beeston Coyte, M.D. and F.L.S.—Mr. John Savage, 87.—Mr. John Barney, 47.

At Stadorook, Mrs. Davy, 29.

At Fressingfield, Mrs. Priscilla Chandler, a maiden lady, 85.

At Great Saxham, Mrs. Kezia Dawson, sister of the late William D. esq. 71.

At Cransford, Mrs. Bird, 52.

At Rattlesden, Mrs. Mary Groome, a maiden lady, 93.

At Kelsale, Miss S. May.

At Stowmarket, Mrs. Reynold, relict of John R. gent. 87.

At Bury, Mr. Robert Betts, many year,

one of the town serjeants, 90.—Mr. Monkhouse, 28.—Mr. Robert Ward, 22.—Mr. George Lease.

At Mel ord, Mrs. Luntley, 93.

At Bacton, Mr. Dutton, of the Bull Inn.

At Brotesdale, Mrs. Lambert.

At Bardwell, Mrs. Stammers, 69.

At Great Cornard, Mrs. L. Guyon, sister of C. P. Guyon, esq.

At Sudbury, Alexander Jameson, M.D. many years deputy inspector of the Military Hospitals, 53.

ESSEX.

The steeple of Harwich Church, on a late survey, has been pronounced in so ruinous and dangerous a state, as to render it necessary to be taken down and rebuilt. It having been for a great number of years a conspicuous sea-mark, we mention this circumstance for the information of mariners. We also mention it as a caution, that the inhabitants of those parishes in all parts of the kingdom, who may have towers or steeples to their churches, may cause an immediate inspection as to their being in a secure state. The late unfortunate falling of the tower at St. Nicholas Church, at Liverpool, forcibly requires this attention.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. J. Lancaster, surgeon, to Miss Fisin, only daughter of Mr. James F.

Died.] At Witham Lodge, Ann, youngest daughter of the hon. Francis Talbot.

At Colchester, Mrs. Cant.—Mrs. Walford, wife of Mr. W. jun.

At Writtle, Mrs. Moss.

At Little Waltham, Mrs. Lucas, formerly of the bell Inn.

At Dedham, Daniel Cock, esq. 56.

At Sible Hedingham, Henry Villiers, eldest son of Captain George Fowke, of the royal navy, 11.

At Chelmsford, Mrs. Mary Ashley, 91.

At Lurleigh, the rev Roger Hayne, curate of that place. This curacy is in the gift of Oriel College, Oxford, and the provost of that college, at the time of a vacancy generally succeeds to it. Mr. Hayne was much respected amongst his parishioners; and preached a sermon in the afternoon of the day preceding his death; but a glandular complaint, which he had long endured, it is supposed, caused the sudden termination of his existence.—In her 67th year, Mademoiselle Genevieve Gaudoin, upward of forty years superintendant at the late boarding-school of Mr. Lupton at Great Bardow.

At Stanford-le Hope, Mr. Jos. Eastwood.

At Bulphan, Mr. Jos. Martin.

At Saffron Walden, Mr. John Nichols, 75.

At Springfield, Mr. Jos. Marriage, 58.

At Stoke-by-Nayland, Mr. Daniel Mann,

81

At Great Horksley, Mr. Burrell, 81.

At Kelvedon, Mr. James Sparks, 72.

At Rivenhall, Mrs. Mary Standish, a maiden lady, 75.

At Ingatstone, Miss Pettitt.

At Witham, Mr. Isaac, 79.

KENT.

Married.] At West Malling, Richard Debarry, esq. of the Temple, London, to Eloisa, second daughter of Lieut.-Col. Downman.

At Canterbury, Charles Tudor, esq. to Miss Moore.

At Chelsfield, James Noah, esq. of Bath, to Miss Phillips, daughter of Mr. P. of Northstead House, near Bromley.

Died.] At Ingress Park, Mrs. Havelock, wife of William H. esq.

At Rochester, the reverend Dr. Nicholas Brown, 41 years rector of Ingoldsby, near Folkingham, in the county of Lincoln, and formerly fellow of Christ College, Cambridge. The rectory is in the patronage of the society.

At Broadstairs, Mrs. Norwood, 83.

At Margate, Mrs. Miles, relict of John M. esq.

At Headcorn, at the house of her son in-law the rev. David Evans, Mrs. Ann Brook, 78.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Mitchell, 77.—Mr. Joshua Lane.—Mr. George Wilkins, whose humour and eccentricities at elections and other similar occasions, had rendered his name highly popular, 43.

At Chatham, Mrs. Webb, 90.

At Eastry Court, Mrs. A. Paige, 93.

At Deptford, Miss Jane Robb, younger daughter of Charles R. esq. master attendant of his majesty's dock-yard at that place.

At Folkstone, Mr. Thomas Squire, one of the common council, 71.—Mr. William Pope, 21.

At Canterbury, Mr. Cranbrook.—Mrs. Elizabeth Betts, 78.—Mrs. Rouse, 25.

At Woolwich, Mrs. Adye, relict of Major Stephen Payne A. of the royal artillery.

At Sladen, Mrs. Payler, wife of Thomas Watkinson P. esq.

At Chartham Deanery, William Gilbee, esq.

At Petham, Mr. John Daniels, 80.

At Wickham, Mr. Thomas Hewson, 88.

At Dartford Workhouse, in his 106th year, James Gibson. He retained his intellects almost to the hour of his death, and smoked his pipe, which was his constant companion, only half an hour before. He was a native of Dover, in Kent.

At Ivychurch, Mr. Joseph Sacree, 75. He was parish clerk of Ivychurch 52 years, and never omitted his duty during that time, but on the Sunday preceding his death.

SURRY.

Married. At Carshalton, John Plummer, esq. of Camberwell, to Miss Taylor, daughter of John T. esq. of Tunbridge Wells.

At Banstead, Captain Pratt, of the South Lincoln militia, to Mrs. Bouchier, relict of Captain B. of the royal navy.

Died.] At Dorking, Mr. James Constable,

ble, who never experienced any illness, till within a few days of his death, 98.

SUSSEX.

A petition from the merchants, ship-owners, and underwriters, of Lloyd's Coffee-house, and others, has been presented to the House of Commons, for aid to improve and enlarge the harbour of Shoreham, in such a manner, as to render it a safe resort for vessels of considerable burthen; and little doubt is entertained but that a measure of such great importance, will, with all convenient speed, be carried into effect. By such improvement, this town will, from its vicinity, be particularly convenience, even more than if the jetty some time since projected, had been effected, as it will, in this case, have all the advantages of commerce, without any of the inconveniences which, it was alleged would have attended Mr. Dodd's plan, to the great annoyance of visitors.

Among other projected improvements in Shoreham harbour, it is intended to cut a canal from the docks there to Worthing; and also to make a canal, or iron rail-way, which will extend to the eastward, as far as Lewes.

A Bill is now passing through the House of Commons, for reviving the ancient Roman road leading to Arundel, Bognor, and Chichester, from near Dorking. This great public improvement, effected by the spirit and exertions of some gentlemen in Surry and Sussex, will shorten the distance to Bognor and Arundel seven miles, and to Chichester two miles, besides passing through a level and fine part of the country.

In consequence of the success of the school on Lancaster's plan at Lewes, one is to be established at Brighton.

Married.] At Lewes, Mr. Frederic Lee, to Miss Wheeler.

Died.] At Chichester, Captain Cracraft, of the royal navy, commander of the sea fencibles on the coast of Sussex. He was first lieutenant of the Brunswick, on the 1st of June, 1794, and gallantly fought that ship after Captain Harvey was wounded.—Miss Lacey, sister-in-law to W. Rede, esq. banker.

At Lewes, Mrs. Durrant, wife of Mr. D. banker.

At Hastings, Mr. John Thring, organist, of Battle.

At Piddinghoe, near Lewes, Mrs. Ann Back, widow, 97. She had five sons and daughters, and left grand children, great grand children, and great great grand children, amounting, in number, to 113.

At Uckfield, Mr. H. Richardson, 84.—Mrs. Wilton, relict of the late rev. Mr. W. rector of South Stoke. Mr. W.'s greatly lamented death took place on the 28th of November, after only one day's illness, and for his family of seven infant children, a number of gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Arundel, humanely set on foot a subscription. The poor orphans are, by this second afflicting loss become more than ever objects of

commiseration; and we sincerely hope and trust the purses of the benevolent will be freely opened for their support.

At Brightams, Mrs. Stanford.—Mr. Thorns.

At Ashurst, Mr. Blake.

At West Grinstead, Miss Nailard, 19.

At Rudgwick, the rev. Mr. Mitchell.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] In Jersey, Captain Philip Patriarche, of the royal marines, to Miss Elizabeth Patriarche, second daughter of William P. esq.

At Titchfield, Mr. Stephen Sherlock, surgeon in the royal navy, to Miss Cox.

At Kingston Church, Lieutenant-colonel White, of the 80th regiment of foot, to Miss Greig, only daughter of the late William G. esq. of the island of St. Vincent.

Died.] At Sutton, near Alresford, Mrs. Bull.

At Southampton, Mr. Jos. Street, 88.—Richard Vernon Sadleir, esq. father of the corporation, and a justice of the peace for the county, 93.—Mr. James Irish, 77.

At Fratton, Mrs. Lowes, 75.

At Fordingbridge, Mr. Robert Budd, 90.

At Christchurch, Mrs. Spicer, mother of Samuel S. esq. mayor of Portsmouth

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Case, wife of Captain C. late in the revenue service.—Miss Beasant.—Mr. R. Wilkes.—Mr. Singer.—Mrs. Jerram.—Mrs. Norris, 84.—Mrs. Moulding, 90.

At La Mòye, Jersey, Mrs. Ivie, wife of Lieutenant I of the royal navy.

At Hal, in his 74th year, Mr. James Duell, who, during the space of forty years, had faithfully and diligently exerted himself in the service of Henry Archer, esq. the right honourable lady Elizabeth Archer, the late Joseph May, esq. and Mrs May, the four last possessors in succession of that parish.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Wily, Mr. J. Daugthy, to Miss H. Harding.

At Fisherton Anger, Mr. Jos. Hall, of Stockton, to Miss A. Hayward.

At Wilton, Mr. John Doling, to Miss Hannah Galpin, of Marshull, Dorset.

Died.] At Barcombe, Mrs. Coombs.

At Tilshead, Mr. James Slade, 70.

At Bishopstrow, Mrs. Mills.

At Maddington, Mrs. Roles, 45.

At Market Lavington, Mrs. Legge, relict of Richard L. gent.

At Salisbury, Mrs. Susannah Young.—Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. Alderman B.

At Tisbury, Robert Obern, 103. He was employed the whole of his long life at Font-hill House.

At Trowbridge, the rev. Daniel Jones, pastor of the general baptist church there.

At Stoke Park, near Devizes, Mrs. Smith, the lady of Joshua Smith, esq. one of the representatives in parliament for that borough. She was the daughter, by a second wife, of Nathaniel

Nathaniel Gilbert, of the island of Antigua, sequire, a gentleman of large landed property there, and chief legal magistrate of the island, the maternal sister of the late lady Colebrooke, and mother of the present lady Northampton. Through life, this lady was conspicuous not only for great good sense and very amiable manners, but also for the great sincerity of her attachments; a sincerity which was the result of affection, principle, and benevolence, alone. In an age in which the woman of fashion too frequently affects the most extravagant degree of moral sentiment, the purity of her conduct expressed the innate worth and value of her mind; and while her charitable heart was ever ready to mitigate distress, the delicacy of her pecuniary favours never wounded the feelings of those, whom her bounty so liberally relieved. Though handsome in her youth, she was totally free from vanity and affectation; her charity, though exerted on the precepts of the divine word, in secrecy and silence, was not confined merely to alms, but manifested by a liberal and charitable opinion of the conduct of all. So far was she from uttering scandal of any one that she did not even think it; and as to pride, if it resided in her, it was of that decent kind which preserved her within the bounds of virtue and propriety. Thus beloved and revered for three generations, in consequence of a debility of body produced by an arthritic complaint, she expired at the end of her sixty-second year, when threatened with a total loss of sight, leaving to her inconsolable husband, children, and other connections, the example of a woman, illustrious in every social department of life. Her remains were conveyed for interment to the family vault at Lambeth.

BERKSHIRE.

Mr. Lancaster, on his return from Bath and Bristol, lectured in the Town Hall of Newbury; afterwards Colonel Page took the chair, and resolutions were passed, a committee formed, subscriptions opened, and all the preparatory steps taken to establish a school, which, it is said, will shortly be opened by one of Mr. Lancaster's young men.

A school on a larger scale is to be established at Reading, Mr. Edward Simeon, merchant, of London, having given 500*l.* for that purpose. Mr. Lancaster some time ago lectured in the Town Hall of that place, and was most handsomely received by the inhabitants of as liberal and generous a town as any in the British dominions.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. Edmund Phillips, to Miss Elizabeth Sophia Elkins.

At Wantage, Mr. Jackson, of Bagshot, to Miss M. M. Tripp, fourth daughter of Mr. William T.

At Hurley, Mr. Philips Havell, of Reading, to Miss Johnstone, of Knowle Hill.

Died.] At Tilehurst house, aged 72, the rev. Richard Chandler, D. D. author of Tra-

vels in Greece and Asia Minor, Ionian Antiquities, and other literary works.

At Shaw, Mr. John Tanner.

At Mortimer, Mrs. Dawes.

At Down End, Mr. Roger Knight, 79.

At Reading, Mrs. Deane, 85.—Mrs. Dawson, 87.—Mrs. Calverley, 75.

At Sedgemoor Farm, Mr. John Horne.

At Bradford, Mr. Tull.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Monday the 19th of March being fixed upon for laying the foundation-stone of the Commercial Coffee Rooms at Bristol, the treasurer, Mr. George Dyer, accompanied by the mayor and sheriffs, and a numerous party of the subscribers, proceeded from the Council House to the place of the intended building, which was decorated with flags, in the following order:—Royal Bristol Volunteer Band. The Mason, carrying on a velvet cushion a Plate, with the following inscription: "Bristol Commercial Coffee Rooms. This building was erected by the subscriptions of the most eminent merchants and inhabitants of the city of Bristol, and the foundation-stone was laid on the 19th day of March, 1810, in the fiftieth year of the reign of our beloved sovereign, King George the Third, by the hands of George Dyer, esq. chairman and treasurer, in the presence of the right worshipful John Hulhouse Wilcox, esq. mayor; (here follow the names of the committee) Mr. W. L. Clarke, Secretary; C. A. Busby, Architect, London." (On the plate were a silver trowel, mallet, and coins and medals of the reign of his present majesty.) The Clerk of Works, with the plans of the intended building. Mr. Busby, the Architect. Mayor's officers, with the mace, sword, &c. Mr. Dyer, and the Mayor. The Sheriffs. The Committee and Subscribers. The crowd being excessive, it was a considerable time before the procession reached the spot, when Mr. Dyer deposited the coins and medals, and placed the inscription plate, in which he was assisted by the mayor and sheriffs. The foundation-stone, of two tons weight, was then lowered, while the band played "God save the King." Mr. Dyer, standing on the stone, addressed the company in a neat and appropriate speech. The pressure was very great, but happily no accident occurred. An elegant dinner was afterwards served at the Montague, to a numerous company of subscribers; Mr. Dyer in the chair, supported by the mayor and sheriffs. On placing the dessert, the following lines, written by Dr. Busby, were distributed to the company, and recited by the rev. Mr. Bedford, with the greatest applause:

Commerce, the social blessing of mankind,
Great league of nations! bounteous heaven
design'd

To wake our energies, the heart expand,
And spread the produce of each fertile land.

In Asia's, Africa's climes of yore she reign'd,
In Europe next a golden empire gain'd;
In Albion's fair domains then fix'd her throne,
And claim'd th' imperial island for her own.
Cherish'd, enriched by every wind that blew,
Proud London, queen of cities! mightier grew.
Wide ocean groan'd beneath her freighted
fleets,

And foreign wealth adorn'd her crowded streets.
To Avon's banks the soul of commerce spread,
Aspiring Bristol rear'd her civic head,
Nor unregarded by the goddess, await
Her active sons to win her fostering love.
Pleas'd, she beheld them with a cheeringsmile,
And hail'd her second city of her isle.

This day new honors her deserts await;
Honors prophetic of her future state.
A structure rises, founded by her zeal,
Sacred to commerce and the public weal.
Thy spirit, London! in her bosom lives.
Th' example she receives she nobly gives,
As emulous of thee she rose to fame.

From her shall others catch th' exalting flame,
While all ascend in due proportion'd scale,
O'er all but one her greatness shall prevail;
And still shall Commerce, with exulting smile,
Hail, Bristol, second city of her isle.

At a very numerous and respectable meeting lately held at Guildhall, Bath, it was resolved that a Free school should be established in that city, on the plan of Mr. Joseph Lancaster. A subscription was immediately entered into, and a committee chosen to carry the Resolutions of the day into effect. The committee have evinced a spirit of liberality worthy of imitation, by opening a subscription among themselves, for purchasing a plot of ground, as well as for erecting the intended building, which will be accomplished by a *tontine*, consisting of shares of twenty-five pounds each.

At a very respectable meeting lately held at the Guildhall, Bristol, at which the mayor presided, it was resolved, to establish in that city, a society under the title of "The Bristol Auxiliary Bible Society," of which the bishop of Bristol was elected president; and the mayor for the time being, the dean of Bristol, and the members of Parliament for that city, vice-presidents. Donations and annual subscriptions were put down, the former to the amount of 687l. 18s. the latter to the amount of 170l. 2s. The first have been since augmented to 2002l. 1s. 6d. and upwards, and the latter to 615l. 13s. and upwards.

Married.] At Bristol, Mr. Fergus, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Robert Dyer, esq.—Mr. Alfred Anstie, of London, to Elizabeth Esther, third daughter of Joseph Smith, esq.—Mr. John Daniel, solicitor, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Sweeting, of Taunton.

At Clifton, George Brock, esq. captain in the 37th regiment, to Miss Schreiber, youngest daughter of W. S. esq. of Brook House, Essex.

At Bath, W. Norcroft, esq. of Cork, to Miss Crofton, daughter of sir James C. bart. of Longford House, county of Sligo.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Parry Okeden, wife of D. O. Parry O. esq. of Moore Crutnant, Dorset.—The rev. John Rose, rector of Lynton, and a justice of the peace, 65.—Mrs. Blundell, wife of Philip B. esq. of Tiverton, Devon.—Miss Constable, only child of Francis C. esq. of Burton Constable, Yorkshire, 16.—Mrs. Dickanson.—Thomas Tournay, esq. of Hythe.—Mrs. Sheppard, widow of C. S. esq.—Mr. Joseph Fisher, 91.—G. S. Crook, esq. a member of the body corporate, and one of the sheriffs of the city.—Mrs. Salmon, relict of R. Salmon, esq. of Bristol, 73.—Mrs. Gilbert, relict of Thomas G. esq. of Cotton Hall, Staffordshire, many years M. P. for Lichfield.—Mary, daughter of the late lieutenant-colonel G. Crawford.—Venantio Rauzzini, esq. 62, one of the most celebrated musicians, as a composer and performer, of the age: he was a native of Rome, but had been in England 36 years.

At Broadway, Mr. Pike, 87.

At Clifton, Mrs. Coates, 82.

At Bristol, Mr. John Osborne, attorney. No one more intimately blended the man of honour with great professional abilities, or the man of business with the real gentleman.—Lieut. J. S. Bayley, R. N. 24.—Mr. Thomas Barrett, 71; nearly thirty years chorister and verger of the cathedral church in this city, and father of the Mr. Barrett, whose case as prosecutor of Miss Latham for perjury, has engaged so much public interest.—Mrs. Frances Pelly, wife of the rev. Mr. P. rector of Siston, Gloucestershire, 24.

At Taunton, Capt. Hyde Curtis, R. N. 83. This officer was present at the execution of Admiral Boscawen.

At Wells, Mr. Fussell, an eminent engineer.

At Midsomer Norton, John Purnell Wait, eldest son of Dan. W. esq. of Belton.

At Chipping Sodbury, Mr. John Bailey, 84.

At Yeovil, Robert Donn, esq.

At Milverton, Mr. Chas. Holman, surgeon. His death was occasioned by a circumstance as remarkable as the result has proved afflicting. A few days before he was taking some refreshment at the house of one of his patients, when a greyhound entered the room, to which the deceased offered a piece of bread; in taking it, the animal snapped at what was offered him so eagerly, that his teeth violently pressed the deceased's fingers, but did not penetrate them. Inflammation shortly after ensued, to which a mortification succeeded, and terminated in his death.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bridport, George Atkins, esq. paymaster of the 2d Somersetshire Militia, to Miss Eliza Downe, daughter and co-heiress of William D. esq. of Downe Hall.

At

At Dorchester, Lieut. Oldfield, of the Royal Engineers, to Miss Arden, daughter of Mr. A. surgeon.

Died.] At Upwood, Edward Buckley Batson, esq. 83.

At Witchampton, at the rev. Roe King's, Mrs. Sarah Nicholls.

At Blandford, Harriot Jane, youngest daughter of the rev. Thomas Diggle, rector of Tarrant Hinton.

At Lyme, Mr. Richard Underdown, of Colyton, Devon.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Totnes, Wm. Marshall, esq. assistant paymaster-general at the Cape of Good Hope, to Louisa, second daughter of Wm. Bengal, esq.

George Drake, esq. captain in the 1st Devon regiment of militia, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late John Moore Knighton, of Greenosen.

At Tiverton, the rev. John Browne, late of Sidney College, Cambridge, to Miss Walker, eldest daughter of the rev. Wm. Walker, rector of Swainswick, near this city.

The rev. Ambrose Stapleton, vicar of East Budleigh, to Miss Jackson, daughter of the late William J. esq. of Salterton.

At Kenton, ——— Leighton, esq. to Miss Aitcheson, daughter of the late Captain A. in the service of the Hon. East India Company.

At Exeter, Lieut. Lloyd Down, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Anne Winter.

At Stonehouse, Dr. Prynne, of Plymouth, to Miss Tatlock, daughter of the late William T. esq. of Chatham dock-yard.

Died.] At Dawlish, Mrs. Shuttleworth, wife of James S. esq.

At Lymstone, Lady Charles Fitzroy, eldest daughter to the Earl of Londonderry, and sister to Lord Castlereagh.

At Plymouth, Sarah, wife of Mr. E. Hoxland, bookseller.—Lieut. Riboulean, of the *Brave*, French prison-ship, in Hamoaze.—Mrs. How.

At Cornwood, George Crawley, esq. captain in the Royal Navy, and son of sir T. C. Boevey, bart. of Flaxley Abbey.

At Tiverton, Mrs. Blundell, wife of Philip B. esq.

At Heavitree, Mr. Ellis.—The rev. Dr. Henry Manning, late rector of Stokeinteignhead and Drewsteignton, in the county of Devon; the former of which he had enjoyed fifty-two years with great honour and reputation to himself, and much to the edification of his parishioners, by all of whom he was sincerely respected and beloved.

At Parker's Well House, Miss Rebecca Jane Sproule, 19.

At Exeter, Mr. John Bansill.—Miss Chaloner.—Mrs. Land.—Lieutenant Darby, of his Majesty's ship *Impetueux*. He put an end to his existence, by shooting himself in the head with a pistol, in his bed-room, at the new London inn, where he had arrived

on his way to join his ship at Plymouth. According to letters found in the pocket of the deceased, love, and a quarrel with his rival, whom he had refused to fight, added to the dread of being deemed guilty of cowardice, induced him to the rash act. The Coroner's jury, pronounced a verdict of *felo de se*, and on the following day his body was interred according to the form of law in such cases. He bore a very fair character, and was held in the highest esteem by his brother officers; some of whom, immediately on hearing of the fatal disaster, went express from Plymouth, to Exeter; but unfortunately the verdict had passed before their arrival, otherwise, we may reasonably suppose, their evidence would have occasioned a material alteration in the opinion of the jurors; for they testified in the most positive terms, that the deceased had for a long time past been much disordered in his mind, in consequence of some private troubles.

CORNWALL.

There is a prospect of Polgooth mine going to work again. She is certainly rich, and tin is in demand. The copper lode lately discovered near Padstow, ranks among the most extraordinary ever known in Cornwall. The ore lies within a yard of the surface, and is very fine.

A case has commenced in the court of chancery—the prince of Wales *v.* sir John St. Aubyn, which has sprung from a claim made by his royal highness, as duke of Cornwall, to the lands below high-water mark in the whole of the river Tamer, which embraces the whole of Hamoaze and the port of Plymouth. These, belonging to the honour and manor of Trematon, one of the greatest royalties in the country, constitute the most prominent feature of the ducal dignity. They were granted by Edward III. in parliament, to the Black Prince, the first duke of Cornwall; in whose grant all the properties of the duchy of Cornwall are declared to be inalienable, indissoluble, and inseparable, from the duke, at any time, or in any shape, or manner, by the crown, or any other power whatsoever. It is the object of his royal highness to rescue his duchy from all usurpations by which it may have been impaired, and to preserve it inviolate for the benefit of himself and successors. The case is one of greater importance, from the value of the property disputed, than was, perhaps, ever discussed in a court of justice.

Married.] At Helston, the Rev. Edward Rogers, Prebendary of Sarum, and fellow of Magdalen college, Cambridge, to Miss Sophia Plomer, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Plomer, attorney.

Died.] Suddenly, the rev. Arthur Wade, vicar of Tintagell, near Camelford, Cornwall. It is remarkable that this man made his will above fourteen years since, but it was not executed till about four hours previous to his death, as his wife was conscious (she

(she said,) that whenever he should do it, he would depart this life; and so it came to pass about four hours after the solemn document was signed.

Near Penzance, Richard John, esq. commander of the Dolphin revenue cutter, 42.

At Bodmin, Mr. Davey, innkeeper, and about a week afterwards in childbed, his wife, Mrs. D.—Miss Peggy Every.

In the parish of St. Breward, Mr. William Harris, and three days afterwards his daughter, Miss Philippa H. 21.

At St. Columb, aged 75, Mr. John Rouse, an opulent farmer, under whose bed were found 1500 guineas, besides bills, &c.

At Penzance, John Batten, sen. esq.

The rev. Digory Jose, vicar of Poughill.

WALES.

Petitions have been presented to Parliament, praying for leave to bring in bills to effect the following undertakings, viz.—To complete the bridge over the river Rumney, near Cardiff—To inclose the commonable and waste lands in the manor or lordship and parish of Manachlogddu, in the county of Pembroke, and in the parishes of Llangunnon and Llandarog, in the county of Carmarthen—And to amend and keep in repair certain roads in Carnarvonshire.

Married.] Captain Brigstocke, of the N. Gloucester militia, son of W. O. Brigstocke, esq. of Blaenpant, Cardiganshire, to Miss Harriet Mansel, sister of sir William Mansel, bart. of Iscoed, Carmarthenshire.

John Salisbury, esq. of Galt Vaynan, Denbighshire, lieutenant-col. of the Denbigh Militia,

to Miss Mostyn, daughter of the late John M. esq. of Llewenny.

Died.] At Langhorne, Carmarthenshire, Mrs. Mary Foxton, relict of Mr. John F. esq. 81.

At Llwyndern, David Jones, esq. a justice of the peace for the county of Brecon, 62.

At Hay, the rev. John Thomas, a prebend of Brecon, Vicar of Llowis, Radnorshire, and of Lanwarn, Herefordshire.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Robert Owen, esq. of New Lanark, is turning his attention very closely to the Lancastrian system of education, by establishing a school on that plan for the benefit of poor children. We perceive, too, with great pleasure, that schools are about to be established in Glasgow.

Died.] At Belhaven, near Dunbar, Lieutenant-colonel William Stiell, formerly of the 60th regiment of foot, at the advanced age of 104.

At Canaan House, the rev. Dr. Henry Grieve, 74; senior minister of the Old Church of Edinburgh, one of the deans of the Chapel Royal, and one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary for Scotland.

DEATH ABROAD.

In October last, at Calcutta, in the 86th year of his age, Cudbert Thornhill, esq. late master attendant of the port there, and one of the oldest European inhabitants of Bengal; he was resident there before the taking of the place by Surajah Dowlah in 1756, and was present during the siege, but escaped the horrors of the black hole, by getting on board the shipping at Fulta.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

1810.	Mar. 27.	30th.	Apr. 3d.	6th.	10th.	13th.	17th.	19th.	24th.
Amsterdam, 2 Us.	32	32 5	33 5	33 5	33 5	33 5	33 5	33 5	33 5
Ditto, Sight	31 2	31 7	32 7	32 7	32 7	32 7	32 7	32 7	32 7
Rotterdam,	9 16	9 18	10 3	10 5	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3
Hamburgh,	29 6	30	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Altona,	29 7	30 1	31 1	31 1	31 1	31 1	31 1	31 1	31 1
Paris, 1 day date..	20 11	21 6	21 16	21 11	21 11	21 11	21 11	21 11	21 11
Ditto, 2 Us.	20 15	21 10	22	21 15	21 15	21 15	21 15	21 15	21 15
Bordeaux,	20 15	21 10	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Madrid,									
Ditto, effective ..	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cadiz									
Ditto, effective ..	37	37	37	37	37	39	39	40	40
Bilboa	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Palermo,	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Leghorn	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Genoa	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½
Venice	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Naples	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Lisbon	65½	65½	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½
Oporto	65½	65½	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½
Rio Janeiro	71	71	71	71	72	72	72	72	72
Malta	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
Gibraltar	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
Dublin	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½
Cork	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10½	10

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

EAST INDIES.—The following is an account of the cargoes of the Gen. Stuart, from Bengal and Fort St. George; the Boyne, Providence, Ocean, Warren Hastings, and Union, arrived on account of the United Company of merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, viz. *Company's*. Salt-petre, 11,050 bags. Sugar, 11,937 ditto. Ingevan hemp, 4 bales. Sunn or hemp, (on account of government,) 3,344 ditto. Salem steel, 40 bags.—*Privilege*. Indigo, 2,285 chests. Cotton-wool, 3,873 bales. Raw silk, 161 ditto. Pepper, 12,358 bags. Lacleake, 62 ditto. Sal-almoniac, 109 chests. Scain sticklack, 33 ditto. Gum Tragacanth, 1 ditto. Gum-copal, 11 ditto. Gall-nuts, 252 bags. Seedlack, 155 ditto. Safflower, 51 ditto. Shellack, 9 ditto. Ginger, 150 ditto. Piece goods, 155 bales. Bengal mats, 4 ditto. Madeira wine, 3 pipes. Elephant's teeth, 2.—The market prices of the principal East India commodities are, as follow: Tea—Bohea, 1s. to 2s. 5d.; singlo, 3s. 7d. to 3s. 11d.; congou, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 10d.; pekoe, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; fine hyson, 5s. 9d. Indigo of different colours, from 2s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per lb. Sugar, (an indifferent article,) from 3l. 19s. to 4l. 15s. Saltpetre (rough), 3l. 18s. to 3l. 19s. per cwt. Cotton-wool, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. Raw China silk, from 38s. to 42s. 3d.; Bengal ditto, 22s. to 42s. per lb; and elephant's teeth, from 14l. to 29l. per cwt. At the Company's sale, which took place on the 9th of April, 67½ bales of Bourbon cotton-wool, sold at prices from 2s. to 2s. 11½d.; 25 bales ditto, at 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 9½d.; and 31 bales ditto (damaged), 4½d. to 8½d. per lb. 870 bales Surat cotton-wool, 9d. to 9½d.; 75 bales ditto (damaged and inferior), 5½d. to 8½d. per lb.

WEST INDIES.—There have been many fresh arrivals from the islands within the current month, but the cargoes, we are sorry to state, came to a very indifferent market. Sugars continue dull in the London market, and at Liverpool they have fallen considerably within the course of a few weeks. Our present prices are: Jamaica and St. Lucia, 3l. 15s. to 4l. 5s.; Barbadoes, 3l. 15s. to 4 guineas; Montserrat, 3l. 17s. to 4l. 6s.; and Barbadoes (clayed), 5l. to 5l. 12s. per cwt. The demand for Jamaica rum is pretty regular. Leeward Island is also looked for, in order to the supply of the navy contract. The former fetches from 4s. 4d. to 6s. 4d. per gallon; and the latter from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d. Little business has been done in the London cotton market of late, but at Liverpool the sales are tolerably brisk, owing to the spinners purchasing rather freely. Jamaica cotton-wool sells at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; Barbadoes, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8½d.; Tobago, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.; and Grenada, 1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb. Logwood is much in demand for exportation, its present prices are: for Honduras (chipt), 40l. to 43l.; and for Jamaica ditto, 37l. to 38l. 10s. per ton; the price of the unchipt is uncertain. Fustick is dull of sale, it fetches from 22l. to 23l. 10s. per ton. Jamaica white ginger, brings from 5 guineas to 9l.; and the black, from 3l. 18s. to 4l. 6s.; that of Barbadoes, from 4l. 11s. to 4l. 15s. per cwt.

NORTH AMERICA.—It gives us pleasure to find that the American government seems disinclined to adopt those harsh measures which it so lately contemplated. Mr. Macon's long threatened prohibitory bill it appears was, after a long delay in the Senate, returned to the House of Representatives, with which it originated, with amendments: these amendments were refused, and so the measure is again to go through the usual stages. Several American merchants are of opinion, that the bill will not, in its present form, ultimately be suffered to pass into a law; a supposition which is, in some sort, supported by the late symptoms of disagreement which have appeared between the court of France and the American legislature. The arrivals from North America within the last month, have not been less frequent than in the preceding. Generally speaking, the commodities of North America sell well in our markets. Tallow has been sold a little lower, but there now appears a pretty general expectation that this article will ere long improve. The demand for tobacco is suspended. Maryland, of different qualities, is quoted from 5d. to 16d. the former being the price of scrubs, and the latter that of fine yellow; Virginia, from 9d. to 11d. per lb. Wax, fetches from 15l. 15s. to 14l. 10s. per cwt. New Orleans cotton-wool, 1s 5½d. to 1s. 7d. per lb. Ashes are rather dull both in the London and in the Liverpool markets. Pot-ashes sell from 2l. 10s. to 3l. 19s.; Pearl ditto from 2l. 14s. to 3l. 10s. per cwt. Wheat and flour, are dull and low. Tar, 1l. 18s. to 2l. per barrel. Pitch, 15s. to 16s. per cwt. Oak, 14l. to 18l. 10s.; ditto plank, from 11l. 10s. to 15l. per last.

SOUTH AMERICA.—By a private letter from Buenos Ayres, we learn that that port is only partially opened to the British. The viceroy has adopted the measure with the concurrence of the Junta; and it is said that it will merely be of a temporary nature. The permission to enter the port extends only to the ships now there. Trade is very bad at Buenos Ayres, and the Spaniards are wonderfully alert in looking after smugglers. Our correspondent states that a gentleman lately lost 100,000 dollars by a seizure. Buenos Ayres tallow is considered a tolerably saleable article in the London market; it fetches from 3l. 7s. to 3l. 8s. per cwt. Brazil roil-tobacco, sells well at 9d. and 10d.; and leaf ditto, ditto, at 5d. and 6d. per lb. Buenos Ayres hides, 7½d. to 1s. per lb. Brazil wood, 142l. to 150l. and brazilleto,

brazilleto, 27l. to 30l. per ton. Cochineal (garbled), 2l. to 2l. 4s. Guatimala indigo, of different colours, from 6s. 3d. to 12s. 3d.; Caraccas ditto, from 6s. to 12s.; and Brazil ditto, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per lb.

FRANCE.—The importation of corn from France into London, during six months, has been such as to produce the vast sum of 1,382,350l. sterling. Such a traffic as this must indubitably drain the country of its specie, and pour wealth into the lap of the common enemy; but we must be content to continue it as long as we can, and to exchange gold against that which cannot be dispensed with, the first necessary of life. The following article explains the footing upon which the commerce with France stands, according to the latest determination of Buonaparte.

Extract of a Letter from the Minister of the Interior, to the Prefect of the Seine.

Paris, March 12, 1810.

1. The licences will contain, as before, an obligation to export three-fourths of the tonnage in agricultural produce, of the growth of France; half the cargo to consist of wine or brandy; the other fourth to be composed at pleasure of whatsoever articles are permitted to be exported by our custom-laws.

2. Licensed vessels may import all such articles of produce and merchandise as are permitted by our laws; in which are not included tobacco, cotton-wool, and yarn, cotton cloths, colonial and East and West India produce; *excepting*, nevertheless, dye-woods, guaiacum, drugs used for the purpose of dyeing, slumac, Peruvian bark, and medical drugs. A list of the articles coming under the denomination of drugs for dyeing, will be contained in a special instruction to be given by the counsellor of state, the director-general of the customs.

3. The licenses shall be paid for at the rate of 20 francs* per ton, and in proportion to the burthen of the vessel; but the *maximum* for any license is fixed at 600 francs;† that is to say, there will be no additional charge for any burthen above 300 tons.

4. The outfitter on being informed that the license is in the hands of the prefect, will repair to the office of the receiver-general of the department, or that of the receiver for the district, where he will deposit the fee, payable at the rate of 20 francs per ton. The license will be delivered to him on producing the receipt.

HOLLAND.—A treaty has been concluded between this country and France, one article of which is interesting to commercial men. It runs thus: "Until Great Britain shall rescind those orders in council of the year 1807, all commerce shall be prohibited between England and Holland."—All merchandise of English manufacture is prohibited in Holland. It is also decreed, that all merchandise imported by American vessels, that have arrived in the ports of Holland since the 1st of February, 1809, shall be put under sequestration.

BALTIC.—The holders of Baltic produce have become less anxious to sell, in consequence of the last accounts received from Gottenburgh, which give reason to apprehend, that our intercourse with the ports of the Baltic, during the ensuing season, will be more obstructed than formerly. Added to this, the government contract for hemp has had the effect of raising the prices both at London and Hull; and the holders of course are daily in hopes of obtaining better prices.—By a late royal ordinance it appears that colonial produce is to be excluded from all the Prussian harbours, except those of Stettin and Königsberg.—The king of Sweden has, with the rest of the continental sycophants, who wear crowns, acceded to the non-importation system of the French emperor, and has consented to shut his ports against English goods and manufactures of whatever description, with the exception of salt, sufficient for the consumption of his kingdom. Swedish iron, in bars, fetches from 21l. to 23l. 10s. per ton; ditto pitch, from 21s. to 23s. per cwt. and ditto tar, from 47s. to 48s. per barrel. Stockholm deals, 67l. to 70l.; Memel ditto, 35l. to 36l. and Dantzic, 21l. 12s. to 21l. 16s. per last.

IRELAND.—It is with pain we are obliged to state under this head, that the permission to distil spirits from grain, which was lately extended to Ireland, has proved lamentably detrimental to the interests of the principal West India houses at Dublin and Cork, several of whom, having speculated too deeply in sugars, have been necessitated to call meetings of their creditors.—The provision-trade is flourishing, and the manufactures of the north are in a most prosperous state.

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-office, and Water Works, Shares, &c. 21st April, 1810.—Grand Junction Canal, 250l. per share.—Wilts and Berks ditto, 59l. ditto.—Kennet and Avon ditto, 46l. ditto.—Huddersfield ditto, 40l. ditto.—Lancaster ditto, 25l. 10s. ditto.—Grand Surry ditto, 80l. ditto.—Croydon ditto, 50l. ditto.—Globe Fire and Life Insurance, 128l. per share. Albion ditto, 60l. ditto.—Imperial Fire ditto, 75l. ditto.—Rock Life Assurance, 6s. per share, premium.—London Dock Stock, 136l. per cent.—West India ditto, 175l. ditto.—East India ditto, 134l. ditto.—Commercial ditto, 92l. per share premium.—East London Water Works,

* 16s. 8d. sterling. † 25l.

£321. per share.—West Middlesex ditto, 1801. ditto.—Kent ditto, 431. per share premium. At the Office of Messrs. Wolfe and Co. Canal, Dock, and Stock, Brokers, No. 9, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

The average prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire-office Shares, &c. in April 1810, (to the 25th) at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, dividing 401. per share clear per annum, 7301. to 7351.—Grand Junction, 2501. to 2531.—Monmouthshire, 31. per share half-yearly, 1421.—Swansey, 1101.—Leeds and Liverpool, 1881.—Kennett and Avon, 481. to 451. 10s.—Wilts and Berks, 531. to 601.—Huddersfield, 411. 10s.—Dudley, 481. 10s.—Rochdale, 471.—Peak Forest, 661.—Ellesmere, 801.—Lancaster, 261.—Croydon, 481. 481. 10s.—Worcester and Birmingham New Shares, 51. 10s. premium.—East India Dock Stock, 1351.—London Dock, 1301.—Commercial ditto, 901. premium, ex-dividend.—Globe Assurance, 1281. to 1301.—Thames and Medway, 421. to 441. premium.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 221. 10s.—Strand Bridge, 21. per cent. discount, to 41.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

MARCH.

Neglected now the early daisy lies,
Nor thou, pale primrose, bloom'st the only prize.

DURING the greatest part of the present month the wind has been easterly. The unusual check which vegetation has sustained in consequence of this, is supposed to have been injurious to the wheat crops; and some of the farmers, in despair of their recovering the damage they have received, have been induced to plough them in. The 14th was a peculiarly cold and unpleasant day; the wind blowing very fresh. From the 17th to the 22d, the weather was seasonable and fine; but from the 22d to the 25th, the wind was extremely piercing. On the 26th it changed from east to west; in which quarter it chiefly continued till the end of the month.

March 5. In warm and sheltered places the leaves of the bramble are beginning to appear. The pilewort (*ranunculus ficaria*) is in flower.

March 9. The evening of this day was unusually pleasant. Redbreasts, larks, and thrushes, were singing in almost every quarter. The partridges also were calling to each other in the fields in no inconsiderable number.

March 10. At a meeting of the inhabitants of the place from whence this report is written, the churchwardens have received an order not only to give rewards for the destruction of sparrows, but to extend these rewards to all species of small birds. How ignorant are the generality of mankind of their own good! This order includes no fewer than forty different kinds of birds which do not eat a single grain of corn, but which, in the course of the spring and summer, devour millions of insects, that would otherwise prove infinitely more injurious to the farmer than all the sparrows which haunt his fields, were they ten times more numerous than they are. And even with respect to sparrows, which are certainly in some measure injurious to the crops, were the farmer but seriously to reflect that the Almighty has not formed any race of beings whatever without giving to them an important destination, he would not probably be so anxious for their destruction. It has been satisfactorily ascertained that a single pair of common sparrows, while their young ones are in the nest, destroy on an average above *three thousand caterpillars* every week! At this rate, if all the species of small birds were to be extirpated, what would then become of the crops!

March 14. The daffodil (*narcissus pseudo-narcissus*), smaller periwinkle (*vinca minor*), sweet violet, and dandelion, are in flower.

March 18. Several species of willows begin to put forth their catkins.

March 20. The seven-spotted lady-bugs (*coccinella septem-punctata*), are seen on almost all the hedge banks which are exposed to the sun.

As I was this day walking along the side of a hedge, my attention was called to a large bee which was humming about a particular spot. I soon heard a rustling in the bottom of the hedge, at a little distance, which at first I supposed might be occasioned by a lizard. Standing perfectly still, a stoat ran along before me. For a moment it was startled by my presence, but heedless of that, it immediately afterwards made a dart towards the bee. Whether the animal mistook the noise made by the bee for that of a bird, or whether these quadrupeds (although they are known to dislike honey) may occasionally devour bees, as well as other insects, I am ignorant.

March 21. The corn horse-tail (*equisetum arvense*), butter cups (*ranunculus acris*), marsh marygold (*caltha palustris*), water purslane (*montia fontana*), rue-leaved saxifrage (*saxifraga tri-dactylites*), and primroses, are in flower.

March 25. We had, this day, a remarkably high tide, without any apparent cause; and consequently expected a storm from the south or south-west to follow. (See the Report for

November

November, 1807.) The wind indeed on the next day changed from east to west, and blew somewhat fresh, but we have escaped the storm.

March 29. Bees are now flying in considerable numbers about the catkins of some species of willows.

March 30. Swallows and martins were this day seen in flight. The arrival of these birds is earlier by several days than usual. The rev. Mr. White; in his Natural History of Selborne, states that of the swallow to be generally about the 13th, and that of the martin the 16th of April.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE fine weather towards the close of the month has been very favourable to the young wheats in most places, having tended much to recover those of the late sown kinds in different situations, but the great destruction of plants in many cases render them thin upon the ground, and backward in growth. Vegetation in general has been greatly pushed forward within the two last weeks, as is constantly the case after such cold wet late seasons.

The putting in of the seed was perhaps scarcely ever more retarded, from the constant wetness and general unfavourableness of the whole of the last, and the beginning of the present, month. Much work of this sort is in consequence still to be performed, especially in the more low districts.

Green crops, as we long since suggested, have almost wholly failed, especially turnips of the common kind; this has been particularly the case in many parts of Norfolk, and the neighbouring counties, from which great losses, and vast expenses have been sustained in the sheep-stock for the purchase of other necessary articles. This must of course inhanche the price of mutton and lamb, unless the season becomes very fine and warm.

The supplies of wheat have lately been much on the decline at the market in Mark Lane, but the further importations that may now be expected from Holland, will most probably obviate the inconvenience, and keep down the price, which must otherwise have advanced. — Wheat fetches from 64s. to 86s. per quarter; Rye, 40s. to 48s.; Barley, 34s. to 46s.; Oats, 22s. to 28s.

The backwardness of the season has, in some degree, rendered the supplies of fat stock, particularly sheep and lambs, less abundant than is mostly the case at this period of the year. — Beef fetches from 5s. to 6s. per stone of 8lb.; Mutton, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.; Veal, 5s. to 6s. 3d.; Pork, 6s. to 6s. 8d.; Lamb, 7s. to 8s. 4d.

The price of hay has lately been somewhat higher in the different London markets. Hay fetches from 5l. 10s. to 7l.; Straw, 3l. to 3l. 14s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of March 1810, to the 24th of April 1810, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 29.9. April 23. Wind S. E.
Lowest, 29.1. — 16. — West.

Thermometer.

Highest, 62°. April 23. Wind E. E.
Lowest, 30. March 26. and April 12th.

Greatest } 49 hundredths of an inch.
variation in }
24 hours. }
On the sixth }
the mercury was as }
low as 28.97, but }
on the preceding }
morning it stood }
at 29.46.

Greatest } 10°.
variation in }
24 hours. }
On the morning of }
the 12th the mercury }
stood at 30°, and on }
the next day at the }
same hour it was at }
40°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to rather more than two inches in depth. On more than half the days since the last report, rain has fallen in greater or less quantities; but since the 15th the weather has been remarkably fair and brilliant.

The average height of the barometer for the whole month is equal to 29.433, and that of the thermometer which marks the temperature is equal to 45° nearly. The wind has been chiefly in the easterly points, and the temperature is lower than usual for the month. The spring, as exhibited by vegetation and the verdure of the fields and gardens, is very backward, a circumstance by no means to be regretted in this changeable climate. The south-easterly winds have several mornings brought us thick fogs, which the sun has usually dispersed with great rapidity.

Highgate, April, 1810.

PRICES OF STOCKS, from the 26th of MARCH, to the 25th of APRIL, both inclusive.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduc.	5 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	Navy 3 per Ct.	Long Ann.	Imper. 5 per Ct.	Imper. Ann.	Irish 5 per Ct.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Excheg. Bills.	Omnib. Consols.	Consols for Acco.	Lottery Ticket
1810.																		
Mar. 26.			68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	60		67 $\frac{1}{2}$		95 $\frac{1}{2}$		13 P.				10 P.		68 $\frac{1}{2}$ 69	
27.			68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$						10 P.				9 P.		69 69 $\frac{1}{2}$	
28.			67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$										8 P.		69 69 $\frac{1}{2}$	
29.			68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$							73 $\frac{1}{2}$			7 P.		68 $\frac{1}{2}$ 69	
30.			68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$		67 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$			11 P.	73 $\frac{1}{2}$			6 P.		68 $\frac{1}{2}$ 69	
31.			68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$				95 $\frac{1}{2}$		12 P.				6 P.		68 $\frac{1}{2}$ 69	
April 2.			68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$						12 P.				6 P.		69 $\frac{1}{2}$ 69	
3.			68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$						11 P.				8 P.		69 $\frac{1}{2}$ 69	
4.			68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$						9 P.				5 P.		68 $\frac{1}{2}$ 69	
5.			68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$				85 $\frac{1}{2}$		11 P.				4 P.		68 $\frac{1}{2}$ 69	
6.		68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$									7 P.		69 $\frac{1}{2}$ 69	
7.		68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$					17	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$		12 P.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ 69	
9.		68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$					20 P.				15 P.		68 $\frac{1}{2}$ 69	
10.		68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$			90 $\frac{1}{2}$		20 P.				14 P.		68 $\frac{1}{2}$ 69	
11.		68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$					19 P.				15 P.		69 $\frac{1}{2}$ 69	
12.	269 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$					20 P.				15 P.		69 $\frac{1}{2}$ 70	
13.	269 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$				187	20 P.				14 P.		70 70 $\frac{1}{2}$	
14.	269	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$				186	19 P.				15 P.		69 70	
16.	269	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$				185 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 P.				16 P.		69 $\frac{1}{2}$ 70	
17.	270	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$					14 P.				15 P.		69 $\frac{1}{2}$ 70	
18.	270	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$			96 $\frac{1}{2}$	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 P.		68 $\frac{1}{2}$		15 P.		69 $\frac{1}{2}$ 70	
19.	270	69	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$					15 P.				15 P.		69 $\frac{1}{2}$ 70	
21.		69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$				186	17 P.				14 P.		70 $\frac{1}{2}$ 70	
23.		69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$				186	17 P.				13 P.		70 $\frac{1}{2}$ 70	
24.			Holiday.	Holiday.														
25.			Holiday.	Holiday.														

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Prices are given; in the other Stocks, the highest only.
Wm. TURQUAND, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 9, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 199.]

JUNE 1, 1810.

[6 of Vol. 29.

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING at a very early age been sent to Holland, in order to qualify myself for commercial pursuits, in which my father was engaged with that country, and afterwards residing for several years in my destined capacity of a merchant at Marseilles, in the south of France, happy in vigorous health, and with a constitutional disposition of the most sanguine character, it was natural, nay it was almost inevitable, that I should fall in with the luxurious indulgences of that delicious climate.

Upon my subsequent return to England, I formed an intimacy scarcely less seductive, with some of the most hospitable and convivial gentlemen-sportsmen in the county of Berks; where I spent some of the happiest moments of my life in social and high-spirited enjoyment.

This career of pleasure was however soon interrupted by the depredations it produced upon my constitution: the first signs of impaired strength, and clouded vivacity, were soon succeeded by the most severe and afflicting attacks of spasmodic asthma, which returned at intervals of eight or ten days with such cruel violence, that all the agreeable anticipations of life became in a manner extinguished; and during the course of several years, I was afraid to indulge in the hopes of recovery from my complaint. At last, by a most fortunate accident, I was induced to make trial of an herb called *stramonium*; from which auspicious moment I have been restored, not merely to a tolerable, but to a comfortable and reasonably happy, state of existence.

The asthmatic paroxysm usually came on about two o'clock in the morning, when I was suddenly surprised from sleep with violent convulsive heavings of the chest; and I was scarcely allowed

time to place myself upright in a chair, where I sat resting myself upon my elbows, and with my feet upon the ground (for I could not bear them in an horizontal posture,) before I underwent a sense, as it were, of immediate suffocation. The fits generally continued, with short intermissions, from thirty-six hours to three days and nights successively; during which time I have often, in the seeming agonies of death, given myself over, and even wished for that termination of my miseries.

It was in a great measure in vain that I consulted the most eminent physicians of the metropolis; Dr. Baillie, sir Walter Farquhar, Dr. Reid, Dr. Blackburne, Dr. Bree, and latterly Mr. Brandish, who was reported to have cured the duke of Sussex; none of these gentlemen afforded me any thing more than a transient and tantalizing relief. But here I must not omit my obligations to Dr. Reid, whose rational practice, and friendly attendance, afforded me the only consolation to be obtained under such an accumulation of suffering; or to Dr. Blackburne, and Dr. Bree, for the most feeling and gentlemanly manners and attention. An amiable friend and most respectable surgeon at Hackney, first persuaded me to smoke the divine *stramonium*, to which I owe altogether my present freedom from pain, and renewed capacity of enjoyment. It is the root only, and lower part of the stem of this plant, which seem to possess its anti-asthmatic virtue: these should be cut into small pieces, and put into a common tobacco-pipe, and the smoke must be swallowed, together with the saliva produced by the smoke; after which the sufferer will, in a few minutes, be relieved from all the convulsive heavings, and probably drop into a comfortable sleep, from which he will awake refreshed; and, in general, perfectly recovered: at least, this is the invariable

effect produced upon myself. He should by all means avoid drinking with the pipe, a too ordinary accompaniment of smoking. I once took some brandy and water with the pipe, but it proved a very improper combination: a dish of coffee, however, I often take after it, and find it highly refreshing. I should mention that strong coffee has frequently been recommended to me, but never produced any beneficial effect as a cure for asthma.

This plant is delightfully fragrant; and although it has been regarded hitherto as of a poisonous nature when taken inwardly, yet I have smoked a dozen pipes at a time, without experiencing from them any other inconvenience than a slight excoriation, or soreness of the tongue. Some time ago, at the earnest solicitation of one of his friends, who represented to me the sufferings of the duke of Sussex, I wrote to him an account of the benefit I had derived from *stramonium*, which attention and sympathy on my part his highness did not think proper to notice; a want of civility, which is to be excused only upon the supposition that he attributed what originated from the purest benevolence, to some paltry motive of mercenary self-interest: he might have known me better.

It is truly urged, and I am perfectly aware, how much the state of the nerves has to do with the disease of the asthmatic; of this I have of late, in common with others, had ample experience. The nerves at least, if not the *credit*, of those concerned in large cash-transactions, have lately undergone considerable trials by the extraordinary, and I may say injudicious, conduct of the directors of the Bank of England.

My nerves have lately had another trial, as a candidate brought forward on popular grounds in a contested election, during which, in addition to the common-place scurrility and altercation attached peculiarly to such occasions, and which every one expects under similar circumstances, a miscreant made an audacious attack on my character and commercial credit, in which he was supported by an upstart and consequential attorney, which malignity and disappointment, when I brought the offender to a public apology at a late assize, was manifest to the whole court.

In spite of all the nervous agitation, which it may be easily supposed I must have gone through on these occasions,

my friendly *stramonium* has preserved me from the visitation of asthmatic horrors, after having been subject to periodical attacks for several years; all of which I have noted down in my pocket-book, continually "etching another day of misery to add to the heap;" and I have now enjoyed a state of perfect freedom from this species of misery for many months, a release for which I never can be sufficiently thankful.

In making these circumstances public, my only wish has been, that others who suffer from the same source may derive relief from the same remedy; a remedy which is yet little known among those who are so deeply interested in its virtues.

April 2, 1810.

VERAX,

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine

SIR,
YOUR correspondent, "Entomophilus," page 216 of the Monthly Magazine for April, 1810, has set an example of urbane and judicious criticism. I shall omit the reprehensible passage in the "Essays on Professional Education," in an octavo edition which will shortly appear. This is the best apology, or rather the best reparation, I can make. The anatomy of the smallest insect may lead to useful discoveries; and the size of the volume may as justly be imputed to Professional Education as to Lyonet's work.

Authors sometimes think it imprudent and derogatory, to notice criticisms that are not denounced *ex cathedra*: I however wish frankly to express, that I feel myself obliged to your correspondent, and to you, sir, for correcting me; and I hope that whilst you continue to treat authors with impartiality, they will set a just value on your Monthly Magazine.

Edgeworth Town,
Ireland.

R. L. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THOUGH in every civilized country it is the business both of church and state to prevent, by every means in their power, the great body of the people from indulging their propensities beyond what is proper, yet there are in this country many who are allowed to indulge certain propensities to a highly culpable degree, without being considered, or even thought, to act amiss; I mean

mean those who, year after year, neglect to cut down trees evidently past their prime, and daily tending to decay.

When the country was overstocked with wood, and a tree would not pay the expense of cutting it down, there was no crime in allowing it to stand. But circumstances in this respect are now completely altered. It is a maxim in law, as well as in religion and common sense, that a man is only the steward of the good things he possesses; and that, if he raises more corn, cattle, or stock of any kind, on his estate, than serves for his own and his family's support, though he has a right to sell, he has no right wantonly to destroy it. The same holds with regard to the trees on his estate. While these are rising in value, and in a state of progression, it is his duty to let them grow, unless necessitated to sell them for the support of himself and his family. But when he is certain that they are arrived at their *apex* plus *ultra* of growth and perfection, and that the longer they stand they will become less and less valuable, he becomes criminal in not either applying them himself, or permitting others to apply them, to the purposes for which nature intended them. It is no excuse that the trees in question were planted by his father, his grandfather, or other ancestor; that they have a venerable appearance, and that it gives him pleasure to see them. Reasons of this kind signify nothing, either in a moral or political point of view; since, by withholding them, he robs the community at large of what the Author of nature intended for their good.

If a man chooses to be pulled along in a carriage by a couple, or even an individual horse, and to be attended by one or more servants in livery, the wisdom of this country has thought it proper to tax him for indulging a propensity to shew and equipage. Now, if government has seen it proper to tax a man for indulging this propensity, in many cases innocent, how much rather ought they to be taxed, who, notwithstanding the enormous sums paid by government and the community at large to other countries for wood, do not cut down those trees, which, by not being cut down, become every year of considerably less value!

To suffer so many trees, Mr. Editor, to rot and become useless, as is done yearly in Britain and Ireland, is an evil that cries loudly for amendment. It is,

as the scripture expresses it, not using, but abusing, the talent put into our hand. I am aware, men being generally wedded to their errors, and averse to lay burdens on themselves, that a bill founded on this idea would with difficulty pass either the house of lords, or that of the commons. The cry would be, "What! is the country to be denied wood, and deprived of one of its greatest ornaments?" No; to prevent this, let it be enacted, that for every tree cut down, two shall be planted; and a person appointed in every county to declare, by a mark put on them by him, what trees should be cut down, and what not. In the mean time, I leave it to you, Mr. Editor, and your unprejudiced readers to say, how far it is proper that the day-labourer's very shoes, the beer he drinks at his meals, and almost every article necessary to his existence, should be taxed; while at the same time the land-holders, the destroyers wilfully and wantonly of so important an article as wood, are not taxed by the state in proportion to the injury thus done to it. With a high opinion of your pages, and the judicious selection you make from the mass of materials that monthly flow in upon you, I am, &c.

Chesnut Walk,
Walthamstow.

JAMES HALL.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HINTS to the SEDENTARY; on EXERCISE, and the PRESERVATION of HEALTH.

A GREAT proportion of the inhabitants of our cities and populous towns, are necessarily devoted to sedentary pursuits. Many of these have not opportunity, or cannot spare the time that is necessary, for taking that exercise which is essential to health. Exercise is best taken in the open air. But where that cannot be done, means should be found of taking it within doors. To the sedentary therefore I address myself, and have no doubt they will find the following hints deserving their attention. I shall describe several effectual methods of taking exercise, which may be performed at all times, in all weathers, and in almost any place, out of doors or in, without any preparation, and without any apparatus or expense whatever. In a study, in a workshop, by a fire-side, even behind a counter, or at a desk, these methods may be followed. I have practised them myself daily for several years past with great benefit. Indeed I am confident,

that

that under Providence I owe the preservation of my life, and my perfect recovery from a dropsical complaint, to the exercise I have thus taken. If I can induce others to follow my example, and derive the like benefit, my purpose will be answered.

Even those who can afford opportunities of taking exercise in the usual way, cannot always command the means. Bad weather, accidents, business, and other circumstances, will sometimes intervene, and prevent this necessary enjoyment. The studious, in particular, require occasional bodily exertion, in order to preserve health. To these the means I have to offer may prove extremely useful. Most of the disorders that afflict the human frame arise from a want of exercise, to promote the necessary secretions, and expel gross humours. Prevention is at all times better than cure.

The methods of exercise that I practise are of several kinds :

1. *Dumb Sawing.*

Any person who has seen sawyers at work, in sawing timber into boards, will immediately conceive a proper idea of this exercise. It is done by making a spring on the toes of the feet, without raising them from the ground, at the same time that both arms are thrown hastily forward to their full stretch; the motion being repeated and continued as long as may be thought necessary, or till you require rest. This motion brings every muscle of the body into immediate action; opens the chest; and propels the blood through the vessels with salutary violence, contributing to remove obstructions, and promoting the necessary secretions. In a few moments an agreeable warmth diffuses itself over the whole body, and brings on a gentle perspiration. This exercise should be performed without bending the body, either backward or forward, as all exercise is best taken in an upright position. A space of four feet square is sufficient for this mode of exercise.

2. *The Skipping Movement.*

* By seeing young people amuse themselves with a skipping cord, this movement is immediately learnt. It consists in making easy leaps, so that your feet just clear the ground; at the same time that your arms are thrown forward as before, and brought instantly back: repeating the motions, without intermission, till you find yourself tired and require a breathing. You may perform

this either with or without a skipping cord, as you find most agreeable.

3. *The Stroke and Knee Movement.*

This is performed by making quick and repeated curtsies, by bending your knees toward the ground, at the same instant making a motion with both arms, and striking them forcibly toward the ground. This puts the whole frame, and almost every sinew, into motion, expels wind, and soon diffuses a grateful warmth through the body. This movement may be made without stirring a step from the place you stand in, and requires no more space than is sufficient to stand upright.

4. *The Curved-Knee Movement.*

This is merely bending the knees alternately, in and out, as far as they will go, with a quick repeated motion, without any curtsying. This movement shakes the body, exercises the ancles, and causes the bowels to rub against each other with a gentle motion, having a great tendency to remove obstructions, and promote the proper discharge of the vessels. Any person, after having been long in a sitting posture, and then standing up, will find that his knees have a spontaneous tendency to this movement, so that this is only improving a natural impulse.

These modes of exercise may be varied occasionally to suit circumstances. It is possible that on the first trial, some persons may not find them so pleasant as they expected, and may relinquish them on that account; but persevere, and, after a few trials, you will recur to them with pleasure.

No expense, no loss of time worth mentioning, is incurred; as five minutes at once will generally be found sufficient for this kind of exercise, which may be repeated at intervals several times a day. For expelling wind from the stomach and bowels, I have always found these practices to be the quickest and most effectual methods; and those persons whose ancles and legs are inclined to swell, will find much relief from such means.

The warmth to be derived from this species of exercise in cold weather, is most grateful, and far preferable to the warmth gained from a fire. People may sit by a fire in cold weather till they quake; whereas those who use these means a few times a day, will seldom want to court the influence of a fire.

This exercise may be enjoyed by both sexes with advantage, and even the blind

blind may partake of it. Lame people, who cannot stand upright, may also enjoy a considerable and useful portion of exercise, by sitting in a chair and striking their arms forcibly and alternately towards the ground, which will shake their bodies, diffuse an agreeable warmth, and greatly assist the digestion of food.

The skipping cord should be introduced and recommended in all boarding-schools, as the medium of a most salutary exercise, particularly among young females. It may be made not only a healthful, but graceful exercise, being well calculated to display a light figure to advantage. I have frequently found people complaining of cold feet, before going to bed and after. For myself, I hardly know what it is to have cold feet. This is owing to the exercise I take in the modes here described. If any tendency to coldness in the feet is felt, you will find by following these methods, in less than four minutes, a gentle glow spreading itself through the feet, and all other parts of the body.

Another method for preventing cold feet at bed-time is this: Draw off your stockings just before undressing; and rub your ankles and feet with your hand, as hard as you can bear the pressure, for five or ten minutes; and you will never have to complain of cold feet in bed. It is hardly conceivable what a pleasurable glow this diffuses. Frequent washing of the feet, and rubbing them thoroughly dry with a linen cloth or flannel, is also very useful. In the eastern countries, the washing of feet is thought extremely salutary, and is a mark of respect usually shewn to strangers. In removing from the feet the accumulating dirt that obstructs the pores, we greatly promote health, by facilitating that emission from them that nature intended, and which, if long obstructed, gives rise to disorders of the legs and lower extremities, that often continue during life.

BANBURIENSIS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON A PRETENDED MUSICAL DISCOVERY.

A THIN quarto volume, printed in 1725, was lately put into my hands, entitled "The Tonometer," by Ambrose Warren, a lover of music; who occupies the first nine pages of his work in narrating his life, and the history of a grand discovery which he pretended to have made, viz. that thirty-two notes are necessary in the octave instead of thirteen. After informing his readers, in page 8, that he drew a plan of a

tonometer, (of which a plate is given,) and had it made by an able workman, he says, that he, "after divers trials of strings, pins, &c. strung it with two wire-strings off the same roll, with three moving bridges, and the strings to be wound up with two fine endless screw-pins, to the utmost nicety of tuning to any chord or pitch: then I set it to my two-stopped harpsichord, one stop of which tuned the common scale way, the exactest I could; the other stop tuned, according to the nineteen (other) notes, flats or sharps, (which) I wanted more particularly to explain." By help of all these, duly prepared, with an exact broad diagonal scale and large compasses, did Mr. Warren proceed to compare every note; and thus, says he, "I proceeded to take the exactest number and proportion I could, from the nut to the several two small moving bridges: but," continues he, "I am neither so vain or hardy as to affirm, that I have found and given the very precise number to one or two tenth parts of the 1000."

On reading the above, I flattered myself that I should find what I have long been in search of, a careful experiment and calculation for reducing to numbers the thirteen notes of the common scale, as usually tuned, as well as the numbers answering to Mr. Warren's nineteen supplemental notes, as he calls them: I was considerably surprised however, on turning to the last of his tables, to find that the thirty numbers therein given to seven places of figures, are exactly thirty-one geometrical mean proportionals between five hundred and one thousand; and on turning to Dr. Smith's Harmonics, page 225, I found twenty-one of them to agree with Huygens's monochord numbers there given; and thus it appears that the wonderful discovery which it is the object of this volume to explain, was, without doubt, pirated from Huygens's "Harmonic Cycle," who died thirty years before. Like some of our modern temperers, or musical quacks, this Mr. Warren affects to ridicule what he does not understand, and says that there are not "two sorts of whole tones, major and minor; or three sorts of semitones, major, minor, and minus; and as for comma, schism, &c." he says, such are "undiscernable terms!"

The Foundling Hospital organ has, as I have lately been informed, sixteen notes or pipes in each octave, instead of fourteen, the number which has frequently been mentioned as composing

its scale, like that of the Temple church organ. Ambrose Warren, in the volume above quoted, says, that prior to 1683, a Mr. Player had made several harpsichords and spinnets, with some of the short keys divided, to express some of the intermediate notes; and at page 12 he mentions, regulating stops in an organ having been used by some persons, and shifting frets on the lute, viol, &c. by others, for increasing the number of notes above thirteen in the octave, including the repetition of the key-note.

Westminster.

JOHN FAREY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE extraordinary increase within these few years in the number of rabid animals, and the many fatal accidents occasioned by their bite, must render the discovery of a specific for one of the most horrible diseases that can afflict humanity, an object of great and general interest. For this reason, in compliance with the suggestion of your correspondent A. (Number 196, p. 134) I transmit you the passage to which he alludes in Fischer's animated Picture of Valencia, in which the author gives some account of a remedy that has been administered with signal success in Spain. The cases which are there detailed, bear all the marks of authenticity; and appear sufficiently strong to induce our medical practitioners to ascertain by actual experiment, the result of this mode of treatment. This is the more desirable, because, if the efficacy of the remedy were established, the patient would be spared the torment inevitably attending excision, the application of caustics, and all the other painful operations at present resorted to.

S.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

"The inhabitants of the district of Hoya de Castalla, in the southern part of the province, possess an excellent remedy against the bite of the viper, composed of the sea-holly (*eryngium campestre*,) viper's bugloss (*echium vulgare*,) madwort (*alyssum spinosum*,) and Cretan balm (*melissa Cretica*,)* in the following manner:—The plants are taken when they are beginning to run to seed, and dried in the shade till all their humidity is

evaporated. On this, each is separately pounded: the powder is passed through a hair-sieve, mixed in equal parts, and put away in well-corked bottles. It is to be observed, that none of the roots must be employed except those of the sea-holly, which possess very great strength.

"With respect to the use of this remedy, it is indispensably necessary that it should be administered immediately after the infliction of the wound. The common dose for a man is one scruple; for a dog a drachm: the vehicle used for both, is wine or water. No particular diet need be observed: only the powder must be taken morning and evening for nine days successively.

"From time immemorial, the inhabitants of the above-mentioned district have made use of this powder as a specific for the bite of vipers, with universal success; till at length the celebrated Cavanilles resolved to try its effects against the bites of mad dogs. He lost no time in communicating his ideas to the physicians and medical men in the province, and had the satisfaction to see that his philanthropic views were productive of the happiest results.

"Thus, for instance, at the farm de los Puchols, in the district of the little town of Sierra den Garceran, a man of sixty, named Miguel Puig, and a boy twelve years old, named Vito Sorello, were, in January 1796, bitten, the one on the hand, the other on the cheek, in such a manner that both lost a considerable quantity of blood. The physician of the place, don Blas Sales, was not sent for till three days after the accident: he nevertheless resolved to try the powder, which produced effects that surpassed his expectation.

"In fact, the two patients perfectly recovered of the bites, without manifesting the slightest symptoms of hydrophobia till the present time, (1802;) and during an interval of six years, not the least alteration has been observed in their health. The actual madness of the dog seems to have been fully proved; for several goats and sheep which were likewise bitten by him, died in forty days, with all the signs of the most complete hydrophobia,

"In 1799, at the village of Tornesa, in the district of the same town, a man of fifty-five, named Francis Baset, his daughter Manuela Baset, aged twenty-three, and another man named Joaquin Bauro, were bitten; the two former on

* Under this name the plant is described by some botanists, and, among the rest, by Lamarck; but Cavanilles proves, from the structure of the calyx, and other circumstances, that it is properly the *nepeta marifolia*. See *Anale. de Ciencias Naturales*, 8vo.

the hand, and the latter on the middle finger. Baset and his daughter immediately applied to don Thomas Sabater, the surgeon of their village, who furnished them with powder sufficient for nine days. On the contrary, Fauro, who lived at another village, looked upon his wound as a mere trifle, and took no further notice of it.

"What was the consequence? Baset and his daughter were perfectly cured, and have for these three years experienced not the least alteration in their health; whereas the unfortunate Fauro died sixty days after the accident, with all the symptoms of the most confirmed hydrophobia.

"Another mad dog in Sierra den Garceran, had bitten several other dogs, pigs, &c. The powder was administered to some of them for eleven successive days; and, till the present moment, during the space of nearly two years, no ill consequences whatever have been observed. All the animals to whom the powder was not given, died raving mad in twenty-five days.

"One dog, to whom it was found impossible to administer more than four doses, did not go mad, but fell into a kind of lethargy, and refused to eat; till at length he died on the sixtieth day, but without any of the symptoms of actual hydrophobia.

"So much for the experiments with a remedy, which, as far as I know, has never been included among the six or seven medicines for preventing the consequences of the bite of mad dogs. It seems, however, to be so much the more deserving of the attention of the physicians of every country, as its efficacy against the venom of the viper is fully confirmed by the experience of ages.*"

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
GIVE me leave, through the channel of your truly valuable and most entertaining miscellany, to communicate to the public the following wonderful cure for an excessively obstinate purgative complaint in the bowels, upon a woman of between eighty and ninety, and a man turned of seventy years of age: besides a great many others, lately preserved by this comfortable recipe; all which makes

* I find from the Spanish journals, that this powder has likewise been tried at Madrid with complete success.

me desirous, that for less than the value of one shilling, which the ingredients will cost, the public should be thus put in possession of it:

Take of myrrh, coarsely bruised or powdered, half an ounce, put it into a saucepan, or glazed pipkin, sufficiently capacious; and add to the myrrh, a pint and a half of cold spring-water, taking care to stir the myrrh well in it before placing it on the fire, to prevent its becoming lumpy: then put into the above mixture also half an ounce, or three tea-spoonfuls, of pure starch, and three or four pieces of ginger, according to their size. When these ingredients are all stirred together in the fluid, place the saucepan on the fire, and boil them from five to eight minutes, occasionally taking it off to prevent it from boiling over into the fire: let it then be strained hot through a cloth, or sieve, into a bason, and covered over with a plate till cold; then add to it half an ounce of prepared chalk, gradually mixed with some of the decoction by means of a large spoon, in a bason or cup; add likewise two or three table-spoonfuls of tincture of rhubarb: then put all into a wine quart, which is to be filled up with peppermint, or plain water, if there be not sufficient of the mixture without.

Then take two table-spoonfuls for a dose, two or three times, or oftener if requisite, a day.

Ippollitts.

JOHN PROCTER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

THE ancients were of opinion, that crows, having once paired, and had young, are faithful to one another; and that on the death of the one, the other generally lives a solitary life, and not unfrequently dies of vexation. Can any of your intelligent readers say how far this is a fact? I have the best reason to conclude that geese, having once paired, if left to themselves, continue faithful to one another; a kind of new courtship each spring commencing between the same pair: and that a gander, still alive, his mate having died twenty years ago, still lives a solitary life.

JAMES HALL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
IN the year 1807, I became a subscriber for a "Terrestrial Stereograph, upon the Plane of the Equator," and a "Celestial Stereograph to exhibit all the stars visible

visible at any time of the year, &c. by James Huntingford, formerly of Winchester."

In compliance with the terms of subscription, I paid fourteen shillings in advance. Since that time I have not heard a syllable about the Stereographs, except the complaints of those who have, like myself, paid the fourteen shillings in advance.

F. K.

Cirencester.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE pretensions of judicial astrology as a science, have long since been deservedly exploded. It is not therefore with the remotest view of favouring any popular prejudice as to the possibility of foretelling future events, that I send you the following extract out of an old Latin book on the subject; but merely as an instance of curious, though accidental, anticipation of the character of the present emperor of the French. This tract, printed at Strasburgh in 1663, is entitled, "Joannis ab Indagine Introductiones Apotelesmaticæ;" and, besides astrology, contains treatises also on physiognomy, chiromancy, prognostics of diseases, prognostics of the weather, &c. also on artificial memory—and, amidst a great mass of absurdities on these subjects, contains some well-founded and ingenuous observations. In the astrological part, where the influence of the sun is spoken of while in each of the signs of the zodiac, though nothing can be more ridiculous than the application of one kind of character and fortune to every individual born under the same sign, yet the following, given as the character of those born while the sun is in the sign of the Lion, though not quite correct, may perhaps be applied with more propriety to Buonaparte, (certainly the most remarkable person ever born with the sun in that sign) than any of the Philippics or panegyrics of his contemporaries.

Napoleon Buonaparte, born 15th August, 1769. SOL IN LEONE.

"In Leone natum sol facit magnanimum, audacem, arrogantem, eloquentem, superbum, derisorem, immitem, immisericordem, durum, inexorabilem, tetricum, undequaque angustiis & periculis maximis septum. E periculis rursus eximit & officiis presituit publicis, centurionem facit vel pentacontarchum, e tribus magnatibus beneficia expectantem, infelicem in proliis et proliis sustententem labores et afflictiones multas, ad iram

prorum, periculis exponentem se plurimis. Succendit choleram, interim etiam ad dignitates provehit et honores, vocat ad pericula incendii, ferri, impetitionum bestiarum, unde in loco succumbet non suo. E periculis tamen elabetur dei presidio."

I have only to add, that the book has been many years in my possession, and carries indubitable marks of its being printed at the date specified in the title-page.

G. W.

Edinburgh.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Mr. Edgeworth's Essays on Professional Education (page 150,) he says, "A military school should have annual competitions and prizes for foot-races, leaping, wrestling, fencing, and firing at a target; for trials of fortitude as well as of skill and exertion," &c. (page 151.) "If exhibitions of these military games were made in great public theatres, and if the prizes were conferred by a royal or noble, or by some fair and fashionable hand, there can be little doubt but they would tend more than all the precepts of masters, to produce that ardour and ambition which constitute the true military character. All sports, without exception, that promote strength and agility of body, should be encouraged in our military schools; for instance, archery, swimming, hunting, and shooting."

I presume Mr. Edgeworth to be a stranger to the Berkshire game of back-sword, or single-stick, as it is called in Hants, Wilts, and Somerset, or he would certainly have added it to the martial sports above enumerated; its practice generating, in a superior degree, mental and bodily fortitude, courage, and intrepidity. Those who have witnessed in the west-country fairs the severe contests and struggles at this game, for a prize, generally some paltry hat and ribbon, and have remarked the triumph of the victors, and the interest felt by the spectators, will bear me out in asserting this pastime to be the most lively picture of war extant.

It is much to be wished that this game, the only relic (if we except wrestling) of the ancient tournament, were more generally encouraged amongst our peasantry; as it must tend to render our men of war and cavalry, boarders and skirmishers, more expert and confident in the use of their most effective weapon, the broad-sword.

I. B.

Kensington.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

HAROLD AND TOSTI,

A Tragedy, in three Acts, with Chorus.

(Concluded from p. 321.)

ACT III.

Scene.—HAROLD, EDWARD, EDITHA,
TOSTI, at table in the long Hall.

Minstrels sing.

WHEN Freedom came to Albion's shore,

Where, on the airy heath,

He cull'd his wild-weed crown,

The equal sisters met

His banners weaving.

Thread of Roman entrails twin'd

In the speary loom they strain,

Heads of tyrants nod below.

In gore of fallen slaves

They drench the crimson woof,

And o'er the ended task

With ghastly pleasure scream.

Their ash-pale steeds with living snakes

They urge athwart the murky air,

And bear to Alfred's hand

The banners red.

Away, away, away,

To where on rising blasts

The smell of carnage mounts,

To where with eager ear

The fleet maids drink

The sound of boiling fight!

From ranks that speed to war

The growing murmurs rise;

The pattering sleet of darts,

The din of thundering shields,

The crash of falling hosts,

And all the storm of battle.

The bellowing horn, the clashing steel,

The victor's shout of joy,

The yell of writhing pain,

The tread of loud pursuit,

Are echoed from the sky.

From flying foes arose the moan;

For he whose hand unfurls

The banners red,

Shall on his victor brow

The oaken wreath receive.

Within what cave of mist

Some frowning Nornie veil'd

The banners red,

While Britain groan'd beneath

The iron-scepter'd Dane,

Edward, 'twas thine to know,

And wide to every wind

The floating flag unfurl.

Earl Goodwin saw the purple beam,

And swift his gleaming blade unsheath'd;

Earl Tosti saw the bloody cloud,

And shook in air his quivering lance:

Earl Harold saw the meteor flame,

And crown'd his front with plummy helm.

Hela from the deep

Let slip the dogs of war

To gorge in corse-strown wilds,

And howl dismay.

Henceforth to fields of flight

The raven leads,

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Or dips in briny waves

Her drooping wing!

The Danes in hollow ships

Have hid their skulking fear.

No more with shining sword

They shape the cup of sculls

To quaff with barbarous joy

The blood of foes.

No more athwart the land

They shriek the whoop of war,

Unsparring plunder's harbinger;

Nor reap the fertile coast,

Steering their nightly way

By glare of burning towns:

Nor starving widows pine

Along forsaken shores,

Their captive children gone,

Their daring husbands slain.

Then speed the golden cup

In many a sparkling round,

It beams on peace and joy:

And long may Britain's sons unfurl

The banners red,

For conquering Freedom wove!

Edi. Wherefore should man delight in
praising war,

And chronicle his cruelty in songs?

Edw. We'll bid them change the lay to
softer themes.

Edi. The feast-song should be tun'd to joy
alone.

Edw. And why not every song? The
kind immortals

Can never grudge to see their only children

Snatch every fleeting pleasure as it starts.

Man feels they do not, is asham'd of grief,

And hides in twilight solitudes to pine.

Editha, let me pledge thee in a cup

Of beaming wine.

Edi. My lord, I shall obey.

Here's to thy health.

Edw. I thank thee—Now the goblet—

Thy lips have hung a rosy garland on it.

Edi. Peace! they prepare to sing again.

My father,

Hast thou not heard some rude-voic'd clown
below

Require to see earl Tosti?

T. I have heard.

[Goes.

Minstrels sing.

For him who falls in fight,

Athwart the gulf of night and storm

Shall bend the radiant bow,

The burning bridge of gods.

Braga strikes the trembling harp,

Swells the strain of greeting high—

The hero bathes in praise.

The apples of eternal youth

Iduna culls.

The glittering arms of festal fight

Tuisko brings.

To Odin's long repast of mirth

Young Heimdal guides.

The blue-eyed maids of war present

The mantling mead.

For him who from the fight

On conquering step returns,

SH

Shall

Shall no gay honors stream?
No golden cloud of praise
O'erwave his way?
No hand of beauty bring
The fruit of love?

Yes! the bard with daring arm
For him shall hurl on high
The glittering shaft of praise;
And, in the circling dance of May,
The hand of beauty shall bestow
The hawthorn-wreath she cull'd,
And for the evening bower
A sweeter wreath reserve.

No primrose strown upon the grave,
No hearse-song from the wailing friend,
Nor e'en the lover's tear,
Can bribe Siguna to resign
The virgin, who unwedded dies.
Through sullen fog, and dreary wilds,
Through cold, and ghastly air,
She roves the live-long day;
Or on the elder's bough
A lonely pillow finds,
Her brows enwrap't with rue,
Her food the scaly worm.

But she whom warriors choose,
Shall view Valhalla's bowers.
Then learn the lore of love
Ere youth and beauty fade,
Lest May, with flowers so sweet,
Return no more.

Edw. O cheer, Editha, and allow thy bosom

To vibrate sympathy. Yes, let us crop
The flowers of life, while with the morning dew
Of sparkling youth their fragrant buds are laden.

(*Tosti returns, grasps the hand of EDITHA, and leads her with studied calmness from the table into the vestibule.*)

T. Thy uncle is the deep dissembling villain,
For which I took him. One of those I station'd
Within yon forest, comes to bring me word
That in the self-same spot, by Harold's order,
Some vassals of the king's had sought an ambush
To seize thee for his evil purposes,
When thou should'st quit the table.

Edi. O my father!

T. Editha, art thou honest? Dost thou fear,
More than the shaft of death, the loss of virtue?

Edi. I hope so, father.

T. (*Gives a dagger.*) Here then—Thou art safe.

Child, we are overmatch'd: my vassals yonder

Are much too few to force us safely hence.

Edi. What must I do?

T. Do—Have I liv'd to this?
Maid, do not rack my soul. Thy father's fathers
Have hitherto been stainless—liv'd with honor—
And, when the choice was infamy or death,
Knew which to beckon with unfaltering hand.

Think—I'll be with thee soon Yes, yes, I have it.—

Lok, from thy black abyss, on heaving storms
Ascend, and curtain with thy raven-pinions
My darken'd soul. With thy own hell possess me.

Breathe flaming venom through my swelling veins,
That I may hatch within this brooding breast

Some great revenge to match my injuries.
(*Tosti goes. EDWARD and HAROLD remain at table; EDITHA in the fore-ground.*)

Edw. Where is thy brother, Harold? In thy silence

He surely did not read some lurking plot.

H. The wolf is in our toils—he cannot quit us,

But will return ere long. Another bowl—
Editha still remains: all else imports not.

Edi. My father wishes me to take this life;

For ever to the aspect of the sun,
That I should seal these eyes—behold me more

E'en the pale stars, or melancholy moon,
Whose soothing gleam has often calm'd my breast,

When terrible forebodings rose within me.
And shall I tread no more the flowery earth,
Leaning on friendship's arm?—May I no more

Behold the face of kindred or of parents,
Or clasp, yet once, those whom my soul holds dear?

Could I, my mother, breathe my last farewell

Within thy arms, 'twould be some comfort to me;

Some comfort, that thy hand should close my eyes,

And to the grave consign thy daughter's corse.

'Tis sweet to view the daylight, sweet to hear

The voice of men. Silence and gloom appal us—

Eternal stillness, and eternal night,
Dwell in the narrow grave: and I must meet them.

O! this untimely death is bitter to me.
How often, when the little Siegwin lay
Upon my bosom, bath'd in peaceful slumber,
My swelling heart would heave a tender sigh,

And a tear trickle down upon his hand,
Anticipating the delightful feelings
Of a fond mother—They shall ne'er be mine.
O Edward, wherefore does my inmost soul

Still seek to hope that thou wast not deceitful?

I cannot, though I know it, think thou wast; And therefore do I linger. Could I see thee As I should view thee, then this point were welcome.

[While she points the dagger to her breast, Tosti returns looking wildly.]

'Tis cold and chilling—O, I dare not use it.

Come, come, and aid my hand—I am a coward.

T. I hop'd 'twas over; but it must be soon.

Edi. Can't I be sav'd, my father? must I go

In twilight walks and misty cells to moan

Hours of unending solitude away?

And who will call thee father when I'm gone?

T. Wring not my heart, Editha, lest I spare thee.

Edi. O spare me—by my mother's love have mercy;

By the caresses which upon thy knee

My infancy receiv'd—O do not kill me.

T. Give me the dagger, child.

Edi. No, no, I will not.

Look where my mother waits for thy return;

Her eyes are dry—her grief is past a tear—

Her breast is livid, and her loose torn locks

Are stain'd with blood: she asks her daughter of thee,

And imprecates a curse upon her husband.

[Gives the dagger, kneeling.] But let her not pronounce it—no, my father,

Tell her Editha kneel'd to ask for death,

And welcom'd, from her father's arm, the blessing. *(Tosti stabs her.)*

Tell her that like a bleeding lamb I fell,

And kiss'd the hand—Ah, 'twill be over shortly—

Tell her I thought of her, and bade her love thee

The more for this last office of thy goodness. Farewell, my father.

T. Child, farewell for ever!

[She dies in his arms; he lays her gently down, and continues looking at her in silence. EDWARD and HAROLD continue at table in the background.]

Edw. Harold, to-day thou art not girt with mirth;

Of old thou wast the soul of every feast.

H. I know not why this gloom oppresses me:

But I feel cold at heart.—Where are my people?

Bring us another wassail-bowl in haste,

In spicy wine we'll drown this sluggish spirit.

Edw. Harold, I pledge thee.

H. *(Drinks.)* Monarch, this to thee.

Where is my page? Why dost thou bring the bowl?

[Looking at the cup-bearer.] Have I not seen thy face in Tosti's house?

My bowels yearn, and my knees smite each other.

This was not wine I swallowed—am I poison'd?

Whence is this nipping chill, this paler daylight?

Why clings a bloody dew to every pillar?

Why do these arches mutter sullen groans

Of distant thunder? Whence these fading spectres

That gleam amid the transitory gloom?

The castle rocks upon its strong foundations: All nature seems to quake.

T. I'll tell thee why;

'Tis that all nature bows to hail my triumph, And sympathizes with my high revenge.

Thy Siegwinn, thy beloved, darling Siegwinn,

Has bled beneath my sword; and in that bowl

Thou drank'st his reeking blood.

H. *(coming forward.)* My boy! my son!

And has the hell-hound known to find my heart-strings,

And gnawn them with the sharpest tooth of spite?

Why did I spare his life a single instant?

T. Thou soughtest to deprive me of my child;

And would'st have taken what is more than life;

Her virtue, to bestow it on that man.

[EDWARD advances.] I have prevented that.—Come here and view her.

Edw. Editha, O, this blood should flow to save thee!

T. I've taken life for life, and am reveng'd.

I have bereft myself of all I lov'd,

And mountain'd up unlesseing woe upon me.

Henceforth I'll be the outcast of mankind,

And rove about in endless misery,

The aim at which chastising gods shall shoot.

The winter storm in his cold arm shall seize

My stiffening limbs, and I will call it mercy.

The hail and thunder on my head shall beat,

And lightnings sear these eye-balls, and I'll smile.

I loath the sight of day, of man, of you.—

The vengeful sisters, their pale stony eyes

On Tosti turn'd, with sounding stride approach,

Lok, arm my hands with mischief! Would'st thou point

Against the brother's heart the brother's sword,

Against the daughter's breast the father's hand—

I'll do it. Then into thy midnight gulfs

I'll plunge delighted—on thy sleety blast

To beat about in restless misery—

To hide in caves of ice—in venom seas

To bathe my tortur'd limbs—and wail and howl

Till the great wheel of ages roll its round. *[Goes.]*

Minstrels sing.

Fair rose yon spreading oak,

Young ivy rob'd its trunk:

But Thor unbound his storms,
The winds among its branches roar'd,
The hail its foliage tore,
The lightning clasp'd its heart in twain;
Yet still its bark shall live,
And the green offering pay
At summer's shrine;
Though in its mouldering trunk
The sullen toad abides;
The death-owl screams aloud.
Not so the blasted ivy's bough,
Its sear and faded leaf
Shall sprout no more.

Go, blasted ivy, go
To deck the hearse of death.
No tear thy green restores;
No dew of song restores.
Pale Hela bears thee hence
To worlds below.

"No! not to worlds below,"
The soaring sisters shout;
"Hail to her who fell in blood,
"Her the free maids have chose
"To grace Valhalla's bowers."

Edw. My lust is guilty of this chain of horror.

H Monarch, how wilt thou that this monster die?

Edw. Let him escape. My heart is rent in twain.

Alfater, grant me to devote the rest
Of this sad life to actions of atonement.
They say the Christian gods allow their priests
To pardon crime, and bind the wounded conscience,

That bends the knee of penitence to heaven.
I'll send and ask their aid; for I am wretched.
(*EDWARD and HAROLD go out separately.*)

Minstrels remain.)

Minstrels sing.

When on a land of crimes
Alfater frowns,
Black storm-clouds lour above,
Flames flash below;
Earth yawns—huge cities sink—
The steam of guilt ascends—
And o'er the widening waste
Hoarse thunders howl
The song of death.
And on these halls
Shall not Alfater frown,
And speak the words of wrath,
The doom that gods fulfill?
He shall—he does.
From world to world
The awful sentence rolls.
From cleaving skies the gods descend;
The shades of mighty dead
Stand on the mountains round,
To view Pentaskeworth's fall.
The father of slaughter has roar'd,
And shaken o'er Gwyneth his shield;
From her blue mountains pour
The bands of war.
No living soul escapes.
Huge Niord has heard in the deep,

And heaps on the shuddering shore
The terrible weight of his waves.
Surtur with flaming besom sweeps
The swarthy ruin round.
The giant sisters stalk on iron sole
Around the groaning palace-walls,
Bow the tall columns to the dust,
And crumble every stone.

(*Hela*.) was goddess of death, and guarded the hell-hounds.

(*The raven leads.*) A raven decorated the Danish banner.

(*Bridge of gods.*) It was on the rainbow that the ghosts of heroes walked to Valhalla. (*Idunay*), the wife of Bragi, took charge of the apples of immortality.

(*Tuiskos*), the god of discord, presented armor to the heroes on their admission into Odin's hall. His arm was bitten off by the wolf Feuris. A one-handed idol of this god is shewn in the library of saint Genevieve at Paris by the name of Hercules Ogmios.

(*Himdal*) kept the gates of heaven.

(*The equal sisters.*) The Valkyries were gigantic virgins, whose office it was to execute the orders of the superior deities. They selected the slain in battle, punished the guilty, brought the chosen to Valhalla, and presented mead to the guests of Odin.

(*Dance of May.*) The games of Hertha celebrated at this season are not yet obliterated.

(*The virgin that unwedded dies.*) The Goths had these gloomy notions of the fate of those who died unmarried.—See the *För Skirnir* in Sæmund's Edda

(*Lok*) was the god of evil: the charlock, a sort of thistle common on barren ground, still retains his name.

(*Alfater*) is the name attributed to the supreme god by the northern nations, after they had learned to separate him from their deified heroes.

(*O'er Gwyneth.*) Pentaskeworth was destroyed by Caradoc, a prince of Gwyneth who rebelled against Edward.

(*Surtur*) was chief of the deuses, or genii of fire.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I TAKE the liberty to add a few words to Dr. Smith's letter in your last Magazine, as a somewhat fuller answer to your correspondent, p. 123 in the Magazine for March.

It is a wise maxim, not to speak before we think; and one equally wise, not to assert a fact for which there is not undoubted proof. Your correspondent seems little acquainted with the several volumes published by the illustrious Swede himself, or he would not have hazarded the assertion that he had discarded the word *Linnæus* and adopted a *Linné*,
or

or *Von Linné*. I happen to be possessed of numerous letters from him, in which the former name is constantly used. In the titles of more than twenty volumes published by himself, he constantly retains it. I hope therefore the more barbarous appellation will now be laid aside; and the Linnæan society discard their modern, but fanciful orthography, in imitation of their illustrious founder; who, both before and after he received those honorary distinctions due to his excellent character, used the first appellation.

Whilst I have the pen in hand, allow me just to remark, that it has long been matter of regret that such a number of uncouth and unclassical names are introduced into the nomenclature of botany. Taste must be disgusted with their annual, nay their monthly, increase. We already see the pages of botanists filled with *Crowæa*, *Gemphenæ*, *Geodia* (for *Goodenough*), *Celebreshia*, *Elsheltzia*, *Blackstonea*, *Sowerbæa*, *Hebenstrelia*, *Fortkola*, *Woodfordia*, *Woehenderfia*, *Dillwyrria*, and *Wiggii*; and we soon expect *Crabbæa*, *Wagstaffea*, *Humphreyia*, *Edwardsia*, *Pitchfordia*, *Hailstenea*, *Scrimshiria*, *Beckhensia*, *Robsonia*, and a long list of others. I wish some more unexceptionable method could be devised to perpetuate the labours of ingenious men. How must the lovers of pure Latin be disgusted with such barbarisms!

April 7, 1810.

II. C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON GENIUS; extracted from the JOURNAL of a REFLECTOR.

IN commerce with the world, by which it is meant perpetual intercourse with the fashionable, it is difficult to preserve enthusiasm or cherish genius; nor is there an instance of a mind which exclusively preferred this circle, and long retained either.

"Powder, and pocket-glass, and shew," belong to a class little distinguished by reason, imagination, or magnanimity. It must be observed, we are speaking of philosophical, and of the higher order of poetic genius; for painting and music have eminently flourished in the soil of luxury and courts. Ridicule and wit may be said to be in their proper element, amidst objects which afford such ample materials; witness the reign of Charles II., which teemed with authors of this description; but the superior mind, the profound thought, seeks for other scenery and other associates.

Nature in its sublimity, is its congenial sphere: the rising and the setting sun, the impervious desert, and the majestic waves of a stormy sea, awaken its enthusiasm; it delights in the tremendous rock, the massy ruin; in thunders, whirlwinds, and volcanos; its powers unfold within the pale shrines of Gothic superstition, and its fancy revels amidst the dreariness of enchantment. Nor are Pope, Swift, and the other bright luminaries of the age of queen Anne, exceptions. On a close examination of their works it will be found, that they all possessed more of wit than genius; and, moving in a circle of artificial splendour, became incorporated with it, and cultivated talents as different from the sublime, as water-works from Niagara.

Wits are born convivial: they love the busy hum of men, the festive board, the jovial glee; variety and folly are their element; multiplicity of objects forms their delight. Genius has but one: to this it adheres with undistracted force; and its sensations are no less keen than strong. Wit has perception without feeling; and merriment and scoff being parts of its nature, nothing is unwelcome to its taste, or unattainable to its efforts, but the sublime.

But what is genius? Of all the terms to which strong signification is annexed, opinion has been most varied concerning its definition. The ancients believed it inspiration: the moderns, every thing but this. Montesquieu considers it as an effect of climate; Helvetius, of a favourable education; and the French critics deny it to every author who writes equally well on all subjects.

That climate has some effect on the imagination cannot be denied. Natives of Switzerland and St. Giles's, (even supposing it possible to preserve morals in the district of the latter,) would form very different modes of thinking, from the different objects presented to their senses: but objects, however influential on character, or favourable to genius, would not create it; and when we retrace the authors who have written sublimely, or philosophers who have thought profoundly, in situations the least analogous to their subjects and circumstances, the most depressive to their fancy, we cannot admit climate to be an efficient cause of genius.

Thomson the poet composed his Seasons in London; Wieland cultivated his rural muse in the air of Versailles, and amidst the marshes of Flanders;

and

and Erasmus the wit was born at Rotterdam.

Education, (of which government forms a considerable part) appears to influence genius far more than climate. Bacon lived under Elizabeth, when science was a fashion, and when people were accustomed to think deeply: Shakspeare also adorned her reign; and though endowed with every faculty of mind which could be defined genius, we can scarcely suppose he would have been equally sublime, had he written in the present day.

“Whenever criticism flourishes, a severe and minute taste will be cultivated, and the luxuriations of imagination lopp’d off.”*

The peculiarity of his phrase, in which his genius appears as conspicuously as his thought, the concise amplitude, vigour and boldness of his expressions, are censured by a critic of our own, partial to the French school, who tauntingly observes among the faults of English authors, “that they would be all genius.”

Cowley, it must be acknowledged, was a wit: but he lived when the times were not frivolous. The poets of the seventeenth century were men of learning; and it was essential for the reader to be learned also, to receive any pleasure from their works, or even to understand them. But though the fancy was uncharmed, and the passions unaffected, the understanding was fully exercised, and all the powers of recollection and inquiry awakened by the perusal: we cannot but respect an age (whatever be our opinion of its taste) when a poet distinguished by scholastic speculation, and a wit by metaphysical researches, were held in such high estimation.

Milton wrote when England was a republic, and he was imbued with the spirit of his party: we can always discern under republican governments a strength of thought, and energy of expression, in its writers; which are lost under monarchies, in times of refinement.

The genius of a people will have a corresponding language; the Greek was that of a polite people, who cultivated a great taste for arts and sciences: the use of the participles gives it a peculiar force and brevity, without taking any thing from its perspicuity: it is copious, sonorous, and varied. The Latin, which

has strength and expression, suited the character of the Romans; warlike, and engaged in battles and commotions. It was admirably adapted to history and nervous popular eloquence, in which they excelled; more figurative than the English, less pliant than the French, less copious than the Greek, and less melodious than the Italian.

The Italian indeed is a proof that language degenerates with the genius of a nation into effeminacy: its sweetness, smoothness, and harmony, are substituted for strength; and it furnishes an instance that the character of a people, yet living under that sky where valour once was universal, is more influenced by government than climate.

In the east, where temperature and Mahometanism combine to influence the imagination, the human mind has lost much of its capacity and powers. It has been observed by an admired writer, that the Arabic, the sweetest and most copious of the eastern tongues, was peculiarly adapted to charm the shepherd and the soldier, (with whom it was vernacular), in those wild and beautiful compositions of their poets, in which were celebrated their favourite occupations of love and war; and it became, in the hands of Mahomet, a powerful instrument of fascination to men little qualified to judge of any works of genius, but those addressed to the fancy and the heart.

In the west, under the auspices of a better government and a better religion, the mind attained a vigour in its intellectual exertions, an extent in its intellectual pursuits, and a success in their cultivation, utterly unknown in any other period of their history.

The English has copiousness and strength: nor is it deficient in harmony, as its poetry, without the aid of rhyme, evinces. It derives its very forcible and significant words from the Greek, which are formed on the model of the Greek compounds; it may retain something of the Gothic roughness, and sometimes remind us of those who framed our language; but we have enriched it with every tongue, and cultivated it with every art. The brightest passages of Milton and Shakspeare, (says an ingenious essayist) are so closely connected with the genius of our own language, that no foreigner can ever taste them in the original, nor can any translation convey an idea of their beauties: but this is not
defect,

* Shaftesbury.

defect, but excellence; it is the inimitable in poetry, as well as painting, which is

“The grace beyond the reach of art.”

Some have supposed the patronage of the great was necessary to bring genius to perfection; but we have many instances of the contrary: the most eminent works have been produced without it; and when it has been bestowed in early youth, it has proved not only injurious, but fatal. The mind, whose powers would stagnate unstimulated by fame and favour, wants that radical principle of vigour which alone can arrive at excellence. Few who obtain distinction at a juvenile period of life, preserve or merit it long; effort is abated, not by difficulty, but success: indeed it is the obstacles which it overcomes, that evince the strength of genius.

Praise, till the reasoning faculties are matured, weakens the moral powers (which have a close alliance with the intellectual); and inspires a conceit and self-sufficiency, obstructive of all progress in genius no less than virtue. A great painter and an acknowledged critic, exclusive of his own art, has left on record his opinion of this confidence, in some admirable lectures to his young pupils. “Have no dependance on your own genius,” was his reiterated counsel; indeed he impresses it in a manner that would lead superficial observers to suppose he thought that industry could supply its place; he continually tells them that genius can achieve little without it, and self-sufficiency for ever preclude advancement in their art.

No one had better opportunities than sir Joshua Reynolds, of observing the effects of resolute perseverance, even with moderate talents; and the perfection it might attain when operating with a mind potent and original.

Without industry, knowledge cannot be acquired: genius will soon be exhausted if the soil is unenriched by foreign stores; it will have no materials to work upon, no ideas for imagination to combine; and it can become fruitful only in proportion to its resources.

The treasures of ancient and modern art are essential to its fertility, and industry alone can collect them.

I acknowledge that genius seizes and combines, with a rapidity inconceivable to slower capacities; and this is one of its most striking characteristics: but this quickness of apprehension is com-

monly accompanied by an impatience of labour; and if it inspire confidence that the intricacies of art and depths of science can be penetrated by a careless glance (which seems what sir Joshua meant when he guarded against dependance upon genius), if application cease, improvement ends, and nothing which it produces will ever have a permanent niche in the temple of fame.

To close these observations with the opinion of the first ancient, and the first modern, critic:

“Genius is that energy which collects, combines, amplifies, and animates; active, ambitious, enterprising; always imagining something greater than is known; always endeavouring something better than it performs; that power without which judgment is cold, and knowledge inert.”—*Johnson*.

“To attain excellence in any art, three things are necessary: nature, study, and practice.”—*Aristotle*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

I VENTURE to solicit a place in your Magazine for the inclosed letter, written by Mr. Mathias upon the death of his friend, the Rev. Norton Nicholls; feeling as I do, that by admitting it you will gratify many of your readers, who, though acquainted with the deceased, may not have had an opportunity of seeing this tribute to his memory. Few men have had the happiness of enjoying, during their lives, a more extensive circle of refined and elegant society, than Mr. Nicholls; few have been gifted with an equal share of those polished manners and that engaging benevolence, which cause their company to be universally courted; and few have by their death created a greater vacuum, or been more generally lamented; so that, though Mr. Mathias, having been induced by the pressing solicitations of his friends, privately to print a few copies of the letter, has endeavoured to distribute these copies wherever he thought the memory of the deceased was cherished with esteem, it is scarcely possible but that he must have overlooked many, by whom it would have been prized and valued. I feel therefore, sir, that in sending it to you I am performing an acceptable service to numbers, though I may not be fulfilling the wishes of the author; and I beg leave, not only to add my tribute of respect, however inconsiderable, to the memory of a man whom, when alive, I was allowed to call my friend, and whose loss

I most

I most sincerely and most deeply lament, but also to express the obligation which, in common with every other friend of Mr. Nicholls's, I feel to Mr. Mathias, for this mark of pure and affectionate friendship, which does honour to the heart of a man whose talents and attainments the world has long been accustomed justly to appreciate.

April 9, 1810. SUFFOLCIENSIS.

COPY of a LETTER, occasioned by the DEATH of the REV. NORTON NICHOLLS, LL.B. &c.

London, Dec. 10, 1809.

MY DEAR SIR,

It is my melancholy office to inform you of the death of our friend, the rev. Norton Nicholls, LL.B. rector of Lound and Bradwell, in the county of Suffolk, who died at his house at Blundeston, near Lowestoft, in that county, on Wednesday the 22d of November 1809, in the 68th year of his age. As you well knew the genius, the accomplishments, the learning, and the virtues, of this rare and gifted man, your generous nature must think that some little memorial of him should be recorded, however frail and perishable in my delineation.

To be born and to die did not make up all the history of our friend. Many of the chief ends of our being, which he fulfilled during the placid and even tenor of a long and exemplary life, proved that he had been; and they fully evinced that he had deserved well of all who had enjoyed the intercourse of his society. Many were enlivened by the cheerfulness of his disposition, and all partook of his benevolence. His chosen companions were delighted and improved by his readiness to communicate the rich treasures of his cultivated mind, in all the bright diversities of erudition and of taste. Indeed those studies which can alone be the aliment of youth and the consolation of our declining days, engaged his attention from his earliest years. "*Amplissimam illam omnium artium bene vivendi disciplinam, non vitâ magis quam litteris feliciter persecutus.*"

Even when a school-boy, he was never desultory in his application; and he was distinguished for those exercises which mark strength of understanding and solidity of judgment. He wandered not in vain among those fields and hills, so justly styled 'happy' by our greatest lyric poet; and he left Eton for the university of Cambridge, with a mind prepared for greater attainments, and capable of that

excellence which is the reward of ability when fostered by application. In addition to the attentions which he experienced from the celebrated Dr. Barnard, then master of the school, I have heard him frequently express his grateful sense of the assistance he received at Eton from the voluntary private instruction of Dr. Sumner, whose classical erudition was deep and extensive. By such men he was formed for the intercourse of those highly cultivated minds; educated in the groves of our Academe, which were destined to be the future ornaments and the supports of literature, of the church, and of the state.

At the time when Mr. Nicholls became a student in Trinity Hall, the university of Cambridge was the chosen residence of Mr. Gray:

A' sì gran nome sorge

Tutto il corò à inchinarsi del Parnaso!

It was natural to feel a gratification in being a member of the same learned society with him; and it was natural also to aspire (if possible) even to a distant intercourse with such a man.

To see Mr. Gray was desirable; to speak to him was honourable; but to be admitted to his acquaintance or to his familiarity, was the height of youthful, or indeed of any, ambition. By the intervention of a common friend, Mr. Nicholls, when between eighteen and nineteen years of age, was introduced to Mr. Gray. I remember he told me, what an awe he felt at the time, at the lightning of his eye; at that "*folgorante sguardo,*" as the Tuscans term it; but Mr. Gray's courtesy and encouraging affability soon dispersed every uneasy sensation, and gave him confidence.

Shortly after this Mr. N. was in a select company, of which Mr. Gray was one; and, as it became his youth, he did not enter into the conversation, but listened with attention. The subject however being general and classical, and as Mr. Nicholls, even at that early period, was acquainted not only with the Greek and Latin, but with many of the best Italian poets, he ventured with great diffidence to offer a short remark; and happened to illustrate what he said by an apposite citation from Dante. At the name of Dante, Mr. Gray (and I wish every young man of genius might hear and consider the value of a word spoken in due season, with modesty and propriety, in the highest, I mean in the most learned and virtuous company) suddenly turned round to him, and said, "Right: but have

have you read Dante, sir?" "I have endeavoured to understand him," replied Mr. N. Mr. Gray, being much pleased with the illustration, and with the taste which it evinced, addressed the chief of his discourse to him for the remainder of the evening, and invited him to his rooms in Pembroke hall.

Mr. Gray found in his young acquaintance a ready and a docile disposition, and he became attached to him. He then gave him instruction for the course of his studies, which he directed entirely, even to the recommendation of every author, and to the very order in which they should be read, which happily continued till the time of Mr. Gray's death. Mr. N. might well say to the poet, in the words of his favourite Florentine: "*Tu sei lo mio maestro.*"* To this incident, so rare and so honourable to Mr. Nicholls, and to the improvement which was the consequence of it, I attribute not only the extent and the value of his knowledge, but the peculiar accuracy and correct taste which distinguished him throughout his life, and which I have seldom observed in any man in a more eminent degree.

The letters of Mr. Gray to Mr. Nicholls, preserved by Mr. Mason in his *Memoirs* of the poet, sufficiently prove the intimacy between them; and it is my opinion that, with the single exception of his earliest and most accomplished friend the hon. Richard West, Mr. Gray was more affectionately attached to him than to any other person.

By the advice of Mr. Gray, Mr. Nicholls visited France, Switzerland, and Italy. He there found scenes and persons congenial to his taste and to his faculties. In Switzerland he looked abroad through nature, from every "ice-built mountain" and rugged cliff; and by the lakes and valleys of that once envied country, he felt the truth of Rousseau's inimitable remark, "*qu'il y a des moments où il suffit du sentiment de son existence.*" In Italy he found all which could captivate and enchain his attention among the most finished works of art; and under the soft but animating influence of climate, of scenery, and of classic imagery, he improved his talents; and, by his conversation and knowledge of the language, he was peculiarly acceptable in the most select assemblies. When Italy is the theme, it is difficult to restrain our sensations: but in this place I would only

add, that Mr. Nicholls, in an elegant and interesting narrative of his travels (which he never intended to make public), has privately recorded whatever fixed his mind, exalted his imagination, and refined his judgment. The celebrated and learned count Firmian, the Austrian minister at Milan, to whom he was introduced, noticed him, and became his intimate friend. From count Firmian's powerful recommendation Mr. Nicholls had access to every circle of distinction in every foreign country which he visited; and no man ever profited more from the advantages which were so singularly and so happily offered to him.

On his return from the continent, he found that he had sustained a loss which was irreparable. Mr. Gray was no more. His friend, his companion and enlightened guide, was no longer to contribute to his happiness, and to animate his studies; and to this irreversible doom he submitted, quiet, though sad.

Upon the best motives he retired, and resided constantly with his mother in the cheerless depth, and then uncultivated solitude, of his Suffolk livings, where he passed his time in continued study and in the exercise of his professional duties. But I must observe that, since his residence there, the country and the neighbourhood have assumed another aspect. As there was no rectorial house upon either of his livings, he fixed upon a place, which I could wish that future travellers might visit and speak of as we do of the Leasowes: I mean his villa at Blundeston, which, (if barbarous taste should not *improve* it, or some more barbarous land-surveyor level with the soil its beauties and its glories,) will remain as one of the most finished scenes of cultivated sylvan delight which this island can offer to our view. It was his own and his appropriate work; for scarcely a trace of its uncouth original features can be found or pointed out to the visitant. But to the eye of a mind like Mr. Nicholls's, the possible excellences of a place yet-unadorned, were visible; and even as it then was, there were to be found in it walks and recesses, in which Mr. Gray observed, in his sublime consciousness, "that a man who could think, might think." By perseverance and skill, he at last surmounted every difficulty which was opposed to him through a long series of years, and he formed and left the scene as it now is.* Throughout

* Dante. *Inf. c. 1*

* December, 1809.

the whole, and in every part of it, the marks of a judgment which cannot be questioned, and of an unerring taste, which was regulated by discreet expence, are so eminently conspicuous, as to proclaim Mr. Nicholls to have been, what a kindred poet so happily terms

Un artiste qui pense,
Prodigue de génie et non pas de dépense.*

To be a visitor and an inmate guest to Mr. Nicholls at Blundeston in the gay season, when his lake was illuminated by summer suns, and rippled by the breeze; when every tree and shrub, in its chosen position, seemed to wave in homage to its possessor and cultivator; when a happy and youthful company of either sex, distinguished by their talents and accomplishments, was enlivened by the good humour and spirit which presided over the whole; with the charm of music, and with every well-tempered recreation which the season could present, and with all the elegance of the domestic internal arrangements; it was difficult indeed, I say, to be a visitor and a guest at Blundeston in that gay season, and not to be reminded of Spenser's imagination:

"For all that pleasing is to eye or ear,
Was there consorted in one harmony;
Birds, voices, instruments, winds, waters, all
agree!"

Whoever have been witnesses of the scene will know that I speak of it as they have seen it, and that I have set down nothing in fiction. I had fondly hoped that I should have revisited this favourite spot, and its beloved and accomplished master, for many a year with increasing pleasure. But what are the prospects of man! The mind which presided over it is fled; and the scene is solitary:

Secca è la vena dell' usato ingegno:
Vedove l'erbe, e torbide son l'acque!

If Mr. Nicholls indeed had devoted his time and talents exclusively to the ornamental laying out of grounds, and had originally made it his profession, it might be said with truth, in the diction of poetry, that Pactolus might have rolled through his own domains. But to embellish the form of rural nature was only his amusement. In his own neighbourhood there could be no emulation nor vanity; for where could he discover a competitor? His villa at Blundeston was an Oasis. Even the severe but dignified moralist,† to whom nature had denied an ear for harmony, and an eye

for painting or for rural scenery, even he has declared, that "some praise must be allowed to him who does best, what such multitudes are contending to do well." To say this, is something; yet it is to be a niggard of our speech to say no more, when such liberal delight is the object of communication.

In every department of elegant literature Mr. Nicholls displayed the same correct taste. His knowledge of history was copious but chosen; in ancient and in modern writers he was accurately versed, and in all subjects he had recourse to the original springs of knowledge. In the French and Italian languages, as well as in the particular modes of the life and manners of those countries, he was eminently instructed; and the merits of every author and poet of distinction were familiar to him. In the most polished society of unrevolutionized France, and in the Tuscan conversations, he was received as a native. He seemed, indeed, to have transfused into his habits and manners such a portion of their spirit, that many persons were inclined to think, that either the Seine or the Arno might have claimed him for their own. In Italy, during his short sojourn among the unrivalled remains of genius and of art, he accurately studied and comprehended the works of the greatest masters of the pencil. He did this not with the idle spirit of a loitering traveller, but with the unremitting application of a man who knew the value of his time and of his talents. He felt and prosecuted the desire of improving them by an honourable familiarity with the designs of great painters and sculptors; and of fixing in his own mind those forms of excellence by which his judgment might be guided, and his recollection gratified, in the future course of his life, among its choicest and most liberal amusements.

Mr. Nicholls was by nature communicative, "and his spirit was not finely touched but to fine issues." His younger friends will be gratefully alive to my words, when I allude to his willingness, and even his eagerness, to impart information, and to diffuse rational pleasure. Such indeed were his good manners, his benevolence, and his hospitality, that his spirits might be said to shine through him; and in the reception of friends, of acquaintances, and of strangers, under his roof, were shewn that readiness and urbanity which announced the gentleman of birth and the man of breeding. I am indeed convinced, that there is not a scholar,

* Delille, *les Jardins*, l. 1.

† Dr. S. Johnson.

scholar, nor a man of fashion with the attainments of a scholar, who knew Mr. Nicholls intimately, who would not willingly have adopted the words of the poet of Syracuse, and hailed him as the

Τῷ Μωσαιῶ φίλῳ ἀνδρᾷ, τῶν ἡ Χαρῖτεςσιν
ἀπερχομαι.*

He was passionately, perhaps rather too much, devoted to music. He had studied it accurately as a science, under some of the greatest masters; and in the pursuit and cultivation of it he was untired, and indeed indefatigable. But he generously communicated his knowledge and his taste to congenial, and particularly to young minds, in which he saw and marked the promise of genius and the ardour of application.

His manners, habits, and inclinations, naturally led him to frequent the most polished society; but study and letters rendered the intervals of solitude useful and agreeable. In his sphere of life and action, by his instruction, by his influence, and by his example, he diffused over an extensive district an elegance and a refinement unknown before he resided in it. As a county magistrate, one of the most important offices which a private gentleman can undertake, he was diligent and regular in his attendance; and in the discharge of his duty in that function, which is indeed the unbought defence of civilized society, and unknown to other countries, he was useful, discerning, temperate, and impartial.

To those friends who visited Mr. Nicholls, and partook of his refined hospitality and of his entertainments at Blundeston, it may possibly have appeared that his mode of life required a large command of fortune, and that an ample patrimony could alone supply the display of such generosity. Yet his inheritance, which was inconsiderable, and his professional income, which was not large, defrayed the whole. He had indeed the most discerning œconomy which I ever observed in any man; an œconomy, which neither precluded liberality to his equals, nor, what is far more important, charity to his inferiors. The fidelity, the attachment, and the conscientious services, of his valuable domestics, some of whom had grown old under his roof, made them rather humble friends than servants; and by the faithful discharge of their several duties, they relieved him from attentions which otherwise must

have been required. But his eye, his mind, and his heart, pervaded all his concerns. In no private duty was he deficient; nor was any thing considered as too minute for his own inspection, if he thought it necessary; and he was aware of the wisdom which dictated this important aphorism, that "he who despiseth little things shall fall by little and little." In the direction of his house, in the embellishment of the rural scenery, in his library, in his studies, and in all things which produced that integrity, order, and harmony, which proved that all was well within, and that every end which he wished, was accomplished; in all these, I would repeat it with earnestness, he relied invariably on that "magnum vctigal," that possession in reserve, that subsidiary strength, the parent of peace, the guardian of private life, and the support of all public government—discreet œconomy.

In that sacred and bounden duty which is owing from a son to a parent, he was eminently exemplary. Having lost his father so very early in life as scarcely to have seen him, his attention and reverential attachment to his mother, to her extremest age, was singularly affectionate, unremitting, and unvaried; and, with the pious choice of his illustrious friend Mr. Gray, "in death he was not divided." He always expressed his intention, and he directed it by his will, that one grave should enclose their remains: and it does enclose them. I myself, in company with another friend, solemnly attended them through the church-way path, with christian resignation and with quiet obsequies, to the house appointed for all living. Yes; it is finished.

Nihil oh tibi, amice, relictum:
Omnia solvantur jam Matri, et funeris umbris!

If such a desire be indeed a weakness, it is at least honourable to our common nature; and I envy not the heart of him who is disposed to censure it.

Of his higher and important professional duties, Mr. Nicholls was neither unmindful nor neglectful. He was regular in the discharge of his sacred offices as a clergyman in his parishes, in which he generally resided between nine and ten months every year; and during his residence he read prayers and preached twice every Sunday. There was a peculiar propriety and decorum in his manner of reading; and though his mode of preaching was not peculiarly eloquent,

* "Friend of each muse, and favourite of each Grace."

it was impressive, and often affecting. The matter of his sermons tended more to the discussion and enforcement of the moral duties of the gospel, than to the consideration of the subtle points of theology. His compositions for the pulpit were, as I think, formed chiefly on the model of Massillon and Flechier, in whose writings he was conversant. He conscientiously adhered to the church of England from principle, and had an aversion to all dispute and controversy. He maintained and recommended, publicly and privately, every doctrine which upholds legitimate government, and prevents confusion political and theological. He loved his country; he loved her laws, her ordinances, her institutions, her religion, and her government: for he knew that they have made, and still make, England to be what it is. He abhorred every troubler of the state: the specious reformer, the obstreperous tyrannical demagogue, and the disorganizing sophist. He dreaded also the influence and the principles of the Romish church; and, however they may be softened or explained away by modern statesmen, he deprecated their encouragement or their revival among us: but he loved that toleration and freedom which the church and constitution of England, steering between opposite extremes, grant with evangelical discretion to every sect of christianity, however distinguished. Indeed, it may be said to his honour as a clergyman, a scholar, and a man of uncommon attainments, that he was moderate, enlightened, indulgent, and liberal. "*Nullius obscuravit gloriam, nullius obstitit commodis, nullius obstrepuit studiis; dignitates non ambivit; quantum non venatus est.*"

When he was a child his constitution was delicate; but as years advanced, by care, by exercise, and afterwards by foreign travel and change of scene and of climate, by a scrupulous attention to his person and to a neatness never exceeded, and by an even placid temper, his frame acquired a strength, an alacrity, and a springy activity, which I think accompanied him to the last, and gave a zest to his pursuits, and vigour to his faculties. But on all the labours, the troubles, and the enjoyments of our nature, the night, in which no man can work, advances fast; and, however unwilling, we must all hear

—The due beat
Of time's slow-sweeping pendulum, that
marks
The momentary march of death on man.

The hour was now approaching rapidly when his sun was also to set; for an unperceived decay was undermining his constitution, and many a flaw hinted mortality. Yet it must be confessed, that, with all his cheerfulness of temper, with every internal assurance of a well-spent life, and with every assistance from philosophy and from religion, Mr. Nicholls, like many other good and blameless men, could never sustain in thought the shock of final separation from the world, without a visible reluctant emotion when he spoke of death. But ere we make any remark, surely we may ask, who is sufficient for these thoughts? Can we answer, One of a thousand? However, if there were any weaknesses about him (and who is exempt?) I think one of them was that of flattering himself with an extended prospect of long-continued health and strength beyond what is permitted to man:

*Quæ facili sperabat mente futura
Arripuit voto levis, et præsentia fixit.*

His appearance indeed never bespoke his age; and in the best sense of the word, I think he was always young.

In the spring and summer of the year 1809, Mr. Nicholls was attacked by a species of cough, the nature or the cause of which he could not ascertain. His countenance, during that period, sometimes bore marks of great indisposition, and of a tendency to what is called a breaking up of the constitution. But still he continued his accustomed occupations; he enjoyed, as usual, the company of his friends, and he promoted their happiness. But his infirmity evidently increased, yet without any alarm or apprehension of its fatal tendency. I think, indeed, that he had by no means a distinct view or expectation of his dissolution, either in the beginning or in the progress of his malady.

A very few days before that termination which was so soon to take place, he returned home, much indisposed, to Blundeston, where he received every assistance from his faithful and afflicted domestics, and experienced every affectionate attention and relief from a physician,* for whom, I know, he uniformly and constantly expressed his esteem, and in whose care and skill he placed a confidence unlimited and unvaried. But his complaint, which was bilious, increased beyond the reach of art; a dissolution of strength, without a pang which tortured, or a pain which exhausted him, succeeded; and, from the sudden

* Dr. Girdlestone, of Yarmouth in Norfolk.
bursting

bursting of a blood-vessel, he breathed out his virtuous spirit by an instant and quiet expiration.

I now, my dear sir, close my letter. Much I have omitted, and many an incident have I suppressed which your recollection will supply; as I am unwilling to lessen general interest by minute amplification, nor would I by too eager a zeal frustrate the labour of love. I have never, in the whole course of my life, offered praise to any man when living, or flung incense on his tomb, from the unqualified consideration of his rank, of his connections, or of his wealth; but to genius, to learning, and to virtue, in what station soever united, I have always paid, and (however unworthy I may be to do so) I hope I always shall pay, my most deliberate homage. I feel that this tribute is due to my deceased friend; and I know that my pen has been guided by a pious and disinterested affection. I hope also that you, or any of our friends into whose hands it may fall, will either approve or excuse this little memorial of a most valuable and accomplished man, whom I loved and esteemed when living, and whose departure I most sincerely and most deeply regret.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE PROPOSED PARLIAMENTARY CONSIDERATION OF THE SITUATION OF THE INFERIOR CLERGY.

THE king, in his speech at the opening of the session, recommended to the consideration of parliament, the situation of the inferior clergy; and for some time past there has, I think, been on foot an enquiry respecting all livings under 150*l.* a year; and when lord Harrowby, in the house of lords, made a motion on the subject, it was for an account of the number and value of livings of the poorer clergy.

Thus, it would appear, that it is only the beneficed clergy that are intended to be relieved by the proposed consideration of parliament. But there is a description of the clergy, more numerous, more laborious, and more importantly useful, whose situation calls more loudly for consideration and relief, than even the lowest of the beneficed clergy—I mean the officiating curates of England, by whom, I believe, the greater part of the parochial duty in the country is performed; and to whom, in a great measure, it is left, under necessity and obscurity, perhaps neglect and contempt, to elude or oppose the perverse passions

and prejudices of mankind, to support the interests of virtue and religion, and to promote morality, decency, and order, in society. For, however little observed or acknowledged, it is to the divine institution of the sabbath, and the constant and general exercise of the duties and services of religious worship, perhaps more than to every other cause, that we owe the preservation of both public and private morality and order in the world. This is a cause, of which though the operations be silent and unmarked, they are constant and universal; and however little their effects may appear in particular instances, it is not easy to calculate how great and extensive they are on the civil, moral, and religious characters and lives of the people, and on the interests of the public in general.

To estimate these effects aright, let us only suppose the institutions and public services of religion entirely abolished for a short time, and endeavour, in thought, to trace what the probable consequences would be. In the lower and ordinary ranks of life, (in this country at least, where private and domestic religious instruction, admonition, and example, are so shamefully neglected,) we should probably soon see all regard to God, all sense of religion, and even of decency and morality, lost; and the most debased and abandoned depravity of character and morals, and finally barbarism itself, to prevail.

Now, however light statesmen and politicians may hold all these in a merely moral and religious point of view, they must be miserably ignorant of the nature of man, and of the history of the world, if they do not know how important they are in a civil and political view. It is presumed the British parliament are fully sensible of their importance in every respect. Yet this great and all-interesting concern is left almost entirely to the neglected and disregarded curates of England!

For instance: the place from which I now write consists of two parishes; the one living is a little above, the other a little below, 150*l.* Of the incumbents, the one has not visited his living for these fifteen years; he has indeed age and infirmities to plead in excuse: the other, without any such plea, has not seen his living, heard from, nor been heard of in it, not even by his curate, for I believe more than seven years; though both of them reside within less than sixty miles of their livings, the whole duty and charge

charge of which is entirely left to a curate, a gentleman, for respectability of character as well as general learning, inferior perhaps to few of his profession; yet, after thirty-nine years laborious and diligent exercise of that profession, and now approaching to threescore years and ten, he has never possessed the smallest endowment, nor even an occasional income amounting to fourscore pounds a year in his profession. And while neither of the rectors, I believe, in fifteen years, has bestowed a shilling in charity or hospitality, to encourage merit or relieve distress, in their parishes, the curate has bestowed many pounds. And yet it seems that such situations as the former are thought an object of royal and parliamentary consideration, while such as the latter are thought below all concern! Nor is the above mentioned as a peculiar case, but only as what is most immediately under the eye of the writer. It is true, few curates have votes for members of parliament, or much borough or corporation interest or influence, to recommend them to the notice of statesmen and ministers. But the influence, or want of influence, of the parochial clergy with respect to the interest of the public, and even of the statesman and minister, if he have the wisdom to know it, and to estimate the value of morals and order among the people, is of more importance than that of all the archbishops, bishops, and dignitaries of the church, put together.

It must indeed be allowed that 150*l.* a year, or under, at the present rate of every article of living, is but a moderate provision for one who must support the character and appearance of a gentleman. But what shall we then say of the curate, who must support the same character and personal appearance, on a provision perhaps under 50*l.*; or, if he does not, in the eyes of the unthinking multitude, must become contemptible, and of course, in a great measure, unprofitable in his station?

If an incumbent has 190*l.* or upward, which he receives as a sinecure, and consigns entirely not only the clerical duty (or what is called, perhaps not very properly, *cure of souls*), but also the obligations to hospitality and charity, and the charge of supporting decency and order by example and influence, to a curate to whom he allows perhaps 25*l.* or 30*l.*; which of the two is the object of most importance to the public? or whose situation of the two most requires,

or most deserves, consideration and relief? But perhaps it will be said that the incumbent, who thus consigns his charge so entirely to another, is himself discharging equally necessary duty elsewhere. Perhaps he is. And if so, he has also other sources of income elsewhere; perhaps benefice on benefice, till he must have a dispensation from the laws of his country to enable him to hold them. If incumbents are thus so entirely unconcerned about their cures and curates, it would surely be a good regulation, that whatever increase of provision the legislature may think fit to make, should be attached to the immediate performance of the parochial duty. Then, if the incumbent is dependent on such a living alone, it will be an inducement for him to reside on his benefice, and do the duty of it; if he can live independent of his profession, or has other preferment, a decent competency and respectability in his station, may thus be secured for him who shall do the duty. And I think it were a further good and just regulation, that wherever an incumbent, either to follow his pleasures or being engaged with other preferments, consigns his charge entirely to another, to perform all the duty, and sustain all the responsibility, he who thus sustains the whole charge, should at least receive half the emoluments. If the living be of great value, the incumbent may afford either to live upon it without other preferment, or to allow half the income to his curate. If he has other preferment, or the living be of small value, it is the more reasonable, and even necessary, that the curate should have half of it at least. If, as seems proposed, an augmentation be granted to all livings under 150*l.* still the curate's share of the bipartite division must be allowed to be the best deserved, and most properly bestowed. And, if all livings are to be raised to 150*l.* and a curate serves two cures, which in the country is very generally the case, he will then have 150*l.* also: less than which, indeed, no parochial clergyman can, in these times, live upon as becomes his station and character. Thus, by these two simple regulations, at least a decent provision would be secured for every officiating clergyman in the kingdom. MONITOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR various correspondents on the subject of musical time, appear rather

rather to have suggested the means of transmitting the time of future compositions, than of any regulation or amendment of the terms now in use. For which reason I beg leave, through the means of your truly useful publication, to submit whether a table might not be formed of the different degrees of time both of ancient and modern music so arranged, that on either of the quickest degrees being ascertained by the means of a pendulum (of which the specific gravity as well as the length should be determined,) the other degrees might be deduced from them, as in an arithmetical table; and instead of the indefinite terms now used, that the quickest time might be named *tempo primo*, the next degree *tempo secundo*, &c. which, for the sake of convenience, might be represented by figures, placed in the usual situation of the terms.

It is meant by this arrangement to ascertain, for instance, at one view, the difference between the ancient and modern *adagio*, &c. and that the degrees should be placed in order as they are usually understood. By this means it would be possible to make such small divisions throughout the table, that every possible difference might be determined with the greatest precision; and, after a little practice, without the necessity of so often using the pendulum.

Thus it will be possible to hand down to futurity the proper time of the music we now so much admire; not suffering it to be lost, as observed of the music of our ancient ecclesiastical composers.

As to the execution of this object, the question may arise, Who can undertake it that will be sufficiently regarded to make an alteration of this sort generally adopted? To this it may be answered, that the standard is already in a great measure fixed, but the various degrees require regulation and arrangement: and as Dr. Crotch has already written on this subject, this hint may not be deemed unworthy his consideration, since I need not say of what infinite utility some plan of this description would be to that science of which he is so eminent a professor; at all events, his excellent specimens of style evince him to be the person that will obtain the degree of deference required, every one being sensible of the effect of different time on any style of composition. R.

Guilford, April 13, 1810.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A provincial VOCABULARY; containing, for the most PART, such WORDS as are current amongst the common PEOPLE of DEVONSHIRE and CORNWALL.—1810.

(Continued from vol. 26, page 345.)

CLICKHAND,
Clitty, close; unequal in its composition; with clots. Clitty bread, that is, close bread. "The gruel is clitty," that is, with clots in it. D.

A clut, id. C.

Clucking, clucking: expressive of the noise made by a hen that is desirous of sitting to hatch her eggs. C.

Clome, earthen-ware, that is, kiln-loam. D. C.

Clome-shop, delft-shop. D. C.

Clomen-oven, oven of clome or delft. "Devonienses nuncupant vasa fictilia, omnis generis, CLOME. Belgis leem est terra figularis." Vid. Jun.

Clopping, lame, limping. C.

Clout, a box on the ear. C. D.

Clouted cream, the cream which rises on milk put over a slow fire; not (as is often understood) clotted or coagulated, but spread over the milk like a clout or piece over the sole of a shoe: whence clouted shoon. C. D.

Clum, to, to handle; to pull about awkwardly. "Don't clum 'en zo." D.

Clume buzza, an earthen pan. Exm.

Clunt, to, to swallow. It is remarkable that the Welsh have the word in the same sense. C.

Clut, glutted. C.

Co! co! an exclamation. C. D.

Coad, caud, unhealthy; consumptive; cored like a rotten sheep. D.

Coajerseend, a cordwainer's end. D. C.

Coajerswax, cordwainer's pitch. C. D.

Coalvarty a bed, to, to warm the bed with a Scotch warming-pan. Exm.

Coander, a corner. Exm. C.

Cob, clob, mud; loam and straw. D. C.

Cob-wall, a mud-wall; a wall made of loam and straw. D. C.

Cobble-dick-longer-skin. It is customary to call apples by the names of those who have produced a new variety, by seedlings or otherwise. At Stratton, and in the neighbouring parts of Devon, an apple was some time since distinguished by the name of a *cobble-dick-longer-skin*. The man's name, I suppose, was *Dick Longerskin*; and probably he was a *cobler*. There is an excellent pippin in Cornwall, (almost equal to the golden) called "*Borlase's*," or "*the Treluddra-pippin*," from *Borlase*, who lived

lived at *Treluddra*, and there produced this new variety. To the Borlases many prefer another variety of the pippins, called "*the Slade's pippin*," from a Mr. Slade, in whose orchard it had its origin. E. c. c.

Cobb'd; "*cobb'd it away*." Cornish dialogue.

Cobnut, a game which consists in *pitching at nuts*, &c. The nut used for pitching, is called *the cob*. c. d.

Cobshans. See Corn. Dial.

Cockabell, *an icicle*. c.

Conkabell, id. d. "I zeed-'en one day th' innocent face o'en like *bassam*, *un hes* poor hands *plim'd* up like *pumples* *way* *chilbladders*, *hes* hair *sivvering* an end *way* th' wind, an a *drap* hanging to *hes* nose like a CONKABELL." N. D.

Cockhedge, *a quickset-hedge*, on which *clothes* are usually dried. c.

Cockleert, *cocklight*; the dawn when the cock crows. N. D.

Codglove, *a furze-glove*, or a glove to handle turf, without fingers. Exm.

Colbrand, colibrand, coalbrand; smut in wheat. c.

Cole, any kind of cabbage. c.

Colt, indiscriminately for either sex. d. c.

Coltree, to, to be as playful as a colt. Exm.

Combe, *a hollow between two hills*, open at one end only. d. c.

Commercing, conversing. "She never *commerced* with him;" that is, "she never *conversed* with him," used in Meneg: I never heard it elsewhere. In the same sense, Milton "looks *commercing* with the skies."

Condiddle, to, to waste; to convey away secretly. Exm.

Condule, conceit. Corn. Dial.

Copper-clouts, *a kind of spatterdashes worn on the small of the leg*. Exm.

Copper-finch, *a chaffinch*. c.

Core, "*Devoniensisibus est ovium morbus*. Ab Isl. *Kaw*, marcor; ægrotudo mortifica." JUN.

Corn, *a corner*. c.

Cornish, to. When there is but one tobacco-pipe, or one glass, among several people, and they use it by turns, they are then said to *cornish*. c.

Corniwellen, *a lapwing*. c. Cornichwigh, id. [Welsh.]

Corrosy, *a grudge*; ill-will. Perhaps from *corrosive*. Shakspeare's Henry VI. c. *Corrosies* are a sort of family-jeuds, often transmitted from father to son.

Cort, caught. c.

Cotten, to, to beat soundly. Exm.

Couch-pawed, couch-handed, awkwardly left-handed. d.

Country, the; *the natural strata of the earth*. c.

Coure, *a course of work*. "'Tis thy *coure* next." c.

Courtage, *the fore or back yard of a house*. c.

Cowal; *a fishwoman's basket*, west of c. It is curious to observe the women who supply Penzance market with fish from Newlyn and Mousehole, arriving every morning with a burden that might stagger an Irish porter. The basket, in which they carry their cod, ling, mackarel, hake, &c. is suspended from the head by means of a twisted cord fastened at each extremity of it, but resting on the back. It is called a COWAL. These people also sell train-oil, and bring it in small pitchers: it is fetid beyond all endurance. The younger lasses who sell this commodity are extremely pretty; having fine white teeth, cherry cheeks, and light hair. They incessantly cry: "Buy my *train*! buy my *train*!" which they pronounce "*traain*." A dapper cockney is said to have fallen in love with one of these damsels, and was advancing to salute her; but the effluvium of her train-pot, and eke her clothes, operated so powerfully, that he started back, and held his nose; so that her attraction, and his repulsion, displayed a fine specimen of centripetal and centrifugal forces, and produced a whirlabout; but at last the attraction prevailed. This gave occasion to the following lines:

"Nymph of the *cowal*, Newlyn fair,

With blushing cheek, but roguish eye,

Poll Granken, let me, let me swear

'Thou art an angel!'—'Fie, sir! fie!'—

"Thou art all sweetness; that is plain:

O let me catch thy odorous breath;

Kiss me, this moment!"—"Buy my *traain*!"—

"I will, I will! Oz—nds! 'tis death!"—

'I feel a sickness too,' said Poll,

'But sure it is a different smell;

Mine, sir, is only *pitcher-oil*;

Thine is pomatum, musk, and hell!"—

He, tho' half-poison'd by the stink,

Still gaz'd upon her auburn hair,

Her dark blue eyes, her yielding wink;

Then clasp'd and kiss'd the fragrant fair.

Cowflop, *foxglove*.

Cozing, or coozing, loitering, soaking. c.

Crasie. "Valetudinarium, dubiæ valetudinis. Videtur esse a *κραισις*, temperamentum corporis humani; propter *δυσκρασιαν*, malum affecti corporis temperiem: fortasse per metaphoram desumptum est ex illo Chauceriano:

"I am right siker, that the pot was *crased*."

Vox eo sensu nondum abiit in desuetudinem apud Devonienses, Est autem a German.

German. *ecrasir*, *elidere*, *frangere*." Junius.

Crazed, *cracked*. "I've craz'd the tea-pot;" that is, "I've cracked the tea-pot." c.

Craunch, to. See *Scranch*. c.

Creem, to, to *squeeze*; and as it were to *cramp*. Exm.

Creem, a sudden *shivering*, or *rigor*. D.

Creem'd, *having such a rigor*. D.

Green, to, to *complain*, to *pine*, to be *sickly*. D. Dean Milles. To *complain with little cause for complaint*. c.

Greening, *complaining*, yet *having little to complain of*. Hence we say, "a *greening* woman will live for ever." c. D.

Crewdling, is always used adjectively, or as a participle. The verb, if ever there were any, is lost. It means, *sensible of*, and *giving way to*, the *impression of cold*; as if the blood were *curdled*, or *crudled*. "She is always *crewdling* and hanging over the fire." "Don't be zo *crewdling*." D.

Crewnting, *cruning*, *grunting*, *complaining*. Exm.

Crijarly! An exclamation. D.

Crinassy! id. D.

Crick, a *crick in the neck*; a *wrest in any part of the body occasioning pain*.

Cricks, *dry hedgeroad*. c.

Cricket, a *small three-legged stool*. c. D.

Crickle, to, to *bend*, or *give way shakingly under a weight*. D.

Crime of the country, *the whole cry*, or *common report*, of *the neighbourhood*. D.

Crisemore, *poor creature*; or a *child unchristened*. See *Chrismer*. N. D. "Tis *enew* to make a body's heart ach, to see the poor CRISEMORE in his *lete scrimp* short jacket that a *bard* that is *ent fish*. A *dared* up in the morning by *peep o' day* to *trouch* in the *mux arter* th' horses, *squash*, *squash*, *stratted* up to the *huxens* in *plid*." N. D.

Crock, an *iron pot*, or *boiler*. c. [Sax. *crocca*.] A *pottage*, or *porridge-crock*. D. The *butter-crock*, an *earthen vessel* or *jar* to *pot butter in*. D. The *pancrock*. D. c.

Crooks, *long pieces of timber*, *sharpened above*, and *bent in a particular manner*, to *support burdens on horses*. They are, I believe, of *aboriginal antiquity*; but are used at this day only in *Devonshire* and in the *highlands of Scotland*. In the *narrow lanes of Devon*, they occasion *great inconvenience to travellers*. But the number of *crooks* is *diminished* since the more frequent use of

wheel-carriages. See *Hist. Views of Devon*. p. 208.

Croom, a little. "Edgee a croom;" that is, *move a little*. c.

Cropeing, *stingy*, *penurious*. c.

Croust, for *crust*, perhaps; as *doust*, for *dust*. c.

Crowd, a *fiddle*, [Wall. *crwth*, *fidicula*.] from *κρουω*, *pulso*, *την κιθαραν κρουειν*, *citharam pulsare*. Jun. "Κρουμα, *sonus*, *qui editur cum organorum musicorum pulsatione*." Casaub. Hence *Butler's Crowdero*. c. D.

Crowdy, to, to *fiddle*. c.

Crowe, an *iron lever*. c. The word obtains also in the north of England.

Crub, (for *crib*) a *crust of bread*. A pair of *crubs*, the *wooden supporters of paniers*, or *bags on a horse*. D.

Cruel, *very*; *cruel-good*; *cruel-sick*. c. D.

In Devon it is used as an amplifier in a more general manner. A Devonshire woman being told a surprising story, answered thus: "Massy! messy! *cruel* soce! Unaquontabel-i! What do e tell aw! I dont at al doubt o't." In Hampshire, *desperate* is used in the same sense.

Crumpling, a *little knotty* or *wrinkled apple*, *sweet and crisp*, and *prematurely ripe*. c.

Cuckoe, the *harebell*; so called from its appearing about the time of the cuckoe-bird. Thus, by *gosling*, we mean the *willow-blossom*. c.

Cuckold-buttons, the *burrs on the plant burdock*. c. D.

Cuckold, the *red gurnard*. c.

Cuff, to, to *cuff a tale*; to *exchange stories as if contending for the mastery*. D.

Culvers, *pigeons*. Exm.

Cunie, *moss*; the *green mantle of a pool* or *well*, the *moss covering a pool*. c.

Custis, a *schoolmaster's ferula*. c. D.

Cuyn, *money*. c.

D.

D is often used for *th*; as *dree* for *three*, *di-sel* and *dasher* for *thistle*.

Daverton for Thorverton.

D is also added to some words; as *gownd*, *swoond*.

Dab, an *adect*. "He's a *dab* at cyphering." c. D.

Daffer, *small crockery ware*. "Bring the *tea-dapper*;" that is, *bring the tea-things*, or *cups*, *sauces*, &c. c.

Daggle, to, to *run like a young child*. D.

Dairous, *bold*. D.

Daps, the *exact likeness*. "The *very daps* of him;" that is, *the picture of him*, in his *whole figure, features, and gestures*. D. c.

3 K

Dash,

Dash. "To cut a dash;" that is, to make a figure. c. to talk wildly or deliriously, as in a fever. D.

Dash-an-darras, the stirrup glass. c. Doll, to, to toll. "The bell dolls." c. The old custom, "to speed the parting guest" (his foot in the stirrup) with a dram, still obtains in the west of Cornwall. Literally, to do on and put off. Don and doff, to, to put on and put off. In this sense, *don* and *doff* are used in Somerset; and *doff* in Devon; and still more in Cornwall. "He doffs the clothes;" "he doffs his hat;" that is, "he puts off the clothes;" "he puts off his hat." c.

Daver, to, to fade like a flower. D. c. Doff often occurs in Shakespeare and in Spenser; and twice in Milton:

[Lat. cadaver.]

Davered, faded, withered. D. c.

Bawcock, a silly fellow. D. Its opposite is *bawcock*, now disused in Devon. "Good bawcock, bate thy rage."

"The king's a bawcock, and a heart of gold." Pistol, in *Henry V.*

Deef, rotten, corrupted. "A deaf (or deaf) nut." c.

Delzeed, a fir cone: Deal seed. "T'es vor all the wurld like a DELZEED." c.

De'm! You slut. Exm.

Good den, good e'en; good evening:

Mercut. "God ye good e'en, fair gentlewoman!"

Nurse. "Is it good e'en?"

Rom. and Jul. D.

Dere, to, to hurry or frighten a child. Exm.

Dewberry. Not used now for raspberry or gooseberry, but preserved in a reproach to a *micher*; often repeated by boys:—"Blackberry micher! Dewberry snail!"

Dibhen, a fillet of veal. D.

Diddling, tatling. "She is always a diddling." c.

Dildrums, "To tell dildrums and Buckingham-jenkins;" that is, to talk strangely and out of the way. This is Exmoorian language: I once heard the expression at South Molton. *Buckingham-jenkins* is conjectured to be an allusion to some old incredible story or ballad concerning a Jenkins of Buckingham.

Dimmet, the dusk of the evening. Exm.

Dinder, thunder. Exm.

Disel, thistle. c. Dashed, thistle. D.

Dishwasher, diswash, a water wagtail.

c. D.

Dizzen, dozen. D.

Do, to be do, to be done. N. D.

Doan, wet; damp bread. D. Dean Milles.

Doattie, to, to nod the head in sleep while sitting up. N. D.

Dock, to, "to dock a horse;" that is, to cut off some joints of the tail. c.

Dock, a crupper of a saddle. c.

Documenting, lecturing. N. D.

Doil, to, to dwall, to talk distractedly, or foolishly. "To tell doil;" that is,

to talk wildly or deliriously, as in a fever. D.

Doll, to, to toll. "The bell dolls." c.

Don and doff, to, to put on and put off.

Literally, to do on and do off. In this sense, *don* and *doff* are used in Somerset;

and *doff* in Devon; and still more in Cornwall.

"He doffs the clothes;"

"he doffs his hat;" that is, "he puts off

the clothes;" "he puts off his hat." c.

Doff often occurs in Shakespeare and in Spenser; and twice in Milton:

"I praise thy resolution: doff these links."

Samps. Agonistes.

"Nature in awe to him

Had doff'd her gaudy trim."

Ode on the Nativity.

Done, expended, consumed:

"And now they meet where both their lives are done.—Sir W. Lucy, in *Henry VI.*

"Are on a sudden wasted, thaw'd, and done."—*Venus and Adonis.*

Doodle, to, to trifle. "She doodles it away." N. D.

Dorns, door-posts. D. Durns, id. c.

Dotefig, the dry fig. c.

Douce, dust, a blow. "A douce on the chucks or chacks;" that is, "a blow on the cheeks." D. c. "I'll doust am wi stoans." Cornish Dial.

Doucet-pie, a sweet-herb pie. [Doucet, perhaps from *dulcis*.] D. Bishop Lytton and Dean Milles's manuscripts. I never heard the word in Devon, or elsewhere.

Doveth. "It doveth;" that is, "it thaws." N. D.

Dowl, the devil. N. D.

Down, downcast, dejected; low-spirited. "He's down in the mouth." c.

Down, downs, a heathland, a common, an upland. This word (from *duwos*, collis) seems to extend throughout what is now called the western circuit.

Drag, a heavy harrow to break the clods in stiff land. D.

Drang, a narrow passage between two houses; a narrow lane. D. A gutter, a wheel rut. c.

Drashel, the threshold of a door. D.

Drashal, for thrashal, a flail. D.

Drawbrech. "A mucky drawbrech;" that is, "a filthy jade, that seems laden with dirt at her tail." Exm.

Dreekstool, the threshold of a door. c. D.

Dreul, to, to drivel. c. D. "Dreulling away my time;" that is, "drivelling away my time."

Dring, dringet, a press of people; a crowd. D. c.

Dringi,

Dringing, crowding. D. C.
Drive, to, to agree. "Did you drive a bargain with him?" that is, "*did you agree with him.*" C.

Drow, to, to dry. Drowd, dried. C. D.
Drowy, to, to dry; drying. "Drowy weather." C. D. Lyttelton.

Drumbladrane, a drone. N. D.
Dry, thirsty. C. D. "Siccus inanis sperne cibum vilem." Hor.

Dubbed, blunt. Exm.
Dugged, dreggletailed. Exm.
Dull, hard of hearing. C.
Dumble-dory, the humble bee. C.

Dump, thump. D.
Dumplin, a Devonshire dumplin. Gay calls his third pastoral "*the Dumps*;" and "*dumps*," (says he) "which is a grievous heaviness of spirits, comes, in the opinion of our English antiquaries, from the word *dumplin*, the heaviest kind of pudding that is eaten in this country." Gay's Poems, I. 89.

Dumps, dimpse, dampse, dimmet, twilight. D.

Dung-pots, vessels slung across a horse to carry manure, &c. C.

Durnes, the side-posts of a door. C.

E. is often used for I, as chemes, chimes; child, child; wield, wild.

Earn, to, to give earnest. D.
Eart, sometimes. "Eart one, eart tother." Exm.

Earthridge, a few feet of earth round a field, which is ploughed up close to the hedges, and (sometimes after having produced a crop of potatoes) is carried out into the field for manure, and there mixed with dung, sand, &c. C. See Forehead.

Edgy, to, to move. C. See Croom.
Eelthing, ill-thing; St. Anthony's fire. N. D.

Eet a voreoll, notwithstanding. N. D.
Eevës, thaws. "It eevës;" that is, it thaws. D. "It is uneeving;" that is, it thaws. C.

Elicompanie, a tomtit; screecher. C. There is a vulgar tradition that the elicompanie is a bird by day, and a toad by night.

Ellem, elm-tree. D. C.
Ellet-hole, oylit-hole. D.
Elong, slanting. Exm.
Elsh, new. "An elsh-maid;" that is, "*an uncouth one.*" D. Lyttelton.

Emmut, stroke; as spoken of the wind. "Right in the emmut of et;" that is, "*right in the stroke of it.*" C.

Empt, to, to empty. D. To ent, to empty. C.

En, (a pronoun) used both for him and it. "I told en;" "I bought en." D.

Es, ise, ish, used for I. D.

Eute, to pour out. Exm.

Eutrir, to, to pour from one vessel to another. D. Lyttelton.

Evil, a three-pronged fork. C.

F.

F, is generally pronounced like V.

Fadge, to, to fare. "How d'ye fadge?" "How d'ye fare?" D.

Falky, long-stemmed, luxuriant; as applied to barley grown so high, that it requires the reaping-hook. C. [From *fulx*.]

Fang, to, to take possession of; to receive; to earn. "I fang'd to that estate last Christmas;" that is, "*I took possession of that estate last Christmas.*" "I fang'd a child;" that is, "*I received a child.*" "I fang'd a shilling;" that is, "*I earned a shilling.*"

Farm, firm. "Make it farm;" that is, "*make it firm or strong.*" C.

Fast. The fast is the understratum, supposed never to have been moved or broken up since the creation. C.

Feather-bog, a quagmire, a bog. C.

Fend to, to find. N. D.

Fescue, (pronounced also vester) a pin or point with which to teach children to read. Possibly a corruption of *versucue*; verse being vulgarly pronounced *ves*. C. D.

Few, little. "Give me a few broth;" that is, "*give me a little broth.*" C. D.

Fig, to, "to fig a horse;" that is, "*to ginger him.*" D.

Figs, raisins. "A figgy pudding;" a pudding with raisins in it; a plumb pudding." C. D.

Fineney, to, to mince; to be ceremonious. "Zit down to table, good now, draw in your chair, dontye fineneyzo." D.

Fire-pan, a fire-shovel. C.

Fitcher, the fitchet, or polecat. C.
Fitchole, id. N. D.

Fitpence, five pence. D.

Fitty, clever. "A very fitty fellow;" that is, "*a very good looking man.*" C. D.

Fittily, cleverly, well-done. "That coat is fittily made;" that is, "*that coat is well made.*" C. D. Fitty, or fittily, is, I think, a contraction of *featiously*. See Johnson.

Flam, flame. C.

Flam-new, quite new. C.

Flaw. A flaw is a sudden gust of wind which comes overland, between the hills unto the sea. C. D. The word, I believe, is in general use, but common in the western counties. It is here a word of

more

more frequent occurrence than the thing it would express.

Flickets, *flushings of the face*. "Her flickets are up." c. d. *Blushes when in health.* d.

Flisk, *a large toothed comb.* c.

Flood, *a heavy rain*. "It rains a flood." But in Cornwall, a whole day's *suent* rain (see *Suent*) is only a *shower*.

Flopper, *an under petticoat.* d.

Floshed out, *dashed, flashed out.* n. d.

Flostering, "flostering doings;" that is, *junketings.* n. d.

Flurry, *hurry, perturbation of spirits.* c.

Fogan, *fogon, a kind of cake*. In some parts of Cornwall, the *fogan* is a cake made of the fat of pork and barley-meal. A *fogan-cake* has been said to be a *figgy-cake*; but this is unlikely. Townsend may supply us with a more plausible conjecture. He tells us, (see *Travels in Spain*, i. 144) that "as fuel is not easily procured, the Catalonians use the utmost frugality in dressing their little dinners, seldom indulging themselves with either roast or boiled, but mostly stewing their meat in pitchers over their *fogon*, or little furnace." And he mentions, that near Barcelona, there are manufactories for these little *fogons*, which are sold very cheap to the miners. Now the *fogon* is out of use with our miners: but the name remains to the meat which is carried for the meal at the mine. Thus we say, "*a mug*," meaning the beer in the mug: and thus we call wine mixed with water, &c. &c. "*a cool tankard*," though we are drinking it out of a bowl.

Pooch, *to, to shove; to put in; to get over*. "He *fooch'd* me about;" that is, "*he shoved me about*." "I *fooch'd* it through the key-hole;" that is, "*I put it in through the key-hole*." "I *thort* he might *ha' fooch'd* away a year or two more." "I *thought* he might have got over, (that is, have lived) a year or two more." c.

Forehead, *about six feet space wide of earth round the hedges of a field, which is ploughed up, mixed with lime, and carted, or wheeled upon the field for manure.* d. (See *Earthridge*.)

Foreright, "*a foreright man*;" that is, *a plain honest man.* d. c.

Forenght, the coarsest sort of wheaten bread, made of the meal with almost all the bran; and not what we term in Cornwall, *second bread*, though it may probably answer to the *panis secundis* of

Horace. Sir Humphrey de Andarton, in "*The Old English Gentleman*:"

"Then, hunger for his sauce, and nothing nice,

Cuts from the buttock a convenient slice,
And (often to the wonder of his wife)

Salutes the foreright with as keen a knife."*
p. 54.

Foreward, *wilful.* d.

Forrel, *of a book.* c.

Forth, *out of temper.* d.

Forthy, *forward, pert.* c.

Foust, *a foust, dirty and soiled cloaths.* d. *Rumpled, tumbled.* c.

Fraped, *confined, kept back*, as applied to hair. n. d. "Cryle! how times be altered! Their mothers *wear*ed their hair *fraped* back-way, a forehead-cloth under their *dowdes*, and little baize rock-ets and blue *aperns*. They *wednt* know their own *childern way* their frippery gauzy geer, and their *fullals* to their elbows; and their *pie-picked* flimzy *skit-tering* gownds, reaping in the *mur*, or *vaging* in the wind."

French-nuts, *wall-nuts.* c.

Frith, *with, underwood.* d. *Wattles, or hurdles, placed in a gap.* c.

From, *after.* d.

Frooze, *freeze.* c.

Frozzies, *feasts*. "They have frozzies;" that is, "*they have feasts*."

Fudgee, *to, to contrive to do.* n. d. "Good now, *lovey! dantee* think out. We shall *fudgee well* a fine without *et*. All my turmoiling, carking, and careing, will be *vor* you, an every thing shall be as thee *wot ha et*: thee shall do what th' *wot*."

Full-slated, *said of a leasehold estate that has three lives subsisting on it.* d.

Fulsh, "*fush and thumpen*." n. d.

Fump, *for frump, sanna*, "the whole *fump* of the business;" that is, "the whole of the jest; the material circumstances of the story." n. d.

Funny, *well, pleasing*. "It looks funny;" "it looks well, pleasing, regular." c.

Fussing, *making a fuss, a bustle.*

Fustiluggs, *a big boned person, a great course creature.* Exm.

G.

G, pronounced for C, as *guckow*, for *cuckow*; sometimes not sounded in the

* Such provincialisms are, in our opinion, blotches: the omission of them, in a future edition of the *Old English Gentleman*, would be advantageous to the poem.

middle of a word, as *Nottinham*; sometimes not at the end, as *somethin*, *comin*. c.

Gairn, a garden. "A hop *gairn*;" that is, a plantation of hops; "a *gairn*-pot;" that is, an earthen flower-pot. c.

Galdiment, a great fright. Exm.

Gale, an old bull castrated. c. A golt bull, an ox, a bull-stag. d. Dean Milles.

Gale-headed fellow, a heavy-headed stupid man. d.

Gale-ey ground, ground where springs rise in different places. c. *Goiley ground*. id. d.

Galinies, *galinas*, or guinea-fowls. "The *galinies* be got all among the *lucifer*;" that is, the *galinas* are in the field of lucern. c.

Gallibagger, a bugbear. N. D.

Gallied, frightened. To *gally*, to frighten. d.

Gallies, *galliers*, a confused noise among a number of people; a romping bout. "This is the *galliers*;" this is confusion indeed. c.

Galliganting. N. D.

Ganibadoes, a pair of. They are made of stiff leather, and a wooden foot-board, closed over the foot towards the horse, and on each side; open on the side distant from the horse. They are buckled on, and descend from the saddle on each side of the horse, protecting the foot and leg from dirt. They have been much out of use since turnpike roads were made. From the stiffness of the leather, they acted likewise as defensive armour to the foot and leg, from the rubbing of *crooks* and *crubs*, which were before very dangerous in narrow roads. d.

Gameleg. c.

Gammerels, the lower hams, or the small of the leg. d.

G'and or *g'ender*, go yonder. N. D.

Ganny, a turkey. N. D.

Gaoving, chiding. Exm. This, I suppose, is *jawing*.

Gapesee, any sight inducing idle people to gaze. d.

Gapesness, a raree shew, a strange sight. "Fit only for a *gapesness*;" that is, fit only to be stared at, as some uncommon being. Exm.

Gaver, the sea cray-fish. c.

Gaver-hale, the jack-snipe, or judcock. In the Cornish language, the literal meaning of *gaverhale* is the moor-goat; more applicable to the large snipe which chatters as it rises; and falling with a very quick motion, makes a noise like a kid. c.

Gazetted, published in the newspapers. c.

Geed, gave. d. *Gove*, gave. c.

Geowering, quarrelling, [a Teut. *gher-ran*, *rixari*.] "Geowering and maundering all the day;" that is, scolding and grumbling. N. D.

Gerred, (for *gorred*) dirty, bedaubed. Exm. "Gerred-tailed measles;" that is, filthy swine; swine spotted from scrophula.

Gerrick, the gar-fish, or seapike. c.

Giglot, a female laughing playfully or wantonly. See Chaucer, who uses *giglot* for a harlot. d.

Gigloting. d.

Gill, a quart. d.

Gilly, *Julia*. c. Thus *gilly*-flower for July-flower. But Nugent says, *gilli*-flower. (*Gallice*.)

Giroflier, (*Ital.*) *garafolo*, (*Græc.*) *καρυφύλλον*. See Primit. p. 348.

Ginged, bewitched. N. D.

Gint, joint. N. D. c.

Girts, oatmeal. d. c. *Girt* is a corruption of *groat*. And *groat* is the oat with the husk off, which we call the *skilled oat*. But we call *oatmeal girts*; that is, groats. c.

Girty-milk, milk-porridge in the eastern counties. c.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. XXIX.

PASTORAL POETRY.

IN works of this kind pastoral poetry has generally taken the lead, from an erroneous opinion entertained by many, that it was the first kind of poetry with which mankind became acquainted. Its tendency to celebrate rural scenes and the common objects of nature, have induced several critics to consider it as the earliest of poetical compositions. But this is a supposition that will not stand the test of enquiry. Pastorals were not known as a distinct order of poetry till in times of considerable refinement. In every age and country where poetry first reared its head, it was uniformly inspired by actions calculated rather to rouse the passions of men, to excite their wonder and admiration, rather than to interest their feelings, by scenes of simple nature and rural felicity. Innumerable passages, descriptive of the pleasures and tranquillity of the country, may undoubtedly be found in most of the poets of antiquity, whether epic, lyric, or dramatic. But they were only incidentally used; they were

were merely so many episodes, or pauses, in the principal action, where the poet was allowed to interrupt his narrative, and enliven it by the various graces of poetry. It was amid the brilliancy of courts, and in the bustle of society, that pastorals assumed their present form. It was under Ptolemy Philadelphus that Theocritus wrote his *Idyllia*; it was in the splendid era of Augustus, that Virgil penned his *Bucolics*.

There is hardly any species of poetry less in favour among the moderns, because there is not one so absolutely foreign to our manners and taste. This is not altogether the fault of the subject, which, like most others, is good when exhibited with correctness and truth, and is capable of affording considerable pleasure to the reader. There are few subjects perhaps more favourable to poetry. Nature herself presents the most ample field for description; and nothing appears to flow more of its own accord into poetical numbers, than rivers and mountains, meadows and hills, flocks and trees, and shepherds devoid of care. But this pleasing view of the country and its inhabitants, is not verified by our own observation; the genuine models of pastoral life have never been palpable to our senses. It is only in climates peculiarly favoured by nature, under a sky serene and clear, and where the peaceful natives are blessed with contentment and ease, that the inhabitants of villages can be said to resemble, in any degree, the shepherds of Theocritus and Virgil. This resemblance might be found, even at a late period, in the island of Sicily, if it be true that the peasants were accustomed to exercise themselves in musical contests, particularly upon the flute. This would prove that pastoral poetry had a more natural foundation than merely the imagination of poets. In general, descriptive poetry is the faithful copyist of surrounding objects; and that of ancient Greece had, no doubt, purer models than the miserable peasantry who now cover so large a portion of Europe. In every age, the fancy of a poet may have embellished whatever he touched; but the object must have struck him before he thought of adorning it. If not so graceful and alluring as his fancy drew it, there was at least something of nature left. There may have been periods in society where peasants were gay and artless, living in a state equally distant from refinement and grossness. Our modern *bucolics*, indeed, can have

no such foundation; they are evidently copied from the ancients, and professedly works of fiction. We have never beheld a Corydon or Tyrcis: but such may have existed in Greece and Italy. A taste for song and poetry was common even among shepherds. In countries such as Arcadia, the boasted seat of pastoral, this taste was general; it sprang from the soil, and was the happy gift of nature.*

It is from the too glaring want of resemblance to living manners, that pastoral poetry has rarely met with success in modern times; and has, not unfrequently, been the subject of parody and ridicule.

The tame elegance of Phillips, and the suavity of Pope, cannot always satisfy the reader, who looks in vain for the happy innocence and rural felicity which they so gratuitously describe. Sweetness of versification and purity of expression may constitute the merit of a poet, but they are absolutely wasted upon a subject so little susceptible of novelty, variety, or truth of character. This renders it of all others the most difficult and ungrateful. The poet cannot be expected to delineate the manners of the peasantry, such as they now are. Their condition is mean, servile, and laborious; their employments often disgusting; their ideas generally upon a level with their station. He is reduced to the necessity of closely copying the language, sentiments, and imagery, of the ancient pastorals, which, from their frequent repetition, are become trite and insipid; or, what is infinitely more absurd, to the ease, innocence, and simplicity, of the early ages, he adds the polished taste and cultivated manners of modern times. Into one or other of these extremes, modern pastorals have invariably wandered. Hence it is, that this kind of poetry has generally been the employment of young and inexperienced minds. At a maturer age, the barren and fruitless path has been deserted for works of higher dignity and more permanent merit.

We are willing to admit, however, that pastoral poetry is a species of composition which may be rendered both natural and agreeable. Considered as a work of fiction, so far at least as the characters are concerned, we see no solid

* Dr. Martyn, in his preface to the *Eclogues* of Virgil, describes Arcadia as a country "mountainous, and almost inaccessible;" which seems to favour the idea, that its ancient inhabitants exclusively devoted themselves to pastoral amusements.

reason why it may not be made to afford as much pleasure as any other of that description. But in order to succeed, the poet must discard all the commonplace topics which have filled every eclogue from the days of Theocritus to the present time. The general appearances of nature, indeed, are the same as formerly; but her ample volume still presents a sufficient variety for the exertion of genius. Rocks, mountains, woods, and rivers, still form the principal features of a landscape; but superior cultivation, and a thousand improvements upon nature herself, unknown to the ancients, would furnish an endless succession of images. Variety, indeed, must be the principal object: what might be original and pleasing in an idyllium of Bion or Moschus, becomes, by threadbare repetition, disgusting or insipid. But the great difficulty will be in the delineation of characters; in preserving a nice distinction between vulgarity on the one hand, and too much appearance of refinement on the other. If the poet cannot, consistently with truth or probability, give to modern characters and incidents the purity, innocence, and simplicity, of the early ages, his shepherds may be plain and unaffected without being dull or insipid. He may give them sense and reflection, sprightliness and ease, with those feelings that are common to all men who are not in a state of actual depravity. If he cannot describe them as challenging one another to sing, or rehearsing alternate verses, he may give them topics more analogous to the present state of society, and yet equally natural and pleasing. For as Dr. Blair judiciously asks, "Why may not pastoral poetry take a wider range? Human nature and human passions are much the same in every rank of life; and wherever these passions operate on objects that are within the rural sphere, they may be a proper subject for pastoral. One would indeed chuse to remove from this sort of composition the operations of violent and direful passions, and to present only such as are consistent with innocence, simplicity, and virtue. But under this limitation there will still be abundant scope for a careful observer of nature to exert his genius. The various adventures which give occasion to those engaged in country life to display their disposition and temper; the scenes of domestic felicity or disquiet; the attachments of friends and brothers; the rivalships and competitions of lovers;

the unexpected successes or misfortunes of families, might give occasion to many a pleasing and tender incident; and were more of the narrative and sentimental intermixed with the descriptive in this kind of poetry, it would become much more interesting than it now generally is to the bulk of readers."* Thus diversified and improved, it would become in time the most pleasing of all poetical attempts; for it would come nearer to nature than most others. The Idylls of Gesner are a proof that a modern pastoral, founded upon some pathetic story, enriched with sentiment, and embellished by a style elegant without being too refined, may not only be endured, but even read with delight.

BION AND MOSCHUS.

It is an additional proof that pastorals were not cultivated till at a very late period, when almost every other species of poetry had been successfully tried, that we have no account, or at least have not the works, of any poet who, in the earlier ages, had directed his attention exclusively to them. Bion, Moschus, and Theocritus, all of them wrote during the reigns, and the two latter were patronized by the Ptolemies, of Egypt.

Of Bion, our very scanty notice must be gleaned from the poems of Moschus, his disciple and successor. He is supposed to have been born at Smyrna, from the compliment which Moschus pays to the river Meles, that bathed its walls, as having witnessed the birth of two such poets as Homer and Bion, and afterwards being doomed to lament their loss.† We are not informed in what part of the world he lived, though it is conjectured that he resided chiefly in Sicily, or in that part of Italy called Magna Græcia. But from his epitaph it may be presumed that he died in Sicily. From the same authority we collect that he expired by poison, not voluntarily or accidentally taken, but at the command of some great man whom he had offended. What this offence was is not explained; and is now, of course, beyond the reach of conjecture. Moschus only exclaims, in general terms, against the wretch who could prepare the bitter draught; and wonders that the envenomed potion, by touching the hallowed lips of his master, was not

* Blair's Rhet. vol. 3. 120.

† Τὸν δὲ τῶν ποιητῶν ἀντιπαραβολὴν διέλεγον ἄλλοι.
Τὸν δὲ ΜΕΛΗΝ οὖρον ἔλαγον.

transformed into honey.* He was certainly a cotemporary of Theocritus,† and lived about 300 years B. C.

Moschus, from whom all our knowledge of Bion is derived, has left us no memorial of himself, excepting what relates to his connection with the other. We are told that the uncommon sweetness of Bion's numbers attracted several admirers, among whom Moschus principally distinguished himself. He was a native of Sicily, and, according to Suidas, was for some time a teacher of grammar at Syracuse. But he appears to have written his epitaph on Bion during his residence in Italy. Suidas also represents him as the friend of Aristarchus, the celebrated critic, whose death is placed in the year 157 B. C. But this account would appear to be contradicted by the same elegy on Bion, where Moschus describes himself as the cotemporary of Theocritus, who flourished some years before the critic of Alexandria; unless indeed we assume, with Heskin, that Moschus, when young, may have seen Theocritus in his old age, and himself lived long enough to witness the rising fame of Aristarchus.‡ We know nothing of the subsequent life or death of Moschus.

It is not a little singular, that for some time Theocritus and Moschus were considered as one and the same person. "The prodigious credit of Theocritus, (says Kennet,§) in the pastoral way, enabled him not only to engross the fame of his rivals, but their works too." Heinsius|| conjectures that in the time of the later Grecians, all the ancient idylliums were formed together into one collection, and the name of Theocritus prefixed to the whole volume.¶ And thus they appeared in the Aldine edition, printed at

* Πῶς τεύ τοῖς χεῖλεσσι πλέδραμε καὶ ἐγλυκαίθη;

Τίς δὲ βράχος τοσούτον ἀναμερῶ, ἢ κεράων τοι

ἢ δῶναι καλῶν τῶν φάρμακον, ἐκφυγεν ὄδαν.

† See Heskin's short account of Bion and Moschus, prefixed to his edition.

‡ Sed tamen conciliari possunt et Moschus et Suidas, si pro concessio sumamus, Moschum juvenem Ionem Theocritum vidisse, ipsum autem Ionem Aristarchum juvenem vidisse Heskin.

§ Part 2, p. 77.

|| Dan. Heins. in Theoc.

¶ Kennet quotes an epigram from the Anthologia as made upon this occasion. But Stobæus, a Greek writer of the fifth century, had already rejected some of the smaller idylliums as not belonging to Theocritus.

Venice in 1594. But Moschus has sufficiently established his own identity in the same elegy on the death of Bion, already mentioned; where he introduces Theocritus bewailing the same misfortune in another country, (either Egypt or Sicily) which he himself was lamenting in Italy.

Bion and Moschus, however, have been always united; and such is the sameness of style, sentiment, and imagery, in both, that the same observations will apply equally to the bucolics of the one, and to the idylliums of the other. Their language is pure and correct, always in the higher style of pastoral, that is, unmingled with any of the low ideas and colloquial terms which occasionally offend us in Theocritus. The thoughts are frequently ingenious and delicate; but the general strain is monotonous, and absolutely divested of variety. There is besides an appearance of affectation and art, which makes us doubt if they surveyed the face of nature with the enraptured eye of genuine poets. Avoiding rusticity and plainness, they are more uniformly elegant than their great cotemporary, but with less of nature and sensibility. Their subjects indeed not requiring, like his, the direct talk and conversation of shepherds, they are excusable for having bestowed a greater share of grace and elegance, so long as the original simplicity is not destroyed. We might extend this comparison farther; but stop here, that we may not encroach too much upon the subject of Theocritus, which we reserve for the next number.

We cannot conclude, however, without pointing out to the reader of sensibility, the beautiful elegy by Moschus upon the death of Bion, which is highly finished throughout. A strain of mournful sweetness pervades the whole, that renders it irresistibly affecting. As specimens of peculiar beauty, we refer to the passage beginning thus:

Αἰλινὰ μοι συναχέετε νάπαι καὶ Δῶριον ὕδωρ
καὶ ποταμοὶ κλαίετε τὸν ἱεροσύναι Βίωνα.

Ye woods with grief your waving summits bow,

Ye Dorian fountains murmur as ye flow;
From weeping urns your copious sorrows shed,

And bid the rivers mourn for Bion dead.

And a little lower, the passage beginning with these lines:

Ἀρχέλοε Σικελικὰ τῷ πένθει ἀρχέλοε Μῦσαι
ἄδοιες, αἱ συνκινῶσιν οὐδυνόμεναι πᾶσι φύλλοις,
Ναίμυσιν τοῖς Σικελίοις.

Begin,

Begin, Sicilian muse, begin your mournful strain :

Ye nightingales that perch among the sprays,
Tune to melodious elegy your lays;
And bid the stream of Arethuse deplore
Bion's sad fate ; Bion is no more.
Nor verse, nor music, could his life prolong ;
He died, and with him died the Doric song.

Bion and Moëchus,

——— Ursini, subjoined to *Carmina 9*
illust. Fæminar.—Antw. 1563.
8vo.

——— Hen. Stephani, (with Theocritus,) 12mo. 1579.

——— Plantini, (with Callimachus,) 12mo. 1584.

Moschus, Bion, and Theocritus,

——— Gr. and Lat. 4to. Brug. Hand.
apud Goltz. 1563.

Bion and Moschus,

——— Ab Heskin, 8vo. Oxon, 1748, a
beautiful edit.

——— A. Schwebelio, 8vo. Venet. 1746.

——— A. and C. Wakekenær, 8vo. Lug.
Bat. 1779.

——— A. Wakefield, 12mo. Lond. 1795.

For the Monthly Magazine.

*An ACCOUNT of the UKRAINE; extracted
in part from MALTE-BRUN'S late Pic-
ture of POLAND.*

(Continued from p. 341, No. 198.)

IN ascending towards the south, at the foot of the Carpathian mountains we find Red Russia, which now forms the greatest part of eastern Gallitza. The Poles simply called it Russia, and gave the inhabitants the name of Russinia, or Rusniagues, in opposition to Roszenie, or Moscowall, who are the inhabitants of the Russian empire. However, according to the vulgar opinion, the name of Russia was extended even to those provinces; by colonies who came from Kiow previous to the ninth century. The sons of the great prince Asaslaw formed several principalities, amongst others those of Halicz, and of Wlodimir, from the end of that century: in 1084, Ladislas, king of Hungary, made himself master of a great part of Red Russia. Casimir, duke of Poland, drove duke Wlodimir from Halicz in 1182, and gave the duchy first to Miczi-slaw, and afterwards in 1185 to Romanus, duke of Wlodimir. The duke of Halicz took refuge with Bela III. king of Hungary, who kept him confined in prison, and at the entreaties of the inhabitants of the principality of Halicz, who were averse to the usurper Romanus, sent his second son Andrew with an army to take possession for him. In the

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mean time, the duke Wlodimir, having found means to escape in 1187, expelled prince Andrew, and regained possession of his states through the aid of Casimir, duke of Poland. The Hungarian prince Kolomau, was crowned king of Halicz in 1213. A prince Daniel raised the independence and the glory of the Russian name; but he was conquered by the Hungarians under king Bela IV. The monarchs of Hungary, according to the capitulations, could only give to the country princes of Russian extraction; but under Bela IV. and Stephen V. it belonged to Hungary, in the same manner as Dalmatia and Croatia. From several authorities it is proved, that Halicz and Wlodimir belonged to the Hungarian kings Ladislas IV. and Louis the Fat: this latter in 1332 ceded Red Russia to Casimir, king of Poland; on condition, that if Casimir should happen to have heirs male, he should pay to Hungary a sum of 100,000 florins; and, on the contrary, Hungary, at his death, should have nothing to pay for Red Russia, but that Poland should belong to Louis the Fat. This latter incident took place in 1370; and in 1382, Louis having died without other issue than two daughters, Maria, the eldest, was crowned queen of Hungary, and Hedwiga, the youngest, queen of Poland. The first married Sigismund; the second, at the instigation of her husband Jagellon, divided Red Russia and Podolia from Hungary, both which, till 1772, remained to Poland; so that the kings of Hungary should only bear the arms and titles of Galicia and Lodomeria: at last the empress queen, Maria Theresa, repurchased the right over the two countries: she took possession in 1772, but in place of uniting them afresh to Hungary, according to the requisition of the states of the kingdom, the policy of the Austrian government induced her to form them into a separate kingdom.

The frontiers of Galicia and Lodomeria were extended as far as possible; and besides the two palatinates of Red Russia and Belzk, Austria took all the districts of Little Poland between the Vistula and the San, as well as some parcels of Wolhynia and Podolia.

The provinces thus dismembered, received the title of the kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria. There is no distinction of the countries which should be comprised under either of those names: the whole of these new possessions were organised and considered as

one single state, to which this double name was merely given, because the kings of Hungary had formerly enjoyed those titles.

The name of Lodomiria is not to be found in any maps; that of Gallicia should be written with a *tz*, (Gallitzia,) in order to approach the Polish etymology.

The Karpathian mountains, and their branches, occupy the south part of Russia. Leaving these alps of Sarmatia, agreeable and diversified hills lose themselves in the plains of Wolhynia and the Ukraine. The sandy districts of Little Poland extend to Russia; these sands begin near Cracow, and continue to Zamosa, and beyond Leszainsk, verging towards Lemberg. The country of Pokutia, which is between the Pruth and the Dneister, is filled with considerable marshes; but, in general, the soil of this kingdom may be divided into three divisions, almost equal. The mountains and marshes form the first, where the plough cannot pass; the second is formed by the plains of moving sand, which rarely produce any winter grains; the third is good arable and pasture, which yields five and six bushels for one: this latter produces all sorts of grain, but chiefly wheat, oats, and barley. The best lands are in the cantons to the eastward of Lemberg, and in some parts of the circle of Belzk. In general, in good seasons, they reckon on a return of about five bushels for one; as to the sandy parts, they seldom sow corn there, but when that is the case, the harvest never yields more than one fourth, oftener one third, and that in the best seasons. Asparagus, water-melons, and many other plants, grow spontaneously, and in abundance; the juniper is a very common shrub: in the neighbourhood of Lemberg there were a few vineyards, but the rigour of the climate, although under the parallel of Paris, obliged them to discontinue the culture of the vine.

In the whole extent of eastern Gallicia, they grow about 20,000 quintals of tobacco: at Makrotin, there is a plantation of rhubarb, which contains more than 40,000 plants.

A great quantity of hemp and flax is cultivated, especially in the district of Przemisl; but they only fabricate some coarse linens, which produce them but little. The mountains are peopled with weavers, tradesmen in the different branches of iron, and various others; their manufactures only want the finishing part to please the eye: for, in their

linens particularly, the intrinsic quality cannot be better. Yet they have, and do make some very fine, which at the same time is both very good and very reasonable. The Austrian government has given great encouragement to the woollen manufactories, which are already very numerous.

Eastern Gallicia, about twenty years ago contained more than a million and a half of horned cattle, and 300,000 horses. Red Russia may probably be stated at about two thirds of these numbers; since that period the breed of horses has been considerably improved, and the Austrians draw from them sufficient to remount the greatest part of their cavalry.

There are no lakes, but many thousands of vast and handsome ponds, (if I may so call them,) the largest of which are in the district of Lemberg; some of them are a league in length and breadth, and which, from their fisheries, are worth 60,000 florins a year.

The iron mines, better worked under the Austrian government, are however of but little importance. Pokutia yields a sort of inferior marble. This country contains a great quantity of salt and sulphureous springs: that of Lubin has been recently analyzed by a chemist. The water holds in solution sulphur, bitumen, gypsum, and iron; it leaves a crust of sulphur on the borders of the spring, in which is found alum, iron, and sal-ammoniac. The salt springs have given name to the city of Halicz, which became that of a kingdom.

Such are the principal traits of the natural geography of this country. Amongst the towns we will only remark the following. Lemberg, in Polish *Szwow*, and Latin *Leopolis*, formerly the capital of Red Russia or Lodomiria, at present that of all eastern Gallicia. It is a large and handsome city, with wide straight streets, well paved, and kept clean; things very rare in this country. The buildings are in a noble style, which astonishes the traveller accustomed to see the wretched Polish architecture. I can easily venture to attribute this phenomenon to the proximity of Constantinople, from whence some Greeks may have taken refuge at Leopold, and perhaps to the influence and example of the Jesuits, whose taste and talents no person will deny. There were formerly seventy-two churches, each richer and more magnificent than the other: under

the reign of Joseph II. the number was diminished to twenty, which was sufficient for a population lately estimated at 38,378 souls, amongst which are 13,232 Jews. Another third of the population consists of Greeks and Armenians; all these sects have their different temples and churches, and, as in all Galicia, the free exercise of their religious worship. Lemberg carries on an extensive and advantageous trade with Russia, Turkey, and the other neighbouring countries. The city is surrounded by a rampart, which is now changed into streets and promenades. The suburbs are extensive and handsome; the environs afford a number of delightful views and situations.

Brody, the second city in eastern Galicia, is inhabited by 5,000 Christians and 15,000 Jews. It has a considerable trade; the castle is well fortified: the other towns are but inconsiderable. It is computed there are 5,400 souls at Przemyśl or Premislaw, a town situated on the Sann, which there begins to be navigable: we are not acquainted with the population of Jaroslaw, a flourishing place, situated on a gentle pleasing ascent from the Sann. The handsome church of Panna Maria, that is the holy Virgin, is much admired; as well as the delightful situation of the ancient college of the Jesuits. The trade in wax is considerable, and a great deal of linen is fabricated there also. The neighbouring forests abound with bees. Sambor, a town of about 3,000 souls, has also its manufactories and bleach-grounds. Belz has a manufactory of potash. Halicz, the ancient capital of Galicia, does not reckon more than 4,000 inhabitants: we have already noticed the salt springs near that city.

In the country between the Pruth and the mountains called Pokutia, is the flourishing town of Sniatyn, with a population of from 6 to 7,000 souls, which is much frequented on account of the great fairs which are held there: quantities of cattle, horses, wax, and honey, are annually sold there, which chiefly come from Moldavia. Kutty contains 5,800 inhabitants, who make considerable quantities of salt, as well as at Colompa.

More than two thirds of the peasantry of Red Russia or of eastern Galicia, are of Russian origin; their language is very different from that of the Poles, and they have also a different ritual for their worship. Although the government of

Austria has no doubt greatly improved and ameliorated their condition, yet they are still but few degrees removed from savages; their pointed sheep-skin caps, their buskins made up of a bundle of rags tied round with thongs of raw hides; in fact, their whole appearance indicates poverty and filth: their food chiefly consists of milk, old cheese, sour-kROUT, and potatoes.

The different sovereigns who have ruled over this country have endeavoured to entice colonists from all nations. The Russian princes invited and encouraged the Armenians: their morals, and the unanimity which prevails amongst them, are entitled to much praise. Under the Polish government, the Jews formed a second part: having made themselves masters of all the trade, and almost all the capital, they exercised an almost sovereign influence, and even held the nobility as it were in their power. In later years, Galicia has received whole colonies at once from Germany, it being the policy of Austria to give every encouragement to these new settlers.

In my next I shall give you a description of Polish Prussia, and the duchy of Courland.

W. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the PRACTICABILITY OF DISCHARGING the NATIONAL DEBT.

THAT the national debt is a subject which at the present crisis involves considerations of the greatest national importance, few persons, I am persuaded, will be disposed to deny. It would be no difficult matter to shew, that so long as it exists to the same extent, and in nearly similar circumstances, it will be impossible, in the present situation of Europe, for this country to make peace with France without being liable to be made in some sort tributary to her. It must necessarily be too on account of the revolutionary apprehensions of the stockholder, an almost insurmountable barrier to every species of reform, and an obstacle to every amelioration both of the moral and political condition of the great bulk of the people.

Struck with the various mischiefs it is calculated to occasion, and persuaded that it is impossible to discharge it fairly, Mr. Cobbett, and some others, have proposed that it should be cancelled at once. This, no doubt, is a harsh measure, and can only be justified on the supposition that the ruin of the country is inevitable without having recourse

course

course to it. In my opinion, however, this is far from being the case. I am persuaded that the debt may be discharged fairly; and that it would be much more advantageous to the country to do so, than to get rid of it by means of the sponge.* It is my present object to shew the practicability of paying it; and the importance of the subject must be my apology to you and your readers, for requesting your attention and opinion on the subject.

About a year ago, a pamphlet of mine was published by Mawman, entitled, "Observations on the National Debt, with a Plan for Discharging it, &c." That which I then considered as the novel and distinguishing feature of my plan, was a proposal that the funds should contribute towards their own discharge, exactly in the proportion which they were found to bear to all the existing property in the country.

Thus, taking the national debt at four hundred millions, (which I shewed would at that time be about its amount, reckoning the interest of money at 5 per cent, and supposing the 3 per cents. paid off at 60, and all the other stock after the same ratio) and taking the existing property on the country at 1600 millions, (which from the returns of the income-tax, would appear to be about the mark) in this case, the proprietors of stock would have to pay from their property in the funds 80 millions, ($\frac{1}{20}$ th of the whole national debt) or deduct so much from their claims on the public, and the other proprietors would have to pay the remaining $\frac{19}{20}$ ths, or 320 millions, being $\frac{1}{5}$ th of their whole property. Some of your readers will be alarmed perhaps at the magnitude of this sum, but they are to recollect, that if it would require $\frac{1}{5}$ th of their property to pay the principal of the national debt, it takes more than $\frac{1}{5}$ th of their income, more than $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the produce of their property, to pay their share of its interest. And that by paying off the national debt, every one would save his share of the expense of collecting its interest, which, reckoning their direct wages, and the loss to the nation of the labour of the collectors, is very considerable. In my proposal for taxing the funds towards discharging themselves, I was not at that time aware that I had been anticipated by the bishop of Llandaff, who recommended the same measure in an "Address to the People of England," published in 1798. His lordship, however, has not adduced

any arguments to prove the equity of his proposal, and the Edinburgh reviewers, in their third volume, in reviewing a speech of his, intended to have been delivered in parliament, and published in 1803, in which his lordship again recommends the same measure, are by no means disposed to admit its justice and propriety. They observe, "the direct taxation of the national creditor, in proportion to his debt, by refusing him payment of a certain part of it, is extremely like a palpable breach of faith." I am persuaded, however, that the arguments I have brought forward in my pamphlet above-mentioned, in support of this measure, will be found abundantly sufficient to establish its equity.*

In estimating however the amount of the national property from the amount of the income-tax, I did not then take into consideration that there is a great deal of property which does not contribute to that tax; but since every species of property ought to contribute in proportion to its value towards discharging a national debt, an estimate for that purpose which does not take into account all property of whatever description, must be defective and erroneous. Property of the kind just mentioned, is such as household furniture, books, pictures, &c. &c. and, in short, every thing which does not yield a direct income.

* I cannot here refrain from noticing the disingenuousness of the Monthly Review. In their remarks upon my pamphlet, they observe, as near as I can recollect, to the following effect: "The writer has told us what we all knew, that if the national debt be paid off, every person ought to contribute according to his property towards it." Now if we look at their review of the bishop's pamphlet, in 1798, we shall find that they, like most, or I believe all those who replied to it, did not then know that the stockholder ought to contribute from his funded property towards paying the debt. For, in commenting upon the bishop's proposal that they should contribute, the reviewers observe: "We will not say how far he is right in recommending the taxing of the funds." Now I think it is fair to conclude, from the manner in which this is said, that they were then of opinion that the bishop was not right in his recommendation; at any rate it is very clear that they then knew little or nothing about the matter, but now it seems such a flood of new light has burst in upon them, that they can see clearly that the bishop was right, and they affect to believe that every body else must have done so too, without any information of mine on the subject.

The property of such persons also as are exempt on account of the smallness of their income from paying the property-tax, is of the same description. This property, though apparently trifling in the detail, will be found considerable in its aggregate amount. Perhaps no person whose property amounts to ten pounds, or even less than that sum, ought to be exempted from the operation of this measure.* I have already observed, that I estimated the existing national property at 1600 millions, and the amount of the national debt at 400 millions; but suppose we add 80 millions for the amount of property not represented by the income-tax, and that we reckon twenty millions for what has been added since the time I wrote to the national debt; we shall then have 2100 millions of real and nominal property, (by nominal property I mean that in the funds) with which to pay a debt of 420 millions. It follows therefore, that every one would be called upon to give up $\frac{1}{5}$ th of his property in order to discharge the national debt. The stockholders would as such, have to deduct from their claims on the public 84 millions, and the public would have to pay to the stockholders the remaining 336 millions. It may not be amiss to remark here, that any error which may be made in estimating the relative proportion which the national debt and national property bear to each other, will not affect the general question which regards the policy of discharging such a debt. In general, however, the greater the proportion which a national debt bears to the existing national property, the greater will be the benefits which will accrue to nations and individuals from discharging such debts. If it be admitted also that national creditors ought to contribute in proportion to the amount of their claims to discharge debts due to themselves, it will follow that a nation cannot contract a debt (with its own people at least) greater than it will possess sufficient property to discharge at

any time. Should a national debt, for instance, be twenty times as much as all the property in a country is worth, a nation, even in such a situation, would still be able to pay its debt. The stockholders would, in this case, have to pay, or rather to give up, twenty parts in twenty-one of the debt, and the public would have to pay the remaining twenty-first part only.

Having thus glanced at the mode of discharging national debts theoretically, I shall proceed to consider the business in a practical point of view. And the best way of doing this perhaps, will be to state the objections which have been made against the measure on account either of the supposed impracticability* of executing it, or on account of the mischiefs it appears calculated to occasion.

The Critical Review, in their account of my pamphlet, observe: "The immediate discharge of the national debt in this, or any other way, would cause a great quantity of superfluous capital, which the necessities of trade, of commerce, and of agriculture, could not readily absorb. Numerous annuitants on the funds, who now live on their interest, would then be obliged to live on their capital. The quantity of circulating medium would be increased beyond all proportion to the exigencies of exchange, &c. &c." Now I would ask these gentlemen, how it would be possible to create, and bring suddenly into circulation, a great additional quantity of currency by the discharge of the national debt, or indeed by any other financial measure? I can conceive only two ways by which the circulating medium of a country can be suddenly augmented. First, by the discovery of new mines of the precious metals; or secondly, by the introduction of an extra quantity of paper-money: since the former of these does not appear probable, we will examine a little the practicability of the latter. It will be readily allowed, that no person can all at once issue an extraordinary quantity of paper-money who has not the ostensible means of taking it up with negotiable value. Let us suppose, for instance, that a proprietor of land, to the value of one

* This no doubt is theoretically right, but when we consider the state of the popular representation, the state of property, the manner in which the national debt has been contracted, and upon whom and for what purpose it has been chiefly expended, we shall be disposed to think perhaps that an arrangement somewhat different from this, might be equitably adopted in its practical payment. On this subject I may say more hereafter.

* The monthly reviewers have denied the practicability of discharging the debt, in the same manner as they insinuated that it was unjust to tax the funds for the purpose. Now should I be able to shew its practicability, I suppose they will assert again, that I have said nothing but what they and every one knew before.

million, were to draw bills to the amount of two hundred thousand pounds, in order to pay his share of the national debt, who would be found able or willing to discount them, especially if the Bank of England were prohibited, as it ought to be, and as indeed it is from the nature of things, from increasing its discounts? No doubt the paper-money of this country is gradually increased; and this is an evil which ought, and I believe might, be remedied by means which I may hereafter point out; but it appears utterly impossible that any considerable quantity of circulating medium can be suddenly forced into circulation without producing a depreciation in its value greater even than the amount of the extra issue. Unless therefore there be already existing a quantity of circulating medium sufficient for the purpose, it would be altogether impracticable to discharge the national debt by its direct payment in currency: and even if there were, it would be next to impossible for the great proprietors of land to procure sufficient of it for their purpose. It is in this light that the Edinburgh reviewers, in their critique on the bishop's "intended speech," consider the matter, and with this opinion I think every reflecting person must coincide.

Taking it for granted then that the national debt cannot be discharged by a direct payment in specie, I shall be asked, how is it to be discharged? I answer, It may be done in two ways: either by the owners of lands and houses making an actual transfer of such part of them (say $\frac{1}{4}$ th) as would be equivalent to the proportion each would have to pay of the national debt, or (which would be much better, for reasons which I shall hint at by and by) by charging on their whole estates an annual sum equal to the interest at 5 per cent. of the capital each would have to pay. Suppose, for instance, a person was possessed of houses and land, which, when valued as proposed in my pamphlet, were found to be worth ten thousand pounds. Now $\frac{1}{4}$ th of this, or 2500*l.* would be the sum he would have to pay towards discharging the national debt, and the interest of it at 5 per cent. would be 125*l.*; with this sum therefore, such an estate should be charged annually to what might be called the debt-tax, instead of being levied upon at once for the capital, it would have been liable to contribute for its proportion to the national debt. This annual sum, or debt-tax, should be paid

in quarterly or half-yearly instalments to the Bank of England, and be by them paid in the usual way to the stockholders. This example will be sufficient to explain my meaning with respect to the mode of transferring that part of the debt which would fall to the share of the land and houses.

Let us next inquire what would be the general effect of the adoption of such a plan. If we suppose the landed buildings to be equal in value to $\frac{4}{5}$ ths of all the existing property in the country, which perhaps is not an extravagant estimate, we shall, by an arrangement of this kind, get rid of nearly 269 millions, or $\frac{4}{5}$ ths of all which the public would have to pay to the stockholder without the transfer of a single shilling, without making the least change in the relative situation of any individual, and without the fabrication of a single pound note. There would remain therefore only about 66 millions to be settled by a transfer of specie, and this might be effected without much difficulty in the course of five years, by twenty quarterly payments of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions each, charging to each person the regular interest which fell to his share, till the whole of his debt was paid off.

In order to render the transfer of specie as small as possible, it should be provided that lands and houses under mortgage should be reckoned at their full value, and pay to the debt-tax in the same proportion as those not under mortgage. But the owners would be authorised to deduct from the annual interest due to the mortgagee a sum equal to the interest of that which he (the mortgagee) would have had to pay to the stockholder on account of such money, as his proportionate part for discharging the national debt. Money therefore on mortgage would not be directly liable to the debt-tax, but indirectly through the medium of the real property on the security of which it was put to interest. By this means we should provide, that the whole rental of the land and houses would be charged to the debt-tax, which would not be the case if mortgaged property were exempted from it for the amount of the money for which it was under mortgage; if this exemption took place, it is evident that a greater transfer of specie (a thing which ought as much as possible to be avoided) would be required to complete the payment of the national debt. When money was paid in which had been lent on mortgage,

mortgage, the borrower, it is evident, would have a right to deduct from it a sum (suppose $\frac{1}{4}$ th) equal to that which the lender would have had to pay on account of such sum, towards discharging the debt.

It will be observed, that in my estimate of the amount of the national debt, I supposed that 3 per cent. would be paid off at 60, whereas the Edinburgh reviewers have asserted, in their critique on the bishop of Llandaff, that they would, and ought to be, paid off at 100. On this supposition it is evident that the stockholder would receive back almost twice as much as he had lent to government, the equity of which, to say the least of it, is certainly not very apparent. It would make a very material difference also in the proportion which would be required of every person's property to discharge the debt. This difficulty however would be done away, at least with respect to $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of the sum due to the stockholder, by securing to him on the land and houses, the same annual interest which he receives at present. The public would, by the method I have proposed, (as far as $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of his property goes at least) fulfil their engagements with him to the very letter, for if it is now worth while to give nearly 70l. to receive an annual interest of 3l. without having any other than the vague undefined security on which the funds rest at present, it would surely be worth as much to receive the same annual interest when the principal was secured on the best of all possible funds—that of all the lands and houses in the nation. In short, I am persuaded, that after a measure of the kind I have pointed out was put in execution, 3 per cent stock would soon get up to 80, and probably more than that sum, so that if the stockholder had only $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of his real claim secured to him in this manner, it would be worth as much to him as the whole is at present. When his security was changed so much for the better, and $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of it were rendered so much more valuable, the stockholder would not have much reason to complain, even though $\frac{1}{4}$ th of his capital, which is now worth 68, were paid off at 60; neither indeed would it make much difference to the public, were they to pay the remaining $\frac{3}{4}$ th or 66 millions at 68 or 70, the present price of stock instead of 60, the price I have calculated upon.

But a question here occurs, Would not the price of stocks, even in this case, be subject to the same fluctuation as at

present? Would not the funds, when placed even upon this footing, be liable to be raised or depressed by any accidental difference in the foreign or domestic relations of the country? in short, would not the French government in the probable future relative situation of the two countries, still have it in their power to raise and lower stocks at their pleasure in a time of peace, and take advantage of such changes of price, to put considerable sums in their own pockets? I must confess, that I think not, especially if it were enacted, that the stockholder should have a right, in case of the non-payment of his interest, or on the probability of an invasion, to be considered joint proprietor with whatsoever landholder he pleased, and be authorised to distrain for his dividends in the same manner as is done for rent. In this case, property in the (new) funds would be just as secure as property in land; it would be the same at least as a mortgage on land, and as little liable to be affected in value by any difference in the situation of the country with respect to foreign powers. In both cases, (that of the funds and a mortgage) a permissive right to receive the rents would be vested in the hands of a second person, who would be answerable with his whole property for his fidelity in discharging his trust.

If it should still be found however, that funded property was liable to be affected by foreign influence, its annihilation might be easily effected, and the mischief done away at once by the actual transfer of $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the land and houses from the present proprietors to the stockholders. But in this case, the public would be in danger of losing the vast advantages which they derive from life and fire-insurance offices. These institutions, valuable as they are, could scarcely exist if it were not for the facility which the funds afford of safely investing their capital and occasional receipts, and as easily obtaining the occasional sums which they may be liable to be called upon to pay at a short notice. These institutions are, on the whole, so advantageous to a country, that it might be worth while to run some little risk of being injured by our neighbors, for the sake of retaining them. This risk however might be diminished, were we to make a transfer of part (say $\frac{1}{4}$) of the funded property; by this means the floating debt would be reduced to about 140 millions, which perhaps is no more than is necessary to render the funds

funds competent to produce all the advantages which they do at present. Were we, however, to place the debt on the footing I have proposed, and wisely make a radical change both in our foreign and domestic policy, a thing which we shall ere long be obliged to do, our financial arrangement of whatever description would not be liable to be in the least affected by any external or foreign influence whatsoever. I shall now proceed to examine for a moment, how people engaged in trade would be affected by the discharging of the national debt in the manner I have proposed. We have seen, that more than thirteen millions, a sum considerably greater than the whole amount of the income-tax, would have to be raised annually from somewhat less than $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the property of the country, and although taxes would be taken off to the amount of more than twenty millions annually in consequence of this measure, still this part of the public would be but little benefited by it. They would have to pay to the stockholder for the first year, as much in interest as they now pay in taxes. The charge of interest indeed, would decrease in proportion as they advanced in discharging the capital of their debt. We are to consider therefore, a portion less than $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the national property, as being levied upon for the first year at least, to the amount of near 14 millions, and for the amount of all the present taxes besides, except the income tax; and it is to be considered too; that this will have for the most part to be paid by people engaged in trade. It would seem at the first blush, that to take so much ($\frac{1}{4}$ th of their whole property) annually, for five successive years, from commercial people, would be productive of great inconvenience to them; but if we reflect a little, we shall see reason to think that this will be by no means the case. Every man's capital would be levied upon in the same proportion, and therefore every man would stand exactly in the same relative situation after, as he did before, the money was paid. Trade at least, as carried on at present, is a sort of warfare; it is a struggle who can get the greatest share of the good things, and amass the greatest quantity of wealth. As in contests of a different nature, he that has the longest sword, so in this he that has the longest purse, usually gets the victory; but if all the swords, as well as all the purses, are equally curtailed, it is evident that the

combatants will stand in the same relative situation after, as they did before their weapons were shortened. Neither would the diminution of individual capital tend to diminish the spirit of commercial enterprise. It is not so much the absolute as the relative accumulation of capital, which creates and invigorates commercial speculation. It is evident indeed, that the national capital would not on the whole be diminished; it would only be divided amongst a greater number of hands; and would therefore, in all probability, be productive of greater benefit to the country. The diminution of the price of goods, consequent on the diminution of duties and taxes, would render our present circulating medium more than adequate to carry on the commercial intercourse of the country. This superfluous currency would be the same as an accession of fresh capital; and might be turned to the greatest national advantage, by being employed in the culture of the waste lands, under a general inclosure act.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the PRACTICE exercised by the TWO HOUSES of PARLIAMENT of construing LIBEL into CONTEMPT, and PUNISHING it by their OWN ORDER.

[Opinion of lord Erskine, on the right of Summary Attachment, even by the courts of law; given so long back as 1785, on the occasion of an Attachment issued by the Court of King's Bench of Ireland against the magistrates of Leitrim, for being engaged in holding a meeting for a reform in the representation of the people in parliament. It is applicable to the case of Mr. Gale Jones, because the proceeding against him is for an act that might clearly, safely, and effectually, have been brought before the ordinary courts of law.]

IN A LETTER TO A FRIEND,

SIR, Bath, Jan. 13, 1785.

I FEEL myself very much honoured by your application to me on an occasion so important to the public freedom; and I only lament that neither my age nor experience are such as to give my opinion any authority with the court in which you practice: but wherever I have no doubt, I am always ready to say what I think; and you are, therefore, very welcome to my most public sentiments, if any use can be made of them.

You have very properly confined your questions to the particular case, furnished

me by the affidavit which you have transmitted to me; and my answers therefore need involve in them no general discussions upon the principles of civil government, which in the mere abstract are not often useful, nor always intelligible. The propositions to which my answers are meant strictly to apply, are

First, Whether the facts charged by the affidavit, on which your Court of King's Bench is proceeding against the magistrates of Leitrim, are sufficient to warrant *any criminal prosecution for a misdemeanor whatsoever?*

Secondly, Whether, supposing them sufficient to warrant a prosecution by information or indictment, the court has any jurisdiction to proceed by *attachment?*

As you are pushed, in point of time, I can venture to answer both these questions at Bath, without the assistance of my books, because they would throw no light upon the first from its singularity, and the last is much too clear to require any from them.

As to the first: the facts charged by the affidavit do of *themselves* neither establish nor exclude guilt in the defendants. In one state of society such proceedings might be highly criminal; and, in another, truly virtuous and legal.

To create a national delegation amongst a free people, already governed by representation, can never be, *under all circumstances*, a crime: the objects of such delegation, and the purposes of those who seek to effect it, can alone determine the quality of the act, and the guilt or innocence of the actors.

If it points (no matter upon what necessity) to supersede or to controul the existing government, it is self-evident that it cannot be tolerated by its laws. It may be a glorious revolution; but it is rebellion against the government which it changes.

If, on the other hand, it extends no further than, to speak with certainty the united voice of the nation to its representatives, without any derogation of their legislative authority and discretion, it is a legal proceeding, which ought not indeed to be lightly entertained, but which many national conjunctures may render wise and necessary.

The attorney-general might, undoubtedly, convert the facts contained in the affidavit into a legal charge of a high misdemeanor; which, when *properly* put into the form of an information, the defendants could not demur to: but he

could not accomplish this without putting upon the record *averments of their criminal purposes and intentions*; the truth of which averments, are facts which he must establish at the trial, or fail in his prosecution. It is the province of the jury, who are the best judges of the state of the nation, and the most deeply interested in the preservation of its tranquillity, to say, by their verdict, whether the defendants acted from principles of public spirit, and for the support of good government, or sought seditiously to disturb it. The one or the other of these objects would be collected at the trial, from the conduct of the defendants in summoning the meeting, and the purposes of it when met.

If the jury saw reason, from the evidence, to think that its objects, however coloured by expressions the most guarded and legal, were, in effect, and intended to be, subversive of government and order, or calculated to stir up discontent, without adequate objects to vindicate the active attention of the public, they would be bound in conscience and in law to convict them; but if, on the other hand, their conduct appeared to be vindicated by public danger or necessity, directed to legal objects of reformation, and animated by a laudable zeal for the honour and prosperity of the nation, then *no departure from accustomed forms in the manner of assembling, nor any incorrect expressions in the description of their object*, would bind, or even justify, a jury to convict them as libellers of the government, or disturbers of the peace.

To constitute a legal charge of either of these offences, the crown (as I before observed) must aver the criminal intention, which is the essence of every crime; and these averments must be either proved at the trial, or, if to be inferred *prima facie* from the facts themselves, may be rebutted by evidence of the defendant's innocent purposes. If the criminal intent charged by the information be not established to the satisfaction of the jury, the information which charges it is not true; and they are bound to say so by a verdict of acquittal.

I am therefore of opinion (in answer to the *first* question), that the defendants are liable to be prosecuted by information; but that the success of such prosecution ought to depend upon the opinion which the people of Ireland, forming a jury, shall entertain of their intention in summoning the meeting, and the

real *bona fide* objects of the assembly when met.

It is unnecessary to enlarge upon these principles, because their notoriety has no doubt suggested this novel attempt to proceed by attachment, where they have no place; and I cannot help remarking, that the prosecutor (if his prosecution be founded in policy or justice) has acted with great indiscretion, by shewing that he is afraid to trust the people with that decision upon it which belongs to them by the constitution; and which they are more likely to give with impartial justice, than the judges whom he desires to decide upon it at the expence of their oaths and of the law.

This is a strong expression, which perhaps I should not have used in answering the same case in the ordinary course of business; but writing to you, as a gentleman, I have no scruple in saying, that the judges of the Court of King's Bench cannot entertain a jurisdiction by attachment over the matter contained in the affidavit which you have sent me, without such a gross usurpation and abuse of power, as would make me think it my duty, were I a member of the Irish parliament, to call them to account for it by impeachment.

The rights of the superior courts to proceed by attachment, and the limitations imposed upon that right, are established upon principles too plain to be misunderstood.

Every court must have power to enforce its own process, and to vindicate contempts of its authority; otherwise the laws would be despised, and this obvious necessity at once produces and limits the process of attachment.

Wherever any act is done by a court which the subject is bound to obey, obedience may be enforced, and disobedience punished, by that summary proceeding. Upon this principle attachments issue against officers for contempts in not obeying the process of courts directed to them, as the ministerial servants of the law; and the parties on whom such process is served, may, in like manner, be attached for disobedience.

Many other cases might be put, in which it is a legal proceeding, since every act which goes directly to frustrate the mandates of a court of justice, is a contempt of its authority. But I may venture to lay down this distinct and absolute limitation of such process, viz. that it can only issue in cases where the court which issues it, has awarded some

process, given some judgment, made some legal order, or done some act, which the party against whom it issues, or others on whom it is binding, have either neglected to obey, contumaciously refused to submit to, excited others to defeat by artifice or force, or treated with terms of contumely and disrespect.

But no crime, however enormous, even open treason and rebellion, which carry with them a contempt of all law, and the authority of all courts, can possibly be considered as a contempt of any particular court, so as to be punishable by attachment; unless the act, which is the object of that punishment, be in direct violation or obstruction of something previously done by the court which issues it, and which the party attached was bound, by some antecedent proceeding of it, to make the rule of his conduct. A constructive extension of contempt beyond the limits of this plain principle would evidently involve every misdemeanor, and deprive the subject of the trial by jury, in all cases where the punishment does not extend to touch his life.

The peculiar excellence of the English government consists in the right of being judged by the country in every criminal case, and not by fixed magistrates appointed by the crown. In the higher order of crimes, the people alone can accuse, and without their leave, distinctly expressed by an indictment found before them, no man can be capitally arraigned; and in all the lesser misdemeanors, which either the crown, or individuals borrowing its authority, may prosecute, the safety of individuals and the public freedom absolutely depend upon the well-known immemorial right of every defendant to throw himself upon his country for deliverance by the general plea of —Not Guilty. By that plea, which in no such case can be demurred to by the Crown, or questioned by its judges, the whole charge comes before the jury on the general issue, who have a jurisdiction co-extensive with the accusation, the exercise of which, in every instance, the authority of the court can neither limit, supersede, controul, or punish.

Whenever this ceases to be the law of England, the English constitution is at an end; and its period in Ireland is arrived already, if the Court of King's Bench can convert every crime, by construction, into a contempt of its authority, in order to punish by attachment.

By this proceeding the party offended

is the judge; creates the offence without any previous promulgation; avoids the doubtful and tedious ceremony of proof, by forcing the defendant to accuse himself; and inflicts an arbitrary punishment, which, if not submitted to and revered by the nation as law, is to be the parent of new contempts, to be punished like the former.

As I live in England, I leave it to the parliament and people of Ireland to consider what is their duty, if such authority is assumed and exercised by their judges: if it ever happens in this country, I shall give my opinion.

It is sufficient for me to have given you my judgment as a lawyer upon both your questions; yet, as topics of policy can never be misplaced when magistrates are to exercise a discretionary authority, I cannot help concluding with an observation, which both the crown and its courts would do well to attend to upon every occasion.

The great objects of criminal justice are reformation and example; but neither of them are to be produced by punishments which the laws will not warrant: on the contrary, they convert the offender into a suffering patriot; and that crime which would have been abhorred for its malignity, and the contagion of which would have been extinguished by a legal prosecution, unites an injured nation under the banners of the criminal, to protect the great rights of the community, which, in his person, have been endangered.

These, sir, are my sentiments; and you may make what use of them you please. I am a zealous friend to a reform of the

representation of the people in the parliaments of both kingdoms, and a sincere admirer of that spirit and perseverance which in these days, when every important consideration is swallowed up in luxury and corruption, has so eminently distinguished the people of your country. The interests of both nations are in my opinion the same; and I sincerely hope that neither ill-timed severity on the part of government, nor precipitate measures on the part of the people of Ireland, may disturb that harmony between the remaining parts of the empire, which ought to be held more sacred, from a reflection on what has been lost.

T. ERSKINE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU will doubtless find a corner in your miscellany for the following patriotic suggestion. Let the first square that shall be built in the capital of England, or in any of its provincial cities of eminence, such, for instance, as Liverpool or Bristol, be called by an act of the legislature for that purpose, *Freedom Square*, in honour of the abolition of slavery in the British colonies. A pillar may likewise be erected in the centre of this square, with appropriate emblems and inscriptions, and the names of those members of parliament who were most active and instrumental in the abolition be recorded in letters of gold on one side, and the names of the opposers in letters of lead on the other, to perpetuate their ignorance and imbecility.

BRITANNICUS.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS of the LIFE and WORKS of CARSTENS.

ASMUS JACOB CARSTENS was born the 10th of May, 1754, at St. Gurgon, a village near Sleswick; where his father was a miller, and his mother was the daughter of an advocate. At nine years of age his parents sent him, as a day-scholar, to a school at Sleswick, whence he returned home every evening; and as he took with him in the mornings his victuals for the day, he used to make his meals within a church near the gymnasium. There the paintings which decorated the walls, first awakened his imagination; for he had already mani-

festated a taste for drawing, in amusing himself by copying from the bad engravings contained in his school-books.

The performances of Julian Ovens, one of the best disciples of Rembrandt, and who had fixed his residence in Holstein, chiefly engaged his attention; and he frequently made use of a ladder, in order to examine them more closely. His imagination became exalted every time he contemplated these fine productions; and he thought it the height of ambition, to aspire at being, some time, able to execute master-pieces of equal merit. He applied with considerable ardour to feeble attempts, but he was entirely

entirely ignorant of the manner of using colours. His mother, on observing such decided proofs of the bent of his genius, communicated to him the small degree of instruction in the art which she had herself received in her youth; and gave him a box of colours, which first put him into a capacity for handling the pencil. He made but little progress in the other branches of his education, as his predominant taste absorbed all the powers of his mind; the reprimands of his preceptors had no effect: and Carstens quitted his classical studies at the age of sixteen, without knowing much more of them than when he first entered upon them.

His mother consented to his wish of being placed in the work-room of a painter; and application was accordingly made to Tischbein, who at that time enjoyed great celebrity. The conditions however which the latter proposed for receiving him, were too degrading; the young artist could not submit to the character of a footman, and the affair was in consequence broken off. About the same time, his mother died; on which the effects which she left were sold off, and the children were put under guardians. Carstens thus found himself removed further than ever from the attainment of his favourite purpose; and, being compelled to adopt a commercial life, settled in the house of a wine-merchant at Eckernförde. He now formed a serious determination to renounce his attachment to painting; but still he was, in a manner, unsuspectingly drawn to this object. To this he devoted his hours of leisure; and his genius even took a new flight, in consequence of his forming an acquaintance with a young painter, who taught him the method of using oil-colours.

His first attempt in this practice, was the copy of a head of Minerva, of the natural size, from Joseph d'Arpino. This head, and a picture from Abraham Diepenbeck (a pupil of Rubens), representing a satyr watching some sleeping nymphs, are the only pieces that Carstens ever copied.

He began to succeed in portraits; and on executing those of his master and his family, was in consequence presented with a work of Kræker, on easel-painting. From this book he derived several ideas which were further developed when he became possessed of Webb's Enquiries concerning Beauty in Painting. By these means he learnt the names of the great masters: he considered himself initiated

in the mysteries of the art; and could not longer think it possible for him to resist an inclination which daily assumed the character of a genuine passion. He had accomplished the five years of his apprenticeship; and, according to the terms of the agreement with his master, was still under an engagement to remain two years longer in his house: but an advocate with whom he had contracted an acquaintance, pointed out to him the means of liberating himself from this situation of painful dependance, by observing to him, that at the age which he had now attained, he was entitled to act according to his own inclinations in this respect, even in opposition to the engagements previously formed by his guardians, who had exceeded their lawful authority over him. The result of these suggestions was, that Carstens compromised the matter with his master, by paying him eighty crowns for his liberty.

He now went to Copenhagen, where he renewed an acquaintance which he had formed at Sleswick, with a painter named Ipsen, which proved of considerable service to him. He felt a strong desire to see the works of the great masters, which as yet he knew only by common fame; and his joy was extreme when he obtained access to the royal gallery: but it is impossible to express his sensations at beholding the monuments of sculpture which are preserved in the Hall of Antiques. He could scarcely believe that such master-pieces were mere productions of art: to his eyes they appeared to be rather the workmanship of a divinity. Here indeed he saw the Laocoon, the Vatican Apollo, the Farnese Hercules, &c.

During his stay at Copenhagen, he passed entire days in admiring these sublime performances. But he did not undertake the task of copying them; for he thought it of more utility to impress his mind thoroughly with their particular features, and to express these afterward with his utmost accuracy, in every possible position. This constituted almost his sole employment; and he has acknowledged that nothing was of greater advantage to him in facilitating the study of the human body, and the grouping of the figures in composition-pictures. The anatomical lessons of professor Wiedenhaupt, gave him just ideas on the natural forms of the body; but he could not resolve on copying them from the models specially appropriated to this study. Designs from the antique, executed in the

the manner before explained, were the only undertakings that occupied him in a period of two years.

The first picture on which Carstens tried his strength, was the death of *Æschylus*. It was only by dint of persevering labour that he brought this piece to some degree of perfection; but he was still far from understanding the true principles of composition: at every step he found new difficulties; and perceived his own errors, though he neither knew how to avoid them, nor to compensate for them by beauties. A perusal of the treatise of *Dubos* first shewed him the object at which every artist should aim in his performances; and the Dutch work of *Gerard Lairesse* on painting, assisted him in the application of these principles. Carstens derived his only resources from books: almost all his discoveries were the result of his own application. While he remained at a distance from the academy, he was of course unable to profit by the lessons of the professors; but, with the works of *Raphael* before his eyes, he was in no danger of mistaking his path.

When he had been nearly four years at *Copenhagen*, he became acquainted with count *Moltke*, who possessed a very valuable gallery. Carstens visited this collection with great assiduity; and the count, having remarked that circumstance, desired to see some painting of his performance. For this purpose Carstens executed a design representing *Adam and Eve* near the *Tree of Knowledge*, from *Milton's Paradise Lost*: the count approved this specimen; and engaged Carstens to execute it in oil, at the price of sixty crowns. Encouraged by this mark of beneficence, our young artist applied himself to the undertaking with ardour, and completed the picture in two months. The count was then in the country, and Carstens went himself to lay before him his performance: but his patron scarcely deigned to recollect him; and endeavoured to redeem his promise by offering him the inferior sum of eight ducats. Carstens, indignant at such a reception, rejected a reward which seemed to him to carry with it a proof of contempt. Even the keeper of the count's gallery was affected by similar feelings at his master's conduct: he shewed an interest for the unfortunate artist; and mentioned him to chamberlain *Warnstædt*, one of the most enlightened connoisseurs of *Copenhagen*. This nobleman paid a visit to Carstens,

to assure him of his protection; and indeed, a few days afterward, the crown prince, having been informed of the conduct of count *Moltke*, sent for Carstens, gave him a kind reception, and bought his picture for a hundred crowns.

This incident happened very fortunately for our artist, who had exhausted his slender patrimony. He now had recourse to a style which he had hitherto neglected, and in some degree despised, by resolving to follow portrait-painting, as a means of subsistence. But this pursuit did not absorb his whole time, and Carstens never lost sight of the end which he had contemplated from his first entering his career. His zeal, far from being checked by these obstacles, derived fresh incitements from them.

He had formed an acquaintance with professor *Stanley*, an artist endowed with a lively and fertile imagination; who sometimes visited Carstens, and examined his designs. Among these there was one which particularly attracted his notice, representing, according to the mythology of the northern nations, the Gods lamenting over the Corpse of *Balder*. Stanley shewed this piece to his colleagues, who solicited Carstens to enter upon a course of academical study. He was not much inclined to comply with this invitation; but the favour which was granted to him of being admitted almost immediately into the *Hall of Models*, conquered his repugnance; and besides, he hoped that by this means he might engage the attention of the prince, and be placed in the number of pupils destined for the school of *Rome*.

The design exhibited by Carstens on this occasion, was a composition of his own, representing *Eolus* and *Ulysses*; the latter producing an empty bottle and repulsed with contempt by the god. This design, which had a hard and wild character, struck the spectators, and deservedly obtained applause from the prince.

Professor *Abilgaard*,* who had some time before returned from *Italy*, had conceived a favourable opinion of the designs of Carstens, and even hoped to have him for a pupil; but he was unacquainted with the character of the young artist, who aspired to independence. The repugnance testified by Carstens to

* This artist adorned the *Hall of Knights*, in the palace of *Copenhagen*, with magnificent paintings on subjects from the *History of Denmark*; but they were destroyed in the conflagration of 1794.

the proposals which were made to him on this subject, gave that celebrated painter a disinclination toward him. As Abilgaard had not been present at the exhibition of the designs, and, of course, had not an opportunity of judging of the merit of that of Carstens, he engaged the latter to let him see it. After viewing it a considerable time with attention, he exclaimed: "This piece is not bad, and you may even attain a much higher rank in the art; but you have a long tract to pass over. How old are you?" Carstens answered that he was in his twenty-eighth year. "Then," replied Abilgaard, "there is little hope for you. At that age, one ought to be master of the management of colours; it is an exercise that must be begun in youth." Carstens informed him of the circumstances which had retarded his progress. "It is lucky," replied the other, "that you completed your apprenticeship: the wine-trade may prove a useful resource for you." These words provoked Carstens; who rejoined with vivacity, that oil-painting was far from constituting alone the principal merit of an artist, and that Michael Angelo disdained to paint in oil. He then left the professor abruptly; and on returning home, spread a large canvas, and prepared to execute his *Eolus* in oil-colours. He worked at it day and night; and in two months the picture was finished.

In one of the public exhibitions of the academy, Carstens had obtained the silver medal, and it was universally expected that the golden one would be given to a young painter whose design was much superior to all the others. It was however adjudged to a relation of Abilgaard; and this preference was easily accounted for. Carstens felt the strongest indignation at this incident, and refused to accept the medal which was awarded to him, unless the first prize were granted to the student who had justly merited it. This terminated his connection with the academy, and the resolution for his expulsion was publicly posted up at the door: but the professors kept him in their remembrance; and in the next year gave him hopes of obtaining from the crown prince a pension, and permission to go to Rome. Carstens however rejected this idea, replying that he hoped he should soon go to Rome without that assistance; and in fact from that moment he began to collect a small sum which he destined exclusively for the execution of this project. He engaged one of his

brothers, who had learnt drawing at Sleswick, to accompany him; and they began their journey in 1783.

When they arrived at Mantua, they resolved to spend some time there, in order to admire the performances of Julio Romano. A servant of the count of Brisach (who was then governor of that city) spoke of them to his master; on which the count sent for Carstens, who made known to him the motives of his journey, and the resources which he hoped to derive at Rome from the exercise of his art. The count shook his head at this. "At Rome," said he, "there are already a sufficient number of artists contending for the means of subsistence: you must not put any dependence on the Italians; the artists of that nation live on the purses of foreigners. It would be best for you to go to Milan; I will give you a letter of recommendation to one of my old fellow-soldiers, and if you get any money there, you can at any time easily proceed to Rome."

Carstens followed this advice, but the letter of recommendation did not produce any great effect. It was addressed to general Stein, who, after reading it, threw it on the table, saying, "Indeed, I do not know what this old fool thinks of, in sending such people to me. My friends, I can do nothing for you: try to find better fortune elsewhere." These words affected Carstens with a lively grief. He thus found himself compelled to renounce an undertaking from which he anticipated the most brilliant success. The reflection of being now without money, in a country where he did not understand the language spoken, entirely depressed his spirits; and he saw no other course for him to adopt, than that of returning into Germany. After passing some days in admiring the magnificent pictures of Leonardo da Vinci, he set out with his brother, and having crossed mount St. Gothard on foot, they reached Zurich. Here Carstens made it the first object of his attention to pay a visit to Gessner, who has acquired a still higher reputation by his idylls than by his landscapes, though the latter are not without merit.

Gessner received him with kindness; and, as our traveller was under the necessity of selling several of his designs, he informed him of some proper persons for that purpose, to whom he gave him letters of recommendation. One of these was Lavater: with him Carstens had a long dispute on the subject of the fine arts;

arts; but their respective kinds of enthusiasm were very different, and it was not easy for them to understand each other.

At length Carstens arrived at Lubeck, where he resolved to fix his abode. His journey, unfortunate as it had proved, had notwithstanding supplied him with a multitude of new ideas; and no painter can visit Switzerland, and contemplate the pictures of Julio Romano and Leonardo da Vinci, in vain. Carstens remained nearly five years at Lubeck. While he staid here, portrait-painting was his only resource; but this business was incapable of slackening his application to works of a more elevated character. He continued to pursue his historical career, taking his subjects principally from Homer, the ancient Greek tragedians, Shakespeare, Pindar, Ossian, and from the odes of Klopstock. He endeavoured to form his style by studying engravings from the works of Raphael, Michael Angelo, Julio Romano, Polydore, Caravaggio, Annibal Caracci, and Pietro Testa; but how could he hope ever to see the originals?

Among the productions of his contemporaries, Carstens admired those only which joined to beauty of execution, grandeur of subject and justness of composition. Whatever was merely handsome, without having a decided character, made no impression on him. Next to the works of the ancients, those of Michael Angelo had the first rank in the models of style which he had adopted; yet he had no knowledge of them but through the medium of engravings. At a later period, when he was able to admire the master-pieces of Raphael at Rome, he gave the pre-eminence to this master; but without any diminution of the admiration with which he regarded Michael Angelo.

From this time Carstens had conceived a particular taste for allegorical representations, and he continued long attached to them. The engravings of Pietro Testa, and Winckelmann's Essay on Allegory, had inspired him with this taste. He was also inclined to this kind of composition by the natural tendency of his genius, which preferred subjects characterised by depth of thought, and especially symbolical representations. Whatever critical opinions may be formed as to the choice of the subjects which he has treated allegorically, it is certain that his compositions have the peculiar merit of a perfect analogy with the

thoughts which they are intended to express. One may see that the imagination of Carstens transported itself at an early age to the heroic times of ancient mythology; and a comparison of his different works proves that these subjects were the most suitable to his talents.

From his study of the master-pieces of antiquity, Carstens necessarily became attached to the principle of ideal compositions, and not to the servile imitation of individual objects: this is incontestably proved by his first productions. In these may be discovered a tendency to that purity of forms and of outlines, to those graceful positions, and to that character of grandeur and strength, which so eminently distinguish the ancients; but we remark also a certain harshness arising from too scrupulous an observance of this principle; a defect which can only be corrected by a mixture of individual beauties copied from nature, and which, united with ideal subjects, constitute the perfection of style and of art.

Carstens had a tolerable knowledge of the human body, and he neglected no opportunity of grounding this study on nature itself. When, for instance, he was bathing with his friends, he caused them to take different positions, of which he caught all the varieties with an astonishing sagacity. He felt however that he was not sufficiently familiar with the true principles of anatomy; and unfortunately his situation did not always offer him means of supplying this defect. As to perspective, and the just distribution of light and shade, he knew nothing of these subjects but what he had learnt from nature. But it was particularly in colouring that he was the most deficient. The narrowness of his circumstances did not allow him to undertake oil-paintings which he had no prospect of disposing of, and hence he was compelled to execute his compositions without giving them the perfection of which they were susceptible.

When Carstens had been five years at Lubeck, a fortunate incident procured him an acquaintance with the poet Overbeck, who was very much surprised at discovering, in the little smoky apartment of our artist, designs worthy of adorning the most splendid saloons. He introduced him to the counsellor Matthew Rodde, who possessed a fine collection of pictures; and this amateur frequently visited Carstens, and acquired his confidence. To this gentleman the unfortunate

fortunate artist made known all the circumstances which rendered his present situation incompatible with the development of his talents. M. Rodde engaged him to remove to Berlin: he paid the debts which Carstens had contracted, to the amount of about a hundred crowns; and even put him in a condition to support himself for the first six months in that capital without having recourse to work, in order to afford him an opportunity of making himself known there. To give these benefactions a still more liberal character, M. Rodde desired only that Carstens would at some future time enrich his collection with some of his performances.

Our artist set out for Berlin in the spring of the year 1788; and lived there, for a period of two years, almost unknown. He would not take any other path to public notice than that which his talent might open to him; and this certainly was not the most direct. He subsisted for some time by giving short lessons, for which he was ill paid; and found himself frequently reduced to the greatest privations. He formed an acquaintance however with some booksellers, and embellished several literary works with his designs. For the first exhibition of pictures that took place after his arrival at Berlin, Carstens executed a rich composition of above two hundred figures, representing the Fall of the Angels. This was merely a washed sketch; but it attracted the notice of the connoisseurs, and procured him the offer of a place in the academy. Before accepting that proposal, he required as a condition that he should be allowed to consider himself as in immediate dependence on baron Heinitz, who was then curator of the academy: but by this circumstance he lost the good-will of the professors; and the celebrated Chodowiecki was the only one who gave him a favourable reception.

Carstens was now in a very advantageous situation for the development of his talents; but his views were still directed toward that country, of which he had in a manner touched the threshold: he wished to penetrate to the sanctuary of the arts. Every thing contributed to confirm this irresistible inclination: the two brothers Genelli, one an architect and the other a landscape-painter, had returned from Rome in 1769; and the accounts which they gave of their residence in that city, inspired him with the desire of viewing its treasures. He sub-

mitted his numerous designs to the judgment of his new friends; who rectified many of his ideas, and made him acquainted with at least the names of a multitude of master-pieces which he had not even heard of before. The architect possessed a perfect knowledge of the principles of design, and had studied the chief works of Raphael with considerable attention. He succeeded in moderating Carstens's attachment to allegory. The latter applied with ardour to reading the ancients, and formed a collection of the most esteemed authors. The study of engraved stones was also of very great benefit to him; as it taught him the method of grouping figures, of giving them suitable attitudes, and a proper disposition of drapery: the happy results of this branch of study may be found in all his compositions.

Genelli rendered Carstens a signal service, in procuring for him the commission of ornamenting the principal apartment of the Dorville palace. The price which Carstens required for this work was very moderate; and this moderation gained him the good-will of the minister, and afterward acquired for him the means of executing his favourite project. His performance was well received; and his former hope of visiting Rome revived. He used every opportunity of speaking to the minister on this subject; indeed it was in some measure a reward due to him. The minister took a lively interest in his favour, and presented him to the king. Carstens thus at length reached the summit of his wishes: he obtained the favour which he had so earnestly desired; but he was obliged to wait till the next year, before he could begin his journey. This he did in 1792, with the grant of a pension of 450 rix-dollars.

Carstens was now thirty-eight years of age; and, in spite of the extreme feebleness of his constitution, and perpetual obstacles, his persevering labours had conducted him to an object which he could never have attained but by a courage and talents of a superior rank. At Dresden he contemplated the works of Mengs; but he thought them very unworthy of the great reputation of that artist: however, he did justice to his large altar-piece. In the performances of this celebrated painter, he found no beauty of invention, force and grace of style, truth of expression, or collective unity. The brilliant qualities of his productions, those which constitute their principal

principal merit, seemed to Carstens to be very far beneath the character of real genius.

Carstens staid a month at Florence; and here he had a foretaste of the rich banquet which he expected to enjoy at Rome. He became acquainted with the works of the Florentine painters who preceded Michael Angelo and Raphael. It was in the chapel of the *Depositi* of the church of St. Lawrence, that the genius of Michael Angelo appeared before him in all its pomp. The view of the master-pieces which adorn that building, was well adapted to call forth the powers of his imagination; and accordingly he formed the plan of a rich composition representing the Battle of the Lapithæ and the Centaurs.

In September 1792, Carstens arrived at Rome; and he conceived himself to contemplate all Rome in the Vatican: considering the rest of the admirable works contained in that city, as merely the rays encircling this glorious centre of light. He found the master-piece of Michael Angelo, in the Sistine chapel, greatly above his expectation in style and force of expression, and even in colouring. The Last Judgment, indeed, seemed to him harsh and unpleasing. With regard to Raphael, his fresco paintings contributed eminently to develop the genius of Carstens, which may be said to have hitherto had no favourable opportunity for taking an unrestrained flight. The sublimity and richness of Michael Angelo drove him to despair; but the grace of Raphael attracted him, and excited his emulation.

During the earlier period of his residence at Rome, Carstens visited the Vatican daily, till he had acquired a perfect knowledge of the master-pieces which it contained; and afterward he still devoted some hours of every week to this temple of genius. The study of Raphael at length determined him to the style which he adopted; and he gradually relinquished the violent attachment which he had formerly entertained for allegorical composition. He could not however conciliate the unreserved goodwill of his countrymen. It was impossible for him to applaud their method of composition: he perceived in their works nothing of that pure, simple, and majestic taste, which shone in the compositions of Raphael and Michael Angelo. The custom which had been introduced, of putting in motion small figures for the purpose of assisting the imagination in

the choice of attitudes, he thought an expedient unworthy of true genius; and by condemning these erroneous principles and practices, he excited a spirit of censure which was vigorously directed against the first work that he executed at Rome, the Visit of the Argonauts to the Centaur Chiron.

Carstens had fixed on the spring of 1795 for the exhibition of his works; and accordingly, in the month of April, he invited the public to visit the numerous assemblage of them in his gallery. Most of them were taken from classical mythology. The judgment of the connoisseurs on this occasion, was very honourable to the artist. As there was no oil-painting among the pieces, he had the advantage of not being liable to be compared with any but Michael Angelo or Raphael; and though he was certainly very far inferior to those celebrated masters, still it was a great point gained to be brought into a comparison with them.

Baron Heinitz, on learning the success that Carstens had met with, solicited him to send some of his designs to Berlin. Carstens complied with this invitation; but he, at the same time, signified to the minister that he intended to prolong his stay at Rome. This circumstance excited some warm discussions between the minister and Carstens, who in the result found himself deprived of the allowance which had been granted to him, and left entirely independant of the academy. Henceforth therefore he subsisted on the produce of his works.

During 1795 and 1796, Carstens executed several large pieces, principally on classical subjects: but these were the last years in which he was able to prosecute his labours with assiduity; for a disorder of the breast, with which he had been long affected, gave him very little respite in 1797. Even in that year however, he produced a number of designs, the most remarkable of which were twenty-four on the expedition of the Argonauts, from Pindar, Orpheus, and Apollonius Rhodius: these latter are mere outlines, which death prevented him from perfecting.

In his fatal illness, Carstens painted his picture of *Edipus Tyrannus*, from Sophocles. This was the last of his works that he was able to finish. During the first months of 1798, he appeared to regain some strength. He then endeavoured to give his mind some relaxation by reading Hesiod, and formed the plan of a magnificent design repre-

senting the Golden Age. The artist chose for his scene an agreeable valley, bounded by small hills covered with forests. A brook crosses this beautiful spot; and the trees on the ascents are of those species which are peculiar to southern climates. The valley enlarges, and at length forms a vast plain; of which the horizon stretches to a great distance, and is ultimately bounded by the sea and a chain of mountains. Trees loaded with fruit, and vines bending under the weight of their clusters, display nature in all her luxuriance and all her riches. Several groups animate this delightful valley, with joy and innocence depicted in their features and their amusements. All the figures are without any other ornaments than those supplied by nature; and nothing belonging to art is seen in this spot, where wants are wholly unknown.

At a time when the mind of Carstens

might have been fully occupied by his sufferings, he yet snatched some moments from these latter, to be bestowed on an art to which he had devoted all his thoughts and all his labours. Sitting upright in bed, he endeavoured to sketch, with a trembling hand, the battles described by the bard who has immortalised Ilium. He preserved his intellectual faculties unimpaired through his whole illness. The writer of this memoir assisted him in his last moments; and discussed subjects of art with him till his death, which happened on the 25th of May, 1798. On opening his body, the lungs were found to be entirely destroyed. Carstens was buried near the pyramid of Cestius; and M. Fernow pronounced over his tomb a discourse marked by the simplicity and modesty which were conformable to the character of his friend.

SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of Scarce and Curious Books.

'Transcript of the Parish Expenditure of Milton-Abbot, for the Year 1588; in the Order, and exactly after the Letter, of the Original.'

THE cownte of George Robyns and Richard Coombe, the collectors for the poor people of this parish of Mylton-Abbot, electyd and chosen att the feaste of the Nativitie of St. John the Baptist, Ann. Dom. 1537, untill the said feaste now, Ann. Dom. 1588; that is to say, for one whole yere.

Item. They do cownte for vjs. vd. receyvvd of Richard Hawkin and Constantyne Maynard, the last collectors, whych dyd remayne to the use of the poor mens box, as doth apere in the end of the collectors cownte, made the last yere.

Item. They do cownte for newe receyts receyvvd this yere; and first:

Tristram Arscot, esquyre	.. ..	xs.
Wm. Robyns	....	vjd.
Henry Hockadaye	....	vj.
Constantyne Maynard	....	iiij.
John Maynard, of Chelyton	..	xvj.
Constantyne Robyns	..	xvj.
Robert Whytbourne	..	xij.

Thomas Nycholl	.. ..	vjd.
John Bourne and Richard Bourn	..	ij.
Richard Burrough	.. ..	viii.
Thomas Collyns	.. ..	viii.
Roger Tremlett	....	iiij.
Maud Tremlett, vid.	....	iiij.
Richard Snow	.. ..	x.
John Ware	.. ..	iiij.
Walter Collyns	.. ..	vj.
John Sowton	.. ..	iiij.
John Doidge, of Weke	....	vj.
Wm. Doidge, of Weke	....	iiij.
Roger Doidge	....	iiij.
Philip Haine	.. ..	ij.
John Doidge, of Newhouse	....	ij.
W. Doidge the elder, of Quether	..	iiij.
Wm. Doidge the younger	..	ij.
Wm. Blatchford	.. ..	ij.
Richard Scoble	....	vj.
Nicholas Badlam	.. ..	iiij.
John Cragge	.. ..	viii.
John Hockeday	.. ..	ij.
John Hart	....	vj.
John Rundle	.. ..	vj.
Philip Egabreare	....	iiij.
Nicholas Collyne	.. ..	vj.
Roger Sleman	....	iiij.
John Maynard, of Foghanger	..	vj.
Thomas and Walter Rundle	..	iiij.
Philip Rundle	.. ..	xij.
Richard Sleman	....	viii.

Alyce Rowe, vid.	..	..	liijd.
Richard Rowe	..	..	liij.
John Towker	..	..	liij.
John Edgcombe	..	..	liij.
John Cornish	..	..	liij.
Margaret Sargent, vid.	..	..	viiij.
Constantyne Sargent	.....	..	ij.
Philip. Vela, vid.	.....	..	liij.
John Palmer the elder	..	..	liij.
John Burrowghe	....	..	ij.
Walter Gaye	.....	..	liij.
John Axtworthye	..	..	xij.
Wm. Hame	.....	..	x.
John and Roger Jackeman	.....	..	liij.
Johan Jackeman, vid.	.....	..	vj.
Richard Hawkyn	..	..	liij.
Michael Vela	....	..	liij.
John Woodman	..	..	liij.
Margaret Coombe	.....	..	liij.
John Richards	..	..	liij.
John Cundy	..	..	liij.
Richard Sewton	..	..	ij.
Johan Doidge, vid.	..	..	xij.
Tristram Doidge	..	..	xij.
John Sleman, of Leighe	..	..	vj.
Henry Doidge	..	..	xvj.
Thomas Edgcombe	..	..	xvj.
Thomas Jordan	..	..	liij.
Davyd Sargent	..	..	viiij.
John Hawkyn	..	..	viiij.
Ralp Whytbourne, constable	....	..	liij.
John Jackeman, of Edgcombe	..	..	ij.
John Adams	..	..	liij.
Thomas Sleman	....	..	liij.
Walter Crabbe	.....	..	liij.
Wm. Ketowe	..	..	liij.
John and Robert Tremlet	..	..	viiij.

Young Mens Geifts.

Oliver Maynard	..	..	ijs.
Walter Badlam	..	..	liijd.
John Collyne, of Westcot	..	..	liij.
Pawle Doydge	..	..	ij.
Thomas Belly	..	..	ij.
Davyd Sleman	..	..	ij.
Bennet Sargent	..	..	ij.
Edmond Doydge	..	..	vj.
Richard Sowton, of Westcot	..	..	liij.
John Hawkyns	..	..	liij.
Gregory Sargent	.....	..	ij.
Philip Hockedaye	..	..	ij.
John Sargent	..	..	ij.
Robert Woulrydge	..	..	ij.

Item. Receyvvd for the geifte of Wm. Blachford, decessyd, towards the poor, viijd.

The some of newe receyts this year is ijs. liijd.

The some of newe receyts, with the arrearages this yere, is lvijs. ix. ob.

Expences.—Item, In expences this yere. First, payd to Wm. Ketowe for a shroud for a poor man, which dyed within this parishe, which was caryed from tythinge to tythinge, xvjd. Payed to Walter Jackeman for bread and drink for them whych took payens for bringing

the same poore man to the grave, vijd. Payd to John Speare in v divers times vs. Payd to John Doidge, of Lydarow, xijd. Payd for a shert clothe, for a lad of the same John Doidge, xvjd. Payd to George Doidge, of Quether, vijd. Payd for a payre of showes, for a lad of the same George, vijd. Payd to John Wyse, in 2 dyvers times, xvjd. Payd for a smocke for Johan Wyse, dafter of the same John, ijs. jd. Payd to Roger Todye, in iij dyvers tymes, xvd. Payd to Thomas Rowe, in iij dyvers tymes, ijs. iijd. Payd for a payre of showes, for the same Thomas, xvjd. Payd for a shert clothe, for the same Thomas, ijs. jd. Payd to John Adams, for the makinge the byll to gether up the collections by, ijd. Payd to Henry Collyne and Maud his wyfe in ij dyvers tymes, xd. For a shert for the same Henry, xxijd. For a payre of showes for the same Henry, xvjd. For a payre of showes for Philip Pyper, xijjd. Payd to Johan Worth, liijd. Payd for a payre of showes for the same Johan, xijd. For a smocke clothe, for the same Johan, xvijjd. For ij payres of showes for Davyd Jackeman, xiiijd. To John Todye, in ij dyvers tymes, xd. For a shert for Michael Todye, xiiijd. ob. For a payre of showes, for a dafter of Edmond Bela, vd. Payd for a smocke, for the same mayde, xd. Payd to a poore child of John Hornadon's, iijd. To Richard Jeffry, iijd. To Stephen Strout, in ij dyvers tymes, xxijd. To John Collyne, of Wylslye, for ij yeards and iij qurs. and half of grave clothe, to make a blankyt for the same Stephen, iijs. viijd. Payd to Richard Scoble for that he should paye over to Johan Gale, xijd. To Wm. Rundle and his howsehold, xxijd. in ij dyvers tymes. Payd to Thomas Baselye, xijd. To Wm. Byrch, in ij dyvers tymes, xxd. For a payre of showes, for Margaret Byrch, dafter of the sayde Wm. xiijd. To John Paydye, in ij dyvers tymes, xvd. To a lad of the same John, viijd. For a smocke for Elizabeth Hyle, ijs. jd. For a payre of showes, for the same Elizabeth, xd. For a smocke, for Elizabeth Bate, xxijjd. For making the cownte, vjd.

Some for expences for this releyf this yere is lvs. ijd. ob.

And so remayneth to the use of the poor mens box, ijs. vijd.

1588.

The cownte of John Tramlet, Walter Crabbe, Thomas Collyne, of Burnshall, John Ware, Richard Scoble, Nicholas Badlam,

Badlam, John Axworthye, and John Burroughe, the bread-wardens in this parishe of Mylton-Abbot, Ann. Dom. 1588, Anno Regis Domini Nostra Elisabethæ 30. mothe xxj daye of Iulye.

Item. They do cownte for new receyts receyvyd this yere, and first of Edgcombe q̄r. Receyvyd for bread sold to John Jackeman, of Edgcombe vs. iij*d*. Receyvyd for a cheyse, gerts, candels and flesh, sold to Roger Todye, xij*d*. Receyvyd in gather monye about this qur. xij*d*. Some of this qur. is vijs. iij*d*.

Chelyton qur. Receyvyd for bread sold to John Wyse, iij*s*. viij*d*. For candels sold to John Egabear, iij*d*. In gather moneye about this qur. xvij*d*. Some of this qur. is vjs. v*d*.

Weeke qur. Receyvyd for bread sold to Wm. Rundle, viijs. For a whyt lufe and a cheise sold to Nicholas Worth, viij*d*. For gerts sold to Henry Prest, v*d*. For candels sold to Walter Cragg, v*d*. In gather moneye about this qur. xij*d*. Some of this qur. is xs. ix*d*.

Leighe qur. Receyvyd for bread sold to Thomas Ware, viijs. v*d*. In gather monye about this qur. xvij*d*. Some of this qur. is xs.

And so the whole some of new receyts this yere altogether, is xxxiijs. v*d*. In expences for making the cownte, iij*d*. Remayneth to the use of the parishe, xxxiijs. ij*d*.

1588.

The cownte of Wm. Ketowe, and Walter Collins, the wardens of the common store in this parishe of Mylton-Abbot, Ann. Dom. 1588, An. Regni. Domini. Nostra Elisabethæ, 30 mo. the first day of September.

They do cownte for new receyts receyvyd this yere; first, William Ketowe dothe counte for bread and ale, made and sold of the ots getheryd in the South-Down or south part of this parishe, with monyes getheryd there also, xxxijs. v*d*. ob. Walter Collyne doth cownte for bread and ale, made and sold of the ots getheryd benorthe Downe, or the north part of this parishe, with the monye getheryd there also, xls. x*d*. And so the whole some all together of the newe receyts, is iij*l*. xiijs. iij*d*. ob. Expences for making the cownte, ij*d*. Remayneth to the use of the parishe, iij*l*. xiijs. jd. ob.

1588.

The totale accounte of John Sleman, of Longbrooke, hey-warden for the parishe of Mylton-Abbot, Ann. Dom.

1588, An. Regni Dom. Nostra Elisabethæ, 30 mo. the sixth day of October.

Item. He dothe cownte for xvijs. v*d*. receyvyd of Nicholas Collyne and Walter Crabbe, the ij general payers.

He doth further cownte for new receyts receyvyd this yere, viz. receyvyd for one shepe which came from Nicholas Collyne, and sold to Constantyne Scoble, xx*d*. For one shepe which came from Constantyne Robyns, and sold to the same Constantyne Scoble, vs. iij*d*. Receyvyd farther for one shepe, which came from Richard Scoble, and sold to John Jackeman of Beckaton, iij*s*. ix*d*. For one shepe which came from Henry Hockedaye, and sold to Philip Hockedaye, ijs. viij*d*. For ij lambes, the one whereof came from Margaret Sargent, wyddowe, and the other from Thomas Rundle, of Foghanger, and both sold to Thomas Rundle of Youngecot, ijs. jd. ob. For one shepe which came from John Maynard, of Chelyton, and sold to Wm. Gendle, ijs. viij*d*. Of Richard Sowton the elder, for one shepe which came from Tristram Doidge, iij*s*. iij*d*. For one shepe which came from Maude Tooker, wyddowe, and sold to Richard Tooker, ijs. jd. For one other shepe which came from the same Maude, which was the geifte of John Tooker, her late husband, decessid, towards the church, and sold likewise to the same Richard, ijs. jd. For woull sold to Roger Kegill, xxjs. Receyvyd for the grave of Alice Whytbourne, decessid, late the wyfe of Robert Whitbourne, iij*s*. iij*d*. Of Philip Egbeare, for the grave of Johan Egbeare, his late wyfe, decessid, iij*s*. iij*d*. Of Richard Hawkyne, for his fyne, ijs. Of Wm. Doidge, of Josapke, for his fine, xij*d*. Of Wm. Robyns, for an old byble. Receyvyd in monye getheryd about the parishe, for to buy bread and wyne for the holy communion, vjs. x*d*. Receyvyd of them whych do geve monyes to the church for finding of shepe, viz. of Walter Jackeman and Richard Jackeman, of Pophe- lip, v*d*. Of John Jackeman, of Edgcombe, ij*d*. Of John Hawkyne, iij*d*. Of John Adams, iij*d*. Of Thomas Sleman, iij*d*. Of John Tremlet, ij*d*. Of Walter Crabbe, iij*d*. Of Wm. Ketowe, ij*d*. Of John Cornish, ij*d*. Of John Edgcombe, iij*d*. Of Roger Sleman, iij*d*. Of Walter Rundle, ij*d*. Of Thomas Quicke, jd. Of Philip Hamé, ij*d*. Of Wm. Rundle, iij*d*. Of John Palmer the elder, iij*d*. Of John Bad-

lame,

lame, *iiijd.* Of Richard Hawkyne, *ijd.* Of John Woodman, *ijd.* Of John Burroughe, *ijd.* Of John Rowe, of Peare, *iiijd.* Of Michael Vela, *ijd.* Of Margaret Coombe, *iiijd.* Of John Richards, *ijd.* Of John Cundy, *ijd.* Of Richard Sowton the elder, *ijd.* Of Constantyne Maynard, *vjd.* Of Thomas Nycholis, *ijd.* Of Johan Bourne, *vid.* *ijd.* Of Walter Woulrydge, *ijd.* Of Henry Wix, *ijd.* Of Alexander Whytbourne, *ijd.* Of Thomas Collyne, *vjd.* Of Richard Snowe, *ijd.* Of John Jackeman, of Oldhouse, *ijd.*

Some of newe receyts this yere, is *iiijl.* *xiiij.* *iiijd.* ob.

The some of newe receyts, with the *xvijs.* *vd.* receyvyd of the payers, is *iiijl.* *xij.* *ixd.* ob.

Item. In expences this yere: First, paide for bread and wyne for the holye communione this yere, *xiiij.* *iiijd.* ob. Paide to one callyd Hobb, at the arcldeacons visitation, who had taken certen losts, *xijd.* Paide for artycles, *xijd.* For making a bylle *iiijd.* For layenge it in, *iiijd.* For Peter's farthynges, *vjd.* For the wardens and sidesmens dyners, *xijd.* Payde at the bishops visitation for artycles, *xxijd.* For makeyng a bill, *iiijd.* For layenge it in, *iiijd.* Paid the somner, *iiijd.* For the warden and sidesmens dyner at this visitation, *xijd.* For waushing of the church clothinge this yere, *viiijd.* To John Adams for makeyng of the byll for to gether up the shepe monye by, *ijd.* Makeyng the cownte, *iiijd.*

Some of the expences this yere, is *xxiij.* *iiijd.* ob.

And so remayneth to the use of the parishe, *iiijl.* *ixs.* *vd.*

Here follows the names of those that fyned this yere for not doing this office: Richard Rowe, John Ware, Robert Tremlet, Richard Basely, John Jackeman, John Scantle.

1588.

The cownte of John Doidge, of Weke, Philip Rundle and Henrye Doidge, three receyvers in this parishe of Mylton-Abbott, in the year of the reign of Elizabeth, 31st. the xxx daye of December.

Item. They do cownte for *vjl.* *vjs.* which did remeane in their hands, as doth appere in the end of their cownte made the last yere. They do cownte for new receyts recyvyd this yere: First, receyvyd of the breadwardens, *xxxiiij.* Of the hey-warden, *iiijl.* *ixs.* *vd.* Of the war-

dens of the common store, *iiijl.* *xiiij.* *jd.* ob. In gether monye towards newe makyng the church style, *xvijs.* *ijd.* For moore-stones which were left of the sayde style, *vijd.* Of Philip Egbeare by the rate made for gunpowder, *vijl.* *vjs.* *vij.* *jd.* Of Henry Doidge, one of the recyvers, by another rate, *vijl.* *iiij.* *s.*

Receyvyd again of Ralph Whitbourne, constable, *vijl.* *vjs.* *vij.* *jd.* of the monye which was getherde and payde for the same powder.

Receyvyd rent for the howse at Tavistocke, *xs.* For the lytel chamber of the church-howse, *ijs.* Of Rafe Whitbourne, the conducte monye, *xjs.* *vjd.* Of Brentor men upon accompte, *iiij.* *s.*

Some of newe receyts this yere, is *xxxiijl.* *xjs.* ob.

Some of newe receyts this year, with the arrearages, is *xxxixl.* *xvijs.* ob.

Expences.—First: Payd to Walter Crabbe, payer for the parishe of Mylton-Abbott, *xxxiijl.* *xviij.* *xjd.* ob. For howse-rent and amerceiments for the howse at Tavistocke, *xiiij.* *jd.* For makyng the cownte, *xijd.* Some of the expences, *xxxiijl.* *js.* ob. And so remayneth in their hands to the use of the parishe, *vl.* *xvjs.*

1588.

The cownte of Walter Crabbe, payer for this parishe of Mylton-Abbott, An. Dom. 1588, An. Regni. Dom. Nostræ Elizabethæ, 31 mo. the xxx day of December.

Item. He doth cownte for *iiij.* *s.* *vd.* which remaynyd in his hand, as doth appere in the end of his cownte made the last yere.

Item. He doth cownte for new receyts receyvyd this yere, of John Doidge, Philip Rundle, and Henry Doidge, the three receyvers in this parish of Mylton-Abbott, *xxxiijl.* *xixs.* And so remayneth due to the parish, with the arrearyges, *xxxiijl.* *iiij.* *s.* *vd.*

Expences.—First: Payde to Richard Scoble and his men, for three and twentye journeyes towards the newe makyng the church style, *xvs.* Payd to the same Richard, for that he payd for carrydge of moor-stones from Henson to Horsebrydge, *iiij.* *s.* *vij.* *jd.* To Nicholas Worthe, for three dayes worke towards makyng the same style, *ijs.* To George Manninge, for three dayes worke about the same style, *xjd.* To Henry Collyne, one dayes worke about the same style, *iiijd.* To John Sleman, the hey-warden, *xviij.* *s.* *vd.* To one Jermain for scouringe of

of the parishe harnis, vs. To Tristram Doidge, for a coppinge of the mouster-booke, ijs. To the same Tristram for gayle monye, ijs. vijd. To the same Tristram for trayninge the souldiers at Tavistocke, lvijs. vijd. To the same Tristram for press monye, vjd. To John Edgecombe for a payre of old boots, xvijd. To Roger Doidge, constable, for a girdle, iijd. To John Adams the elder for weyghts to wey brende, xvjd. To Rafe Whitbourne, constable, to by musketts, xl. ijs. ijd. ob. To Constantyne Sargent for mending of a bell whele, ijd. To Oliver Maynard for a newe hyble, xxxvjs. To Rafe Whitbourne, wages for the trayned souldiers going to Exceter, vjl. xs. To John Wyse for mending a corrlit, xijd. Payde again to Olyver Maynard for that he lent to the parishe, vjl. xiijs. iijjd. Payde agayne likewise to John Rundle, of Wiletey, for that he lent to the parishe vl. ixss. jd. To John Cragge for the fyne of wearinge of hats this yere, xijd. To Richard Jeffry for carrydge of harnis to Exceter for the trained souldiers and home agayne, ijs. To Walt. Crabbe for ij ropes to bind the same harnis withal, jd. To Olyver Edgecombe for mending of murrion, sword, dagger and bible staff, xd. To Roger Doidge when he was to Plympton, vjd. To the same Roger when he was at Totnes, ijs. jd. To Rafe Whitbourne when he was at Totnes, ijs. jd. To Wm. Byrch for making up of the cuckingestole and for mending the pillory, vd. To Constantyne Sargente for mendinge of the bellcage and for makinge of a bell collar, vjd. To the glaziers, viijs. To Walt. Jakeman for bread and drink for the prisoner, ijd. Payde to the same Walt. for makinge of a grave for a poor man who dyed at Longerosse, ijd. To John Wyse for carrydge of harnis to Tavistock for the Ireland souldiers, iijjd. To the ricar for that he payde them that gethered with lycences, vijs. vijd. To John Ham, for mending of a calinder, xvijjd. Payde to Brentor men of the monye which came agayne that was laid out for gunpowder, xxjs. To Rafe Whytbourne, constable, and to John Aseworthy, for that they went to Plymouth to receyve money and comming home agayne emptye, xiiijjd. To John Adams the elder, for makyinge certen bills to gather up the rates by, vjd. To Wm. Ketowe, for a dosen of poynts jd. ob. To Constantyne Sargent, for keepinge the bills this yere, xxd. To Richard Coombe the hey-warden, ijs. To Roger

Doidge, the fifty dole, ijs. To Tristram Doidge for ridinge to Plympton about the subsidye, vjd. To Thomas Collyne of Wilsley for carryinge of harnis to Tavistocke and home agayne, iijjd. To John Rundle of Wilsley for a bell rope, ijs. To Roger Doidge for a quytance for the fifty dole, iijjd. To Philip Richards for a billstaife, iijjd. To John Edgecombe, for wood and servinge of the glaziers, iijjd. To Oliver Edgecombe, for nayles for the bellcage, jd. To Philip Egabear for two peecees for to laye upon the bucking howse and for a hooke for the bucking howse door, and for a poole for the bucken, iijjd. To Rafe Whytbourne, for that he payde to Mr. Christopher Harris for Mylstone and Brentor, for bearing with him for some part of his losts whych was, xxxijs. that he had in receyving of the monyes for the souldiers, when they went to Exceter in the Queen's busyness, xjd. To the same constable and John Adams, for their dynners, being at Tavistocke before Mr. Fytze, to receyve back agayne ixl. viijs. iijjd. (whych remaineth in their hands) being part of the monyes whych was payde out for the same souldiers, viijjd. For that he payde for a bagge to bear the same monye in, ijd. To a poore man wher gathered to St. Leonard, iijjd. To two souldiers which came out of the flete of one ship called the Hope, iijjd. To John Cragge, for that he payd for John Doydge, widowman, for mending of his harnis, iijjd. To John Crabbe, for helpinge of his father in this office this yere, vjd. For making the cownte, xijd.

Some of expences this yere dothe amount to xxxiijl. xvijs. ijd.

And so remaineth in his hand to the use of the parishe, vjs. iijd.

And further there remaineth in the hands of Rafe Whytbourne and John Adams the elder, of monye whych was payde to Mr. Fytze, for the trained souldiers goinge to Exceter, ixl. viijs. iijjd. for Mylstone and Brentor, and ijs. vjd. for conduct monye, whych the constable rec'd of the justices at Exceter and yet keepeth non-accounted.

	£.	s.	d.
Expence of the general paye	33	17	2
Of the collector for the poor	2	15	2½
Of the hay or (as he is sometime called) the heigh-warden	-	-	1 8 4

Total expenditure 37 15 8½

Extracts

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

EMPIRICS PUNISHED.

STOW records an exemplary punishment that was inflicted upon a rash pretender to superior medical skill in the reign of Richard I. "When his presumptuous lyings could no longer be faced out," he was led on horseback through the city, with his face turned to the tail of the animal, and with "a collar of jordan's," to which was affixed a "whetstone," tied round his neck, while the populace greeted him with shouts, and rung him with basons. In the time of Edward VI. also, one Greig, a poulterer, who had acquired the reputation of being skillful in curing the most inveterate maladies, was, on examination, proved to be a "crafty deceiver," and was ordered to be set in the pillory in Southwark, where he publicly asked pardon of the lord mayor and aldermen, who were present, as well as of all the citizens, for the impositions he had practised. If such offenders were now so punished, society would doubtless be greatly benefited, and the populace often regaled with such interesting exhibitions.

RAIN AND DEW.

For rain and dew together, Dalton makes the mean for England and Wales thirty-six-inches; amounting, in a year, to twenty-eight cubic miles of water.

CITY SPLENDOUR.

Henry Pritchard, who was lord mayor of London in 1356, had the honour of entertaining at his table at the same time, his own sovereign Edward III. the king of Cyprus, who had lately arrived here on a visit; John, king of France, and David, king of Scots, both prisoners of war; Edward, prince of Wales, and a long train of nobility, &c. Such an assemblage of royalty and rank, probably never before or since graced the table of a British subject.

ORIGIN OF LIGHTING THE STREETS.

In 1417, in the reign of Henry V. it was decreed by a court of common council, that a lighted candle should be placed in a lanthorn at every door in the city every night throughout the winter.

KING ARTHUR.

When Henry I. was once at Pembroke, his attention was forcibly arrested by the song of a Welsh harper, which described the heroic achievements of the renowned king Arthur; and concluded with an account of his death, and of his interment in the church-yard of Glaston-

bury between two pyramids of stone. Instigated by the accuracy of the bard's description of the place of his sepulture, Henry commanded immediate search to be made between the pyramids, which were known to be still standing. At the depth of eleven feet a large stone was discovered, to which was affixed a lead cross, bearing on its under-side this inscription: "*Hic jacet sepultus inclytus Rex Arturius in insula Avalonia*—Here lies the celebrated king Arthur, buried in the isle of Avalon." Some feet below this the trunk of a tree was found, which contained the remains both of king Arthur and of his queen. The king's bones were of a large size, and his skull bore the marks of ten wounds which he had at various times received. The beautiful hair of the queen, finely plaited, and of a bright gold colour, remained entire, but crumbled to dust soon after its exposure to the air. Arthur's death is said to have happened in the year 542; and his body was discovered in 1189, as we are told by Giraldus Cambrensis, who saw these interesting and curious remains. Indeed, the lead cross on which was the inscription, was preserved at Glastonbury till the dissolution of its abbey, where Leland saw it when making his memorable tour.

MUHAMMEDAN FORBEARANCE.

With whatever contempt a christian may regard the faith of Mohammed, certain it is that the strictness with which the observance of religious ceremonies is enforced, the alacrity with which the performance of moral duties is distinguished, and the reverence paid to the koran by most of his followers, might be usefully imitated by the professors of purer doctrines. A singular instance of forbearance, arising from the powerful influence of religious principles, is recorded in the history of the Caliphs.—A slave one day during a repast, was so unfortunate as to let fall a dish which he was handing to the Caliph Hassan, who was severely scalded by the accident. The trembling wretch instantly fell on his knees, and quoting the koran, exclaimed, "Paradise is promised to those who restrain their anger." "I am not angry with thee," replied the Caliph, with a meekness as exemplary as it was rare. "And for those who forgive offences," continued the slave, "I forgive thee thine," answered

swered the Caliph. "But above all, for those who return good for evil," adds the slave. 'I set thee at liberty,' rejoins the Caliph, 'and give thee ten dinars.'

KING CHARLES'S EXECUTIONER.

Ludlow informs us, in his Memoirs, that Capt. William Hewlet was, soon after the restoration, accused and tried for beheading the late king, or at least for being one of those who stood masked upon the scaffold during his execution. Many witnesses of credit then deposed that Gregory Bandon, the common hangman, had confessed that he was the king's executioner; but notwithstanding this, the jury found Hewlet guilty. The court however being convinced of his innocence, procured his pardon.

AN ATTEMPT TO CONVERT THE POPE.

John Perrot, a fanatical quaker, travelled to Rome about the year 1655, for the purpose of attempting the conversion of the pope. His project, however, was rendered abortive by the "holy inquisition," who soon made him their prisoner; but after many examinations, considering him as a madman, he was released; and after his return home, published a book entitled, "Battering Rams against Rome."

SIDNEY'S ARCADIA.

A sixth book was added to that once much admired romance, by Richard, the son of sir Henry Belling, knight, a native of Ireland, whose initials are mixed to it in those editions of the Arcadia in which it has been introduced. This ingenious author died at Dublin in 1677.

BRIDEWELL,

Was granted by Edward VI. a short time previous to his decease, for a work-house "for the poor and idle persons of the citie of London," and was endowed by him with lands of the value of seven hundred marks, which belonged to the hospital of the Savoy: the beds and bedding likewise belonging to the said hospital, were transferred to Bridewell.

MOOR GATE,

Was erected by Thomas Fawkner, who was lord mayor of London in 1514. He for this purpose made a breach in the city wall "opposite the moor." He also caused the city ditches to be cleansed, and the *public cloaca* to be removed from the moor and erected within the city "*upon Walbrook.*"

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

On the 23d of November, 1552, children were first admitted into Christ's hospital, which had previously belonged

to the grey friars; and on the same day the hospital of St. Thomas in Southwark, was opened for the reception of the sick and infirm. On the following Christmas-day, the lord mayor and aldermen rode in procession from Laurence-lane to St. Paul's, followed by the children of Christ's hospital, whose number amounted to three hundred and forty, and who were preceded by the masters, the physicians, and the surgeons, belonging to the establishment. The priory (now the hospital) of St. Bartholomew, which was contiguous to that of the grey friars, was originally founded by a minstrel, whose name was Reior, of whose history it would be interesting to collect some particulars, if any are preserved.

ROBIN HOOD AND LITTLE JOHN.

"In the time of Richard I." says Stow, "Robin Hood and Little John remained in the woods despoiling the goods of the rich. This Robin entertained an hundred tall men and good archers with such spoils as he got, upon whom four hundred men, were they never so strong, durst not give the onset. Poor men's goods he spared, abundantly relieving them with what he got from abbies, and the houses of rich earls."

MULBERRY TREES.

These were first planted in England in the year 1608, by Francis Verton, alias Forest, a native of Picardy, for the purpose of rearing silk-worms for the production of silk for the loom. Great attention had been paid to the cultivation of the mulberry-tree, and the propagation of silk-worms in France, for upwards of twenty years, and it was deemed practicable by Verton and others, to introduce here that valuable insect and its favourite food. Many thousands of young trees were therefore distributed throughout the kingdom; while at Greenwich a plantation was made, and a suitable stock of silk-worms maintained, (under the immediate inspection of James I.) from the produce of which a piece of taffety was manufactured. William Stallendge spared neither trouble nor expense in bringing English silk to perfection; and both Verton and himself were constituted, by patent, the sole vendors of these trees. As Shakespeare died in 1616, his memorable mulberry-tree was probably planted at the above-mentioned distribution.

IRISH PERSECUTION PREVENTED.

It is related in the papers of Richard earl of Cork, that towards the conclusion

of queen Mary's reign, a commission was signed for the persecution of the Irish protestants; and to give greater weight to this important affair, Dr. Cole was nominated one of the commissioners. The doctor, in his way to Dublin, halted at Chester, where he was waited upon by the mayor, to whom, in the course of conversation, he imparted the object of his mission, and exhibited the leather box that contained his credentials. The mistress of the inn where this interview took place being a protestant, and having overheard the conversation, seized the opportunity while the doctor was attending the mayor to the bottom of the stairs, of exchanging the commission for a dirty pack of cards, on the top of which she facetiously turned up the knave of clubs. The doctor, little suspecting this trick, secured his box, pursued his journey, and arrived in Dublin on the 7th of October, 1558. He then lost no time in presenting himself before lord Fitz-Walter, and the privy council, to whom, after an explanatory speech, the box was presented, which, to the astonishment of all present, was found to contain only a pack of cards. The doctor, greatly chagrined, returned instantly to London to have his commission renewed; but while waiting a second time on the coast for a favourable wind,

the news reached him of the queen's decease. This tale greatly diverted queen Elizabeth, to whom it was related by lord Fitz-Walter, and she afterwards allowed this woman, whose name was Elizabeth Mattersiad, an annuity of forty pounds a year.

EDWARD EARL OF DERBY.

Among the many noble and useful qualifications which are recorded to have been possessed by this amiable nobleman, who died in 1573, the following are enumerated.—His fidelity to three kings and two queens, in times the most turbulent and dangerous; his uprightness towards his tenants, enforcing of them no service save the payment of their rent; his kindness to strangers; his liberal housekeeping; his charitably feeding upwards of forty aged and infirm people twice a day, and "all comers" thrice a week, so that in seven years it was computed that he relieved two thousand seven hundred indigent people: his skill in setting bones, dislocated or broken; "his chirurgerie, and desire to helpe the poore;" his delivering his George and seal to his heir, exhorting him to keep it as unspotted in fidelity to his prince as he had done; his taking leave of all his servants with a cordial shake of the hand, and bidding them an affectionate farewell till the last day.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO THE DUCHESS OF BRUNSWICK,
ON HER LAST ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.

SAFE, from where war's aggressive cannon
roar,

Welcome, great princess! to your native
shore.

Oh could that air first breath'd but charm
to rest

Those sacred sorrows which invade your
breast!

Could we'll-remember'd scenes, henceforth
bid cease

Sad recollection, and to mind give peace!

Lovely, as when beneath Kew's* rising shade,
These eyes beheld you first a blooming maid;

* Kew is thus described by Leland in his *Cyanea Cantio*: "Cheva, vulgò Kew, villa elegans; ædes autem non multis ab hinc annis constructæ (tempore Henrici 7mi.) à quodam penuarii, ut ego audivi, præfecto.—Cheva, commonly called Kew, an elegant village, with a house built not many years since (in the time of Henry the Seventh) as I have heard, by a certain clerk of the kitchen."

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When care and grief no anxious hour em-
ploy'd,

And each bright morning rose to be enjoy'd.

Such, madam, were your early joys and
mine;

My joys and sorrows if I durst entwine

With your august fate, because on earth,

The self-same year and month to both gave
birth.

CHEVENSIS.

ON THE FLUCTUATION OF GREAT
HOUSES AND LARGE ESTATES.

BY THE SAME.

WHAT'S an estate? my friend, you see
it change

From the wild heir thro' various hands to
range:

Who now owns Cannons, once of Chandos
pride?

(Of which so truly Pope has prophesy'd)

The house in fragments sold to half the town,

The lands a gambler's heir for master own!

Such was, sir Gregory Page, thy house's fate;

And such shall be of others, soon or late.

3 O

OVID

OVID TO PERILLA.

TRANSLATED FROM THE LATIN.

SPEED hence, my letter, oh! speed hence,
and bear

Safe to Perilla's breast a father's care.
Or thou wilt find her rapt in converse sweet
With her lov'd mother in some blest retreat,
Or deeply pensive in secluded bowers
Culling bright wreaths and gay Parnassian
flowers:

Whate'er her task, she'll leave that task
for thee,

And ask at once a thousand times of me.
Tell her I live, but, so that life's a load,
All tasteless of the balm by time bestow'd:
Yet that I woo the obnoxious Muse again,
And seek to lose me in th' alternate strain.
Say too, with aught of her accusom'd fire,
Does my Perilla sweep the Grecian lyre?
For nature, lavish of her gifts to you,
Gave beauty, chastity, and genius too.
This last to the Castalian springs I led,
Lest its rich essence from the vein had fled;
Pruned the young blossom in thy virgin
years,

And bade it quicken with the fruit it bears:
Thus, if that ardour in thy breast remains,
Thy harp shall yield to none but Lesbian
strains.

But ah! I fear the gloom my fate inspires,
Chills the warm thought, and damps the ri-
sing fires:

Sad with the memory of thy father's woe,
Say, less energetic do thy numbers flow?
While Heaven allowed, the pleasing task
was mine

To read thee, as I wrote, each polished line;
Or pause upon thy verse with anxious love,
Or, if you liter'd, bid the blush reprove.
Haply, because my books have injur'd me,
Thy favourite studies are abjur'd by thee?
Banish the fear, only beware thy lay
Teach frail weak woman, nor to love nor
stray:

Away with sloth, the dull idea spurn,
And to thy sacred toils, dear maid, return.
A day shall come, that lovely face of thine
To grim old age its roses must resign;
That form, which now so delicate appears,
Stoop down, enfeebled with a weight of years;
And when 'she once was fair' young men
repeat,

Thou'lt weep, and call the looking-glass a
cheat.

Tho' worthy thou of an exhaustless store,
Thy wealth is moderate, yet suppose it more;
Fortune at pleasure gives and takes away,
And Cæsus turns an Irus in a day.*

* Or "Cæsus becomes an Irus in a day:"
but we then throw away the conjunction for
the sake of this word, which is, I think,
sacrificing the elegance of the couplet; at
the same time, I do not much approve of
turn, as here made use of. The Latin line
runs thus:

Irus et est subito, qui modo Cæsus erat.

But why with vulgar truths detain thine ear?
Our souls excepted, all is mortal here.
Depriv'd at once of country, home, and you,
Robb'd of all man can take, your father view;
His mind is left him still to soothe his care,
The power of Cæsar was un'vailing there!
And, when this frail outside shall be no
more,

Beyond the grave his deathless name shall
soar,

Long as proud Rome from her seven hills
shall see

The vassal universe on bended knee.
Thou too, my girl, whom happier leisure
waits,

Of such a noble spoil defraud the Fates.

SONNET,

ON READING OF THE DEATH OF HAYDN.
FATHER of modern music! thy sweet
strain

Has reach'd its final pause—a pause of
woe!

No more shalt thou melodious hush the main;
No more command the frozen heart to
glow!

No more, from thy full fraught and flowing
vein

Of richest harmony, the tide shall flow:
Thy softest strains now strike the ear with
pain,

And fill the wintry heart with dirgeful woe.
Strike the deep chords! ye minstrels of his
train,

And bid the saddest sounds of sorrow flow;
Alas! unstrung the lyre, and hush'd the
strain.—

Ah! now, round Haydn's grave the wild
winds blow!

Still shall ascending Hope sweet soothing
sing;

Still chase away the mourning minstrel's
tears:

The tuneful soul has soar'd on transport's
wing,

To harmonize the music of the spheres!

Still to fair hope the son of song shall cling,
Till Haydn's lyre supreme on high he
hears!

Jamaica.

A. R.

A MITE OF TRIBUTE

TO THE MEMORY OF SIR JOHN MOORE.

ALAS! for Moore, the generous, wise,
and brave,

Who fought and fell in freedom's glorious
cause;

Alas! for Moore, who found a foreign grave,
And, ah! too soon, gain'd posthumous ap-
plause.

Blest be his memory, who well was tried!
And blest the honour'd land that gave him
birth!

'Twas in the arms of Victory he died:

Nor knew we then the sum of half his
worth.

And

And yet there are of baser mould a few,
But not amid the gallant bands of Moore!
Who on the hero's grave would nightshade
strew,

The gail of Slander on his glories pour!
There are who strive to blot the hero's name,
That name to every true-born Briton
dear:

There are who, envious of the hero's fame,
His masterly retreat ascribe to fear!
Accursed calumny! say, felt he fear
Who never shrunk from danger's frowning
form?

To Moore his honour more than life was dear;
Where'er he fought he met the onset-
storm!

Led he not on his Britons to the shock?
Flam'd not his falchion in the horrid van?
Corunna conscious saw him danger mock,
Saw every act proclaim the god-like man!
Oh, he was fram'd of British-heart of oak!
And had unhallow'd Fate delay'd the blow,
His arm had struck the foe-defeating stroke:
Yea! laid the pride of the usurper low!

Moore was among the first in honor's race,
Humane of heart, munificent of mind:
May fair humanity for ever grace
The British name with manliest courage
join'd.

And, oh! may war's wild fiend depart in
peace,
Nor longer deluge earth with seas of blood;
May the fell tyrant soon from troubling
cease,
And France emerge from desolation's flood.

Alas! for Moore, the generous, wise, and
brave,
Who fought and fell in freedom's glorious
cause;

Alas! for Moore, who found a foreign grave,
And, ah! too soon, gain'd posthumous ap-
plause!

Jamaica.

A. R.

ODE TO WOMAN.

*Occasioned by reading a wretched Epigram de-
signed to satirize the Sex.*

"O! fairest of creation! last and best."

MILTON.

"Auld Nature swears the lovely dears
Her noblest work she classes, O!
Her prentice han' she tried on man:
And then she made the lasses O!"

BURNS.

OH, woman! on thy faithful breast
The weary wand'rer seeks repose;
And, in thy fond affections blest,
Soon finds a cure for all his woes.

The wakeful son of worldly care
Sleeps softly in thy tender arms;
To Mammon he prefers his prayer,
But owns thy far superior charms.

Oh, woman! if life's prospects lower,
Thou bid'st the clouds fly far away;
And, e'en in sorrow's darkest hour,
Thy bright eye lends a cheering ray;

'Tis thine to balm the wounded soul
That with the world long time has war'd;
The storm of passion to control,
And melt the spirit frozen hard.

But, woman! wert thou heav'nly fair,
If all thy charms external shine,
If thou no mental beauty share,
Ah! what avail these charms of thine?

Unstable still is beauty's power
Whose base is built on outward form;
And short the rapture-gleaming hour
That oft precedes domestic storm.

Oh! if the glowing gem of mind
Illume the lovely female face;
If bright intelligence be shrin'd
With feeling in the form of grace;

'Tis then that beauty's beams impart
Her charms to intellectual eyes;
Then, if affection fix her heart,
Can man appreciate the prize?

Jamaica.

A. R.

CURSORY COMMENTS

ON THE DISAPPOINTED EXPEDITION,
AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

NAPOLEON, now thy sun is set in night,
Ch—th—m shall plan, and C—st—r—h
shall fight!

ATACK-A-DAY! that gentle C—st—r—h
And clever C—n—ng should so disagree,
As at each other's precious pates to pop,
Ere the reluctant l—d would shut up shop!
Was it, that stuck so fast in Flushing mud,
They still would slake their burning thirst
for blood?

And, since they could no longer Frenchmen kill,
Prove to the world, at least, their warlike will:
Yea, bravely swallow disappointment's pill!

WHEN next an expedition leaves our land,
By Ch—th—m, great in council, be it plann'd;
And give bold C—st—r—h the chief com-
mand!

GOD grant this expedition à-la-mode,
May shed no better blood than yet has flowed;
Nor make at home more mischief than abroad.

Jamaica.

PETER PEPPER-POT.

EXTEMPORARY,

ON READING THE NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS
OF THE LATE FAMOUS VICTORY GAIN-
ED BY CAPTAIN B—RCL—Y OVER
"THE ENEMY" AT NEWMARKET.*

LO! Captain B—cl—y combats Time,
And conquers in a glorious cause;
Shall not such deeds, in manhood's prime,
Secure posterity's applause?

* Having long held in "high consi-
deration" the high reaching ambition of the
subject of the subjoined attempt at epigram,
stronger than all his tribe of competitors and
imitators; and being particularly struck by
his late gallant march to Newmarket, (happy
field of ten-fold future fame!) where his
more than mortal efforts were crowned with
the

Magnanimous of soul! he soars,
Nor meanly seeks for vulgar fame:
He speeds not where the cannon roars;
Yet, far and wide extends his name!

the most splendid success, I could not repress a wish, a presumptuous wish, to celebrate, in bardic sort, the hero of modern days. Oh! that I were worthy to strike the ancient harp of Cambria; or give breath to Scotia's tuneful bagpipe! Then might I awake to sweetest sound the silent hills of Morven; and in sublimest strains proclaim throughout the earth, to each succeeding age, the doughty deeds of Fingal's regenerated race.

He speeds not in his country's cause,
Or to the senate, or the field;
No more the patriot meets applause,
The hero now the palm must yield.

To B—rd—y higher praise is due,
For he prefers a safer strife;
He still supports the scribbling crew,
And ev'n to ennui lends new life.

The faithful dog, and generous horse,
In highest faculties excel;
The ass in patience, bull in force—

And B—rd—y tries his talent well!

Jamaica.

FLACCUS.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

MR. KNIGHT, whose labours in examining and ascertaining the physiology of the vegetable creation are well known to our readers, has lately given to this learned society an account of the "origin and formation of roots." Former experiments had led him to conclude, that the buds of trees invariably spring from the alburnum, to which they are always connected by central vessels of greater or less length; and in the present communication he means to shew, that the roots of trees are generated by the vessels which pass from the cotyledons of the seed and from the leaves, through the leaf-stalks and the bark, and that they never, under any circumstances, spring immediately from the alburnum. The radicle in the seed has been generally supposed to be analogous to the root of the plant, and to become a perfect root during germination: this opinion Mr. Knight supposes to be founded in error. "A root," he says, "in all cases with which I am acquainted, elongates only by new parts which are successively added to its apex, and never, like the stem or branch, by the extension of parts previously organized;" and it is owing to this difference in the mode of growth of the root, and lengthened plumule of germinating seeds, that the one must be ever obedient to gravitation, and point to the centre of the earth, while the other must take the opposite direction. But the radicle of germinating seeds elongates by the extension of parts previously organized; and, in many cases, raises the cotyledons out of the mould in which the seed is placed to vegetate. The mode of growth of the radicle, is therefore similar to that of the substance which occupies the

spaces between the buds near the point of the succulent annual shoot, and totally different from that of the proper root of the plant, which comes into existence during the germination of the seed, and springs from the point of the radicle. At this period, neither the radicle nor cotyledons contain any alburnum, and therefore the first root cannot originate from that substance; but the cortical vessels are then filled with sap, and apparently in full action, and through these the sap appears to descend, which gives existence to the true root. When first emitted, the root consists only of a cellular substance, similar to that of the bark of other parts of the future tree, and within this the cortical vessels are subsequently generated in a circle, inclosing within it a small portion of the cellular substance, which forms the pith or medulla of the root. The cortical vessels soon enter on their office of generating alburnous matter; and a transverse section of the root then shews the alburnum arranged in the form of wedges round the medulla, as it is subsequently deposited on the central vessels of the succulent annual shoot, and on the surface of the alburnum of the stems and branches of older trees.

If a leaf-stalk be deeply wounded, a cellular substance, similar to that of the bark and young root, is protruded from the upper lip of the wound, but never from the lower; and the leaf-stalks of many plants possess the power of emitting roots, which power cannot have resided in the alburnum, for the leaf-stalk contains none; but vessels, similar to those of the bark and radicle, abound in it, and apparently convey the returning sap; and from these vessels, or from the fluid which they convey, the roots emitted

ted by the leaf-stalk derive their existence. If a portion of the bark of a vine be taken off in a circle, extending round its stem, so as to intercept entirely the passage of any fluid through the bark, and any body which contains much moisture be applied, numerous roots will soon be emitted into it immediately above the decorticated space, but never immediately beneath it; and when the albumen in the decorticated spaces has become lifeless to a considerable depth, buds are usually protruded beneath, but never immediately above it, apparently owing to the obstruction of the ascending sap. The roots which are emitted in the preceding case, do not appear in any degree to differ from those which descend from the radicles of generating seeds, and both apparently derive their matter from the fluid which descends through the cortical vessels.

Mr. K. anticipated the result of this and other experiments mentioned by him; "not," says he, "that I supposed that roots can be changed into buds, or buds into roots, but I had before proved that the organization of the albumen is better calculated to carry the sap it contains from the root upwards, than in any other direction; and I concluded that the sap, when arrived at the top of the cutting through the albumen, would be there employed in generating buds, and that these buds would be protruded where the bark was young and thin, and consequently afforded little resistance: I had also proved that bark to be better calculated to carry the sap towards the roots than in the opposite direction; and I thence inferred, that as soon as any buds, emitted by cuttings, afforded leaves, the sap would be conveyed from these to the lower extremity of the cuttings by the cortical vessels, and be there employed in the formation of roots."

Both the albumen and bark of trees contain their true sap; and as this, like the animal blood, is probably filled with particles which are endued with life, Mr. K. conjectures that the same fluid, by acquiring different motions, may generate different organs, than that two distinct fluids should be necessary to form the root, and the bud and leaf. When albumen is formed in the root, that organ possesses, in common with the stem and branches, the power of producing buds, and of emitting fibrous roots; and when it is detached from the tree, the buds always spring near its upper end, and the roots near the op-

posite extremity. The albumen of the root is also similar to that of other parts of the tree, except that it is more porous, probably owing to the presence of abundant moisture during the period in which it is deposited. Perhaps the same cause may retain the wood of the root permanently in the state of albumen; for if the mould be taken away, so that the parts of the larger roots which adjoin the trunk be exposed to the air, such parts are subsequently found to contain much heart wood.

In opposition to the opinion that fibrous, like bulbous roots, of all plants, are only of annual duration, it is observed that, with regard to the latter, nature has provided a distinct reservoir for the sap, which is to form the first leaves and fibrous roots of the succeeding season; but the organization of trees is different, and the albumen and bark of the roots and stems of these, are the reservoirs of their sap during winter. When however the fibrous roots of trees are crowded together in a garden-pot, they are often found lifeless in the succeeding spring; but this mortality does not occur in the roots of trees when growing under favourable circumstances in their natural situation.

In a future communication, the author means to point out the causes which direct the roots of plants in search of proper nutriment, and which occasion the root of the same plant to assume different forms under different circumstances.

Mr. JOHN GEORGE CHILDREN laid before the society an account of some experiments on the most advantageous method of constructing a Voltaic apparatus.

His battery consisted of upwards of ninety-two thousand square inches in surface, each plate being four feet by two; and it was charged with a mixture of three parts of fuming nitrous, and one part of sulphuric acid, diluted with thirty parts of water. With this battery he fused completely eighteen inches of platina wire, $\frac{1}{30}$ th of an inch in diameter, in twenty seconds, and ten inches of iron wire, $\frac{1}{6}$ th of an inch thick; charcoal was burnt, giving out an intense brilliancy. But on imperfect conductors it had not the slightest effect; and on the human body it was hardly perceptible: and it had scarcely any effect on the gold leaves of an electrometer. But with a second battery, consisting of two hundred pair of plates each, about two inches square, placed in half-pint pots of common queen's-ware, and rendered active
by

by some of the liquor used in exciting the large battery, to which was added a small portion of fresh sulphuric acid, he readily decomposed potash and barytes: in that state it produced the metallization of ammonia with great facility; it ignited charcoal vividly; it caused great divergence in the leaves of an electrometer; and it gave a vivid spark after being in action three hours. Hence it is inferred, that Mr. Davy's theory is accurate, viz. "that the intensity increases with the number of plates, but that the quantity of electricity increases with their size." Thus the platina wire being a perfect conductor, and not liable to be oxydated, presents no obstacle to the free passage of the electricities through it; which, from the immense quantities given out from so large a surface, evolve, on their mutual annihilation, heat sufficient to raise the temperature of the platina to the point of fusion. With the iron wire the effect was different, on account of the low intensity of the electricity, (sufficiently proved by its not causing any divergence of the gold leaves of the electrometer) which being opposed in its passage by the thin coat of oxide formed on the iron wire at the moment the circuit is completed, a very small portion only of it is transmitted through the wire. To the same want of intensity is to be attributed the inability of the large battery to decompose the barytes, and its weak action on imperfect conductors in general. The small battery, on the contrary, exerts great power on imperfect conductors, decomposing them readily; although its whole surface is more than thirty times less than that of the great battery: but in point of number of plates, it consists of nearly ten times as many as the large one. The long-continued action of the small battery, shews the utility of having cells of a sufficient capacity to hold a large quantity of liquor; and in large combinations, a certain distance between each pair of plates is absolutely necessary to prevent spontaneous discharges which will otherwise ensue. Mr. Children also made experiments to ascertain whether there was any striking distance in the Voltaic spark; and he found that with twelve hundred and fifty plates, four square inches surface each, the striking distance was about $\frac{1}{50}$ th of an inch in length, and he assumes, that by increasing the number of the plates, the striking distance will also be increased.

"The absolute effect," he says, "of a Voltaic apparatus, seems to be in the compound ratio of the number and size of the plates: the intensity of the electricity being as the former, the quantity given out as the latter; consequently regard must be had in its construction to the purposes for which it is designed. For experiments on perfect conductors very large plates are to be preferred, a small number of which will be sufficient; but where the resistance of imperfect conductors is to be overcome, the combination must be great, but the size of the plates may be small; but if quantity and intensity be both required, then a large number of large plates will be necessary. For general purposes, four inches square will be found to be the most convenient size."

Mr. FEVERARD HOME, in examining the internal structure of a *Squalus maximus*, met with a peculiarity in the intervertebral substance of the spine, not hitherto noticed; an account of this substance, as found in fish and quadrupeds, he has laid before the royal society. It is fluid of the consistence of liquid jelly, with a tendency to coagulation. In the squalus, the form of the cavity is nearly spherical, capable of containing three pints of liquid. The fluid being incompressible, preserves a proper interval between the vertebræ to allow of the play of the lateral parts, which are ligamentous and elastic, and forms a ball round which the concave surfaces of the vertebræ are moved, and readily adapts itself to every change which takes place in the form of the cavity. The elasticity of the ligaments, by its constant action, renders the joint always firm, independently of any other support, and keeps the ends of the vertebræ opposed to each other, so that the whole spine is preserved in a straight line, unless it is acted on by muscles or some other power. When a muscular force is applied to one side of the spine, it stretches the elastic ligament on the opposite side of the joint, and as soon as that force ceases to act, the joint returns to the former state, which is one of the most beautiful instances in nature of elasticity being employed as a substitute for muscular action. The extent of the motion in each particular joint is undoubtedly small, but this is compensated by their number, and the elasticity of the vertebræ themselves. Fish in general have their vertebræ formed with similar concavities to those

of the squallus maximus; these, when dead, contain a solid jelly, but in the living state it is found fluid.

The structure of the intervertebral joint, which appears to be common to fish in general, is evidently contrived for producing the quick vibratory lateral motion, which is peculiar to the back-bones of fish while swimming, and enables them to continue that motion for a great length of time, with a small degree of muscular action. This joint is not met with in any of the whale tribe, whose motion through the water is principally effected by means of their horizontal tail: in them the substance employed to unite the vertebræ, is the same as in quadrupeds in general. The external portion is firm and compact; ranged in concentric circles, with transverse fibres uniting the layers together, it becomes softer towards the middle, and in the centre there is a soft pliant substance without elasticity, but admitting of extension more like jelly than an organized body, corresponding in its use to the incompressible fluid of fish. In the dog and rabbit, in the central part, there is a cavity with a smooth internal surface of the extent of half the diameter of the vertebra, in which is contained a thick gelatinous fluid; so that in some quadrupeds there is an approach towards the intervertebral joint of the fish: but in the bullock, sheep, deer, monkey, and man, the structure corresponds with that of the whale. In some animals, as the alligator, the vertebræ through the whole length of the spine have regular joints between them, the surfaces are covered with articulating cartilages, and there is synovia and a capsular ligament. In the

snake there is a regular ball and socket-joint between every two vertebræ; so that the means employed for the motion of the back-bone in different animals, comprehends almost every species of joint with which we are acquainted. It appears then, that the intervertebral substance of the human spine does not consist entirely of elastic ligament, dense in its texture at the circumference, and becoming gradually softer towards the centre; but the middle portion is composed of materials which render it very pliant, though not at all elastic, fitting it to keep the vertebræ at the proper distance from each other, so as to admit of the action of the lateral elastic ligaments. "When this knowledge," says Mr. Home, "is applied to the treatment of curvatures of the spine, a complaint so commonly met with in young women, whose strength does not bear the necessary proportion to the growth of the body, it will shew the great impropriety of overstretching the intervertebral ligaments, since in that state the central substance no longer supports the vertebræ, and the joints must lose their proper firmness, which will be attended with many disadvantages."

Mr. BRANDE has analysed the substance described, and he finds it to approach nearer to mucus, or mucilage, than to any other animal fluid. By mucus, he means a glary fluid, which does not mix readily with water, which is neither coagulated by heat or acids, and which does not form a precipitate with solutions containing tannin. Though it resembles mucus, it is, under certain circumstances, capable of being converted into modifications of gelatine and albumen.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

* * * *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE Rev. Mr. HAYTER, chaplain in ordinary to the Prince of Wales, who has been superintendant for his Royal Highness of the Herculeum MSS. since the year 1802, has just arrived in London from Palermo. We regret to have it confirmed that the whole museum at Portici, including 1500 of those MSS which had not been unfolded, and 230 originals which had been unfolded, partially or wholly, by Mr. Hayter, were suffered to fall into the hands of the French, notwithstanding

the repeated remonstrances of this gentleman to the Neapolitan court to have them removed, or sent to England. We learn however, that Mr. Hayter had previously copied and corrected NINEY-FOUR of those which he had unfolded, and that these copies, which are fac-similes, were transmitted by him to the Prince of Wales, and have since by his Royal Highness, through Lord Grenville, been presented to the university of Oxford. Among these was a Latin poem, which Mr. Hayter conjectures to have been

been a composition of Varius, the friend of Virgil. Of this Latin poem, as well as of an ingenious treatise on Death, by Philodemus, the fac-similes have been engraved. Unfortunately, his Sicilian majesty also left behind him at Naples, engraved fac-similes of three books and a half of Epicurus de Natura, of which the discovery was an invaluable acquisition; but we have the pleasure to announce that the fac-simile copies of those and other four books, are among the ninety-four now at Oxford.

A Miscellaneous Collection of Critical Observations from the manuscripts of the late Professor Porson, purchased by Trinity college, Cambridge, will shortly be given to the public by Professor MONK, Mr. DOBREE, and Mr. BLUMFIELD; the three gentlemen to whom this task has been entrusted by the master and fellows of the society.

Dr. DRAKE has in the press, under the title of the Gleaner, a selection of Essays from scarce or neglected periodical papers, with an introduction and notes. It will be speedily published in four volumes octavo, and will form an elegant and useful accompaniment to the various editions of our classical essays.

Dr. STOCK's Life of Dr. Beddoes is in the press. It will comprise an analytical account of the doctor's numerous writings, both published and unpublished.

Mr. WESTALL, R.A. exhibits his own pictures and drawings at his house, No. 54, Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

On the jubilee day (25th October last), a couple of small bells were made to ring by means of the electric column, lately invented by M. DE LUC, of Windsor. It is conjectured, that a small clapper may by this column be kept in motion for years together without stopping: if so, not only might the jubilee day have been celebrated by the ringing of miniature bells, but the whole jubilee year. Should this contrivance be brought to that state of perfection which it is supposed it may be in time, many persons, there is little doubt, who do not consider the subject philosophically, will be led into an error, by imagining that the perpetual motion is at last discovered. The principal obstacle to the continuance of the motion, through all the changes of the atmosphere, appears to be the want of a very accurate insulation of some parts of the apparatus.

An English gentleman, lately escaped from France, has in the press, a Picture of Verdun; being an interesting state-

ment of every circumstance connected with the detention of our countrymen. This work contains: An account of their arrestation; detention at Fontaine and Valenciennes; confinement at Verdun; incarceration at Bitche; amusements; sufferings; indulgences granted to some; acts of extortion and cruelty practised on others; characters of General and Madame Wirion; list of those who have been permitted to leave, or who have escaped, out of France; occasional poetry by Mr. Concannon, Sir William Cowper, &c. and anecdotes of the principal *Detenus*.

Dr. PEARSON's Lectures on Physic and Chemistry will re-commence in George-street, on the 4th of June.

Dr. REID will commence his summer course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, on Friday the 15th of June, at nine o'clock in the morning, at his house, Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

Dr. STANCLIFFE's Lectures are continued every evening at nine o'clock precisely, at the Lecture Room, 11, Took's-court. A series of Lectures on Practical Agriculture, and the Drill Husbandry, by the Rev. JAMES COOK, M.A. another series of select Lectures on Architecture, by M. W. SHEPPARD; and a fourth, on the Elements of Commerce, by the Rev. M. WILSON, M.A. will be speedily given at the same room.

A second edition of Dr. WORDSWORTH's Reasons for declining to subscribe to the British and Foreign Bible Society will appear in a few days. It will be accompanied by an answer to a Letter to Dr. Wordsworth, in reply to his Strictures on the British and Foreign Bible Society, by Lord Teignmouth, president of that society.

The whole of the very rare and valuable Collection of Foreign Plants, some of which have never been seen in this country before, late the property of the Hon. C. F. Greville, deceased, on Paddington Green, were purchased on Monday the 2d of April, in one lot, by JENKINS and GWYTHER, Nurserymen; and may now be seen, by applying to them for tickets, at their Nursery in the New Road.

A third and last volume of the Temple of Truth is in the press, under the title of Additional Studies; and may be expected in the course of next month.

A work to be called the Mathematical Repository, containing, 1. Two hundred and forty questions both in pure and mixt mathematics; almost all of which are

are entirely new, and in general each is accompanied with several solutions by different mathematicians. 2. Thirty-three original essays on mathematical subjects. 3. Several mathematical memoirs, extracted from works of eminence, chiefly the transactions of learned societies. By THOMAS LEYBOURN, of the Royal Military College: it is in forwardness.

No. XX. of BRITTON's *Architectural Antiquities*, contains seven Engravings of Roslyn Chapel in Scotland; with historical descriptive accounts of Waltham Abbey Church, and Heddingham Castle: and the author announces his intention of devoting more plates to elucidate the architecture of that very singular chapel.

The author of the *Scientific Dialogues* will publish in the first week of June, a volume of *Letters on Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Chemistry, Physiology, and other branches of science pertaining to the material world*. These letters are addressed to a youth settled in the metropolis, and they are illustrated with twenty plates beautifully engraved.

The *Pleasures of Possession*, a poem, by Mr. VERRAL, surgeon, of Seaford, is in the press: it will form an interesting counterpart to the *Pleasures of Hope and Memory*, and those who have seen it, speak of it as a poem of equal, if not superior, merit.

The *Life of Thomas Paine* is in hand, and nearly completed, by CLIO RICKMAN. This work will be an impartial and comprehensive memoir of that great man.

The Clarendon press at Oxford is bringing Wyttenbach's *Notes on Plutarch* to a conclusion. The accuracy of Mr. COLLINGWOOD will be displayed in several of the classics.

Messrs. BLISS are proceeding with a laudable zeal and correctness in the republication of the best continental editions of the Greek writers.

A Statement of Facts respecting the late Insurrection in India, delivered to the Governor-general on his arrival at Madras, by WILLIAM PETRIE, Esq. second in council, will shortly be laid before the public in an octavo volume.

LORD KENYON will very shortly publish his sentiments on the Roman-catholic Question.

The lovers of angling will soon be gratified with an exact reprint of the first edition of WALTON's *Complete Angler*; the plates will be exquisitely engraved on

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silver, and the printing be executed in a style of corresponding beauty. The number printed will be limited. The rarity of the first edition of the favourite work is not its only nor its chief recommendation; it is valuable as being the earliest specimen of that style of writing, and really curious, as it differs from all the other editions in having only two persons engaged in the dialogue, Piscator and Viator; whereas every subsequent edition has the three persons, Piscator, Venator, and Auceps.

MR. GEORGE COLMAN has in the press a Translation into familiar blank verse of the *Comedies of Terence*.

MR. RAMSDEN is about to publish some Cases of the Cure of the Derangements of the Testicles, illustrative of their being sympathetic with the urethra; and showing that most of the diseases of that gland hitherto deemed incurable, are perfectly within remedy. The same gentleman is also preparing some Cases of Hydrocele, in which a radical cure has been effected, without recourse to any of the operations at present practised for that purpose.

An Abridgment of HOOKER's *Ecclesiastical Polity*, in an octavo volume, will speedily appear.

THE REV. A. P. SCARGILL is preparing for publication a Hebrew and English Dictionary on a new plan, without points.

MR. CRABB has in the press a third part of the *Preceptor and his Pupils*, containing an elucidation of synonymous words in the English language.

THE REV. J. WILLIAMS, curate of Stroud, will shortly publish a small volume of Poems, illustrative of subjects moral and divine, with an Ode on Vaccination, addressed to Dr. Jenner.

COWPER's Translation of Homer into English blank verse, illustrated by fifty engravings from the paintings and designs of Fuseli, Howard, Smirke, Stothard, Westall, &c. will speedily be published in four octavo volumes. The engravings were originally designed for a splendid edition of Pope's translation, of which the letter-press of the large-paper copies were destroyed by fire.

THE REV. DAVID SAVILLE, of Edinburgh, is printing a series of Discourses on the peculiar Doctrines of Revelation, in an octavo volume.

THE REV. DR. BAKER, of Cawston, Norfolk, has put to press the *Psalms evangelized*, in a continued explanation, which is intended to be comprised in an octavo volume.

THE REV. MR. DAVIES, of Ipswich, proposes

proposes to publish, in a duodecimo volume, the last sixteen sermons on Grace, of the Rev. Christopher Love, with an account of his Life.

An octavo edition of Lord VALENTIA's *Travels* is preparing for the press, with many corrections, and some abridgments of the less important parts of the narrative.

An interesting volume, entitled *Travels and Adventures in Canada and the Indian Territories between the years 1760 and 1776*, by ALEXANDER HENRY, esq. may shortly be expected.

The justice, honour, and humanity, of the nobility and gentry of the United Kingdom, has been lately appealed to, for their concurrence in the measures now promoting amongst the most eminent bankers and merchants in the city, in behalf of the ancient, but greatly injured, family of the late Sir CHARLES CORBETT, bart. deprived of their paternal inheritance of many thousands per annum, and the present baronet reduced to an inferior station in the East India Company's employ. It seldom happens that a claim so eminently merits the generous aid of the affluent and noble families of the kingdom for one of their own order, as from the Corbett line have descended several of the first families. In failure of issue from the last Sir Richard Corbett, who was member of parliament for the town of Shrewsbury more than thirty years, the late Sir Charles became entitled to the estates. He was frequently invited to the family mansion, introduced by Sir Richard to his friends as his heir; and in public assemblies and other meetings, he was avowed by him as successor to his estates; pursuant to which he made his will when at the age of 68, in which he gives all his estates, manors, &c. to him and his heirs: and, lest any doubts should arise as to his intention of giving his estates to the issue of Sir Charles, he adds a codicil, making a strict settlement on the issue male of Sir Charles. He confirms and republishes his will in six successive codicils, up to the advanced age of 75. The will and codicils are in the hand-writing of the testator; but at length when the baronet was at a very advanced age, in renunciation of all his former purposes, a seventh codicil was added (not written by Sir Richard), leaving his heir-at-law an annuity of 100*l.* per annum only, and giving all his estates to his steward. The present Sir Richard unhappily does not possess the

means of recovering his right, being in an inferior situation in the East India Company's employ; but, nevertheless, has a mind sensible of the injuries sustained; and a long period of depression has sunk him to obscurity with all the distresses of unmerited poverty. There are now more than a competent number of witnesses to prove these facts; and a few respectable characters acquainted with this extraordinary case, have concurred to procure a subscription for the purpose of raising them from their present distresses. They presume to call upon the nobility and gentry to concur in this humane and honourable measure.

At a late meeting of the Society of Schoolmasters, held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern on the 26th of December last, Mr. HAMMERSLEY, a friend and patron of that institution, delivered a written address, of which the following is the substance:

"To save myself the trouble of much writing and oral explanation, I propose to state some of the reasons which have induced me to become an advocate in the cause of the society of schoolmasters. A melancholy occurrence in a school where I had two sons, first brought me to the knowledge of this excellent institution. The family of the master, consisting of six children, was, by a singular calamity, left totally destitute of protection and support; and I was applied to, among other parents, to contribute to their relief. The example was set by the committee of the society of schoolmasters, who commenced a subscription among themselves; for their institution, being then in its infancy, had not funds to afford much relief. A sum, however, of nearly five hundred pounds was soon raised, and these helpless children were snatched from poverty, and protected by the society; and most of them have since been placed in respectable situations. Seeing the good effects of the society in this prominent case, I became immediately a subscriber to their charitable fund, and have had the good fortune to procure them many benefactors. It should be observed here, that they have another fund, called the joint stock, which is entirely supported by the schoolmasters themselves, and whose families alone are entitled to its benefits; and this part of the institution gives the society a greater stability, by ensuring the regular attendance of its members. But their charitable fund, which is supported by general subscription, may be beneficially applied to any extent, being intended for general relief; for numberless indeed are the objects of this part of the institution, in the persons of decayed schoolmasters and ushers, and of their destitute widows and orphans. To this may be added, if the fund should become

become considerable, that means will be afforded of giving rewards and premiums to teachers of distinguished merit and ability; to which ushers, as chiefly holding the labouring oar, will most likely succeed. What an expansive field is here before us! If encouragement be given to good teachers, we may reasonably hope that they will exert themselves to obtain the rewards, which will be both honourable and profitable; for the enlightened committee of this society, who know how to estimate the feelings as well as the wants of their brethren, will, no doubt, suggest various ways to gratify the objects of their attention, and spur them on to laudable industry and emulation. Thus the country may expect, by degrees, that an improved set of teachers will arise; and from improved teachers we shall find better scholars: the mind will be opened and meliorated, and sound principles inculcated. But the more immediate purpose of this institution is to relieve and protect the aged, the helpless, and the unfortunate: and it is not a little remarkable, that 'while almost every other profession is provided with asylums, either by institutions of national munificence, or by endowments of private bounty, schoolmasters alone have yet made no appeal to the generosity of the public,' although no class of men have a stronger claim on public gratitude; nor is there any occupation that has a more rapid tendency to exhaust the powers, both of body and mind, than the labours of a school when conscientiously discharged. As humble instruments have been, not unfrequently, the means, in the hands of Providence, to work great ends, so I have already had much satisfaction in seeing very liberal encouragement given to this institution, merely on my stating its object and plan; and the approbation which has been thus manifested by many wise, good, and exalted persons, gives me confident hopes that the society will in time be greatly patronized, and produce extensive benefit to the country."

At the general half-yearly meeting of the society for the support and encouragement of Sunday Schools in England, Wales, Ireland, and the adjacent islands, held on the 11th of April, the committee reported, that within the last half year seventy-eight schools had been added to those which were previously upon the society's list. Since the commencement of this institution, the society has distributed 285,672 spelling-books, 62,166 testaments, and 7714 bibles, to 3348 schools, containing upwards of 270,000 scholars; in addition to which the sum of 417*6**l* has been given for the payment of such teachers as could not be procured without pecuniary reward. Among the details which mark the progress of the society, the committee particularly ad-

verted to the result of their proceedings in the islands, and in Ireland. In the Isle of Man alone, fourteen schools, comprehending a total of 1030 scholars, are now established; and at Dublin a Sunday School society has recently been formed with the promise of speedy and extensive operation

FRANCE.

M. PARMENTIER has published some reflections on the *hypnum crispum*, a species of moss, proposed, on account of the dearth of wool, as a substitute for stuffing mattresses and furniture. The moss, which is of a moderate length, and has a somewhat fragrant smell, grows upon trees, particularly beech, is gathered in August and September, and when beaten like flocks, does not retain moisture or form into lumps like them. It is little liable to decay, and it is only necessary to dry it in the shade to preserve its fragrance. Neither sweat nor urine produces any fermentation in this moss, as it does in wool; but lest moisture should cause it to germinate, it may be steeped in lime-water, which destroys its power of vegetation. It is said to be free from the property of imbibing and communicating contagion, which animal substances possess.

M. GAUSS, a correspondent of the National Institute, has this year obtained the prize-medal, founded by the celebrated Lalande, for the author of the best astronomical memoir.

According to a calculation by M. COQUEBERT MONTBRET, the French empire at present contains the following population: inhabitants who speak the French language, 28,126,000; the German, 2,705,000; the Flemish, 2,277,000; the Breton, 967,000; the Basque, 108,000: forming a total of 38,262,000.

The Ionian Academy, instituted at Corfu, the ancient Corcyra, has announced, that, after the example of ancient Greece, it will every four years decree various Olympic prizes for the promotion of the arts and sciences. At these Olympic festivals, the prize will be adjudged to him who, during the preceding four years, has written the best work in the modern Greek language, and produced the best modern Greek translation from a foreign language, particularly the French. The olive wreath with which the victor is to be publicly crowned, will be hung up in the academy, with an inscription recording his name, work, and country. The first distribution of prizes is fixed for the 15th

of August, 1812; which is the first year of the 648th olympiad, according to the calculation of ancient Greece. The prize is to consist of a medal, with a bust of Bonaparte, and the inscription: *Napoleon, benefactor and protector*. On the reverse is the legend: *To genius the grateful academy*. The inscription round it will contain the name of the successful candidate, the title of his work, and the number of the olympiad. This medal will be of iron.

The Society of Emulation, of Colmar, has been for several years successfully engaged on projects of important agricultural improvements, to be introduced into the department of the Upper Rhine; and its views in this respect are powerfully seconded by baron Desportes, the prefect of that department. Among these ameliorations may be instanced the plan for an extended cultivation of the mulberry-tree, in order to form establishments for breeding silk-worms: a culture which will be the more desirable, as from local circumstances, which are not likely to be removed, the vineyards in this department are much on the decline. There have been already formed very considerable nurseries for this tree, which will soon afford materials for numerous plantations; and in addition to these, the society have lately acquired three hundred trees of the growth of five years, which will enable them to begin their observations and experiments with silk-worms immediately. In the first place, however, they found it necessary to procure a good elementary treatise on the cultivation of the mulberry-tree. In consequence of an application which they made to such of their own members as possessed any experience on this subject, M. CALVEL, who was before known as the author of some excellent works on plantations of this kind, as well as on general subjects of agriculture, undertook to supply this desideratum; and his composition has given so much satisfaction to the society, that they have resolved to print it in the French and German languages, and to present the author with a gold medal of the value of three hundred francs (12l. 10s.)

GERMANY.

Mr. JAMES ANGELO, a native of the frontiers of Austria, has succeeded in preparing flax-wool from various plants, never before used for that purpose, and of which a considerable number grow spontaneously without the slightest cul-

tivation. Though this wool is not a complete substitute for foreign cotton, it however produces a stronger thread, which is particularly fine and fit for any kind of woven stuff. The experiments of M. Angelo having been tried and approved of by a committee of select, learned, and skilful, workmen, his Austrian majesty was pleased to enable him to prosecute his invention on a larger scale; binding him, at the same time, to publish the manipulation of the properties of the plants, and of the whole previous process of this new material or spinning. The emperor therefore commanded that a large house at Tulln should be appropriated to this ingenious gentleman, for the establishment of a manufactory of stuffs from this wool, and that a capital of 20,000 florins should be advanced to him out of the public funds, with the promise that after the lapse of three years, if the manufactory attained such a degree of perfection as to produce in the first year 500cwt. of goods, in the second 1,000cwt. and the third 1,500cwt. the 20,000 florins should become his own property, and that he should receive for each of the two years, 25,000 florins more, as the reward of his industry, in addition to the premises belonging to the manufactory. He has however been obliged to make known the secret of his invention, and the whole course of his proceedings, and to give instruction to any of his majesty's subjects wishing to form a like establishment.

M. EBEL, of Bavaria, has recently published a geological work on the structure of the Alps, which is reported to contain much novelty, and to coincide entirely with the experiments made by Humboldt. According to their system, it is not true that granite is the nucleus of the surface of the earth; on the contrary, we find as many strata of granite as of any of the other integral substances of mountains. These strata of stones in the mountains were formed by crystallization in the sea of Chaos, and are found in a great measure on the same line from Savoy to Hungary. The earth, according to these ideas, resembles a prism of crystal, the edges of which have been worn away by the flux and reflux of the waters, without the ruins of these points having entirely filled up the cavities. This view of the subject is expected to lead to important results; but it will at the same time discourage those

who

who still hope to find the solid nucleus of the earth. It begins to be embraced by the geologists of the continent, in preference to the systems which they had before adopted.

ITALY.

In the month of October last, a fresh search was made for antiquities in the ruins of the ancient Pompeii, by order of their Neapolitan majesties. On this occasion, the CHEVALIER ARDITI, superintendant of the Royal Museum, presented several pieces of ancient pitch, a vessel full of wheat, a piece of coral, several beautiful paintings, and a lamp of baked earth in the form of a leaf, and bearing a Latin inscription. This lamp was covered with a very fine varnish, or vitrification, which gave it a silvery or pearly appearance. It seems therefore that those authors are mistaken, who assert that this vitrification was not invented till the fifteenth century, by a Florentine sculptor. Their majesties having expressed a desire to have some of the ruins dug up under their own inspection, the workmen had the good fortune to find several pieces of money of various denominations; a number of bronzes, among which was a very fine vase, and an urn for wine; some articles formed of bones; a great quantity of glasses, of various shapes and sizes; and in particular, several vases improperly denominated Etruscan, with Latin inscriptions. They also discovered various works in marble, some comic masks, a few small but elegant altars, adorned with basso-relievos and weights, marked on the upper side with cyphers. Hitherto only a single subterraneous habitation, erroneously called a cantino, but which ought rather to have been named cryptoportico, had been found at Pompeii. In the recent excavations, another, consisting of several stories, was discovered. It is remarkable, for having in one corner, a pipe or tube of stucco, intended for the conveyance of smoke. This discovery seems to set at rest a question long agitated by the learned, whether the ancients were acquainted with the use of vents or chimnies for carrying off smoke. In the same apartments were found several pieces of marble and alabaster, valuable on account of the basso-relievos and inscriptions with which they are adorned. Their majesties then proceeded to a *triclinium*, or dining-apartment, recently discovered. The walls are covered with paintings in the best

taste, representing fishes, birds, and game of all kinds. Here are three couches of masonry, in perfect preservation, upon which the ancients reclined during their meals; and near them is still to be seen a marble foot, which must have served to support the table.

RUSSIA.

The celebrated traveller, M. HENDENSTROM, has paid a second visit to the countries discovered to the north of Siberia, which are denominated in the best maps, the country of Listickof, or Sannikof. He has found them to be only an island; but farther to the north, this traveller discovered a country watered by considerable streams, which he thought formed part of the continent. He examined the coasts to the extent of one hundred and seventy wersts, and found them covered with great trees petrified, and lying in heaps one upon another. The hills are formed of scarcely any thing but slates, petrified wood, and coal. This country he has named New Siberia. In his researches there, M. Hendenstrom has found the claws of a gigantic bird, which seems to have belonged to a species at present unknown. These claws are described as being each a yard in length. The Yakuts have assured him, that in their hunting excursions, they have frequently met with skeletons, and even feathers, of the bird. This discovery cannot fail of proving interesting to naturalists, since it strengthens the probability that, together with the Mammoths, Mastodontes, and other gigantic quadrupeds, now extinct, there existed both in the animal and vegetable kingdom, species of corresponding dimensions, and in all probability a world quite different from our own.

M. KARAMSKIN, historiographer to the emperor, is diligently employed upon a History of the Russian Empire. He has already brought it down to the time of Dmitri Donskoi; but does not intend to give the result of his labours to the public, till he has arrived at the epoch of the elevation of the Czar Michail Fedorowitsch to the throne. It is said that M. Karamsin has received considerable assistance from the Wolhynian Annals, discovered by him, together with the ecclesiastical ordinances of John, metropolitan of Kiow, cotemporary with Nestor, and the code of Prince Swatoslaw Olgowitsch, who lived in the 12th century; as also from the Russian Chronicles of the fourteenth century.

century, transmitted to him from Moldavia.

COUNT SANTI, the Russian envoy at the court of Stockholm, has just published a Statistical and Topographical *Tableau* of the Grand Duchy of Finland. This work displays the industry and knowledge of the author, as much as his translation in French verse of the master-pieces of the Swedish poet KELLGREN, announces his talents and refined taste.

GREECE.

M. FAUVEL, a correspondent of the French National Institute, and resident at Athens, has addressed a letter from that place to M. MONGEZ, from which the following is an extract:

"I have already informed you of a discovery that has been made here, on the subject of the ancient Athenian festival called Hydrophorizæ, concerning which our knowledge before was very imperfect. This was a ceremony in memory of Deucalion's flood, and its celebration consisted partly in casting vessels into wells and streams of water. On the 10th of July, 1808, M. Roque, a French merchant residing here, having employed some workmen to clean out his well, which is situated near the entrance of the *agora* (the market,) they found several remains of antiquity, which have served to throw a light on this point. The first objects of their discovery were a quantity of common earthenware vases, unvarnished, of different forms and sizes. Fifteen feet below these, were about twenty Athenian medals of bronze, representing incidents in the story of Theseus, and bearing the legend ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ. There was also a handsome marble figure of a philosopher, with scrolls bound together lying at his feet: this piece was only eight inches in length, and of capital workmanship; but the head was wanting. With these were several articles of figured bone, bodkins, syringe pipes, spatulas, ear-pickers, and dice; the last much resembling those used at present: all these articles had become of an emerald colour, through the operation of the water, which appeared of a vitriolic quality. There were, besides, artificial pine-apples and peach-stones, very little injured by time. The well in question is of the depth of a hundred feet: at the bottom were found some thin leaves of lead, which I unfolded, but they bore no marks of having been used for writing on. On some of the vases are written the following names, with a pen and ink: ΧΑΜΟΦΟΙΤΟΥ, and ΟΝ ΜΙΤΡΟΔΩΡΑΝΑ: and on a piece of lead, with a hole in it for the purpose of putting a string through, is written ΕΙΧΙΔΩΡΟΥ. One of the vases is still covered with bitumen, and was certainly used for keeping wine: it has no handles, and is pointed at the bottom, and

twenty inches high. Another has two handles fastened on at its neck, which is only a third part narrower than the lower part: the bottom is flat, and the vase itself is two feet high."

MEXICO.

Few parts of North America have been the subjects of mineralogical research in so great a degree as this country. The mines with which it abounds, have been explored by the Spaniards with much care: the government has encouraged scientific chemists to analyse the ores, and has established a seminary of mineralogy at Mexico. The Mineralogical Tables of M. KÄRSTEN, superintendent of mines to the king of Prussia, have been translated into Spanish by don ANDROS MANUEL DEL RIO, and printed at Mexico, with an addition of peculiar value, adapting them to the state of the science in that country. The first four columns of the tables contain the classes, orders, genera, and species, of the minerals; and the sixth, the ingredients of which they are composed, according to the latest investigations. In the fifth column, don Andros has given a capital example of mineralogical topography, by indicating the particular places in the district of Mexico, in which the minerals described by European writers have been discovered; leaving blank those articles which have not come within his observation, to give an opportunity to students and others of supplying these deficiencies. By these means we may venture to hope that in the course of a few years we shall possess a knowledge not only of all the minerals of Mexico, but likewise of the spots in which they are found. Don Andros has besides given, in his edition of these tables, many original particulars concerning the four classes of earths, stones, salts, and metals: he has also added to the value of his work, which is printed in small folio, by an account of the fossils that have been lately described by M. HAUY in his Mineralogy; and has made use of information which he has derived from M. HUMBOLDT, the celebrated traveller.

DON ANDROS DEL RIO has also published at Mexico, the second part of the Elements of Oryctology, arranged according to the system of M. WERNER. This work, which was composed expressly for the use of the royal school of mineralogy, is embellished with three geological engravings, designed from the opinions of Humboldt on the structure of the earth.

Switzerland,

SWITZERLAND.

Professor GEORGE MÜLLER, of Schaffhausen, announces the speedy appearance of the posthumous works of his late brother, the historian of Switzerland. They will form eighteen volumes. His Universal History, in twenty-four books, will be published in the course of the present year. This work is founded upon extracts made by the deceased from 1833 historical works, ancient and modern.

A society for the education of the blind, has lately been established at Zurich. The present number of pupils is fifty; and what is singular, the head master, M. FUNKE, is blind. He is described as an excellent teacher, and an ingenious mechanic.

The calamities experienced at different times in Switzerland, from the sudden rolling down of prodigious masses of

rock, and other component parts of mountains in the Grisons, have suggested to the government the propriety of employing M. ESCHER, a geologist of Zurich, to survey that country. He has accordingly published the result of his enquiries, from which it appears that the valley of Nolla, behind the village of Thusis, and the valley of Plesner, near Coire, are threatened with the visitation of avalanches, unless measures of precaution be speedily adopted.

POLAND.

The Royal Society of the Friends of the Sciences at Warsaw, has published an address to the Polish nation, the object of which is to procure contributions for the purpose of defraying the expenses of a splendid monument, intended to be erected to the immortal astronomer and mathematician, COPERNICUS, in Thorn, his native city.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, Communication of Articles of Intelligence, &c. are requested under cover to the Care of the Publisher.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF LONDON, 1810.

Συμφερέτη δ' ἀρετὴ πύρι ἀνδρῶν, καὶ μάλα λυγρῶν.

Nōi δὲ καὶ ἡ ἀγαθοῖσιν ἐπισταίμεσθα μάχεσθαι.
Homeri Iliad. lib. xiii.

THE above is the motto which the academy of the British School of Painters have chosen for their catalogue of this year, and which the learned Dr. Clarke thus renders:

“Utilis—certe—in—unum—collata virtus est virorum, etiam valde imbellium: Nos autem et cum fortibus novimus pugnare.”

Pope, in the following couplet:

“Not vain the weakest, if their force unite;
But our's, the bravest have confess'd in fight.”

And Cowper, in the following energetic lines:

“The feeblest and the worst
Find strength in union; and our force in arms
Has foil'd, ere now, the bravest and the best.”

Some wicked wits might apply the above quotation to a resignation of the presidency, the encouragement of architecture, architectural lectures, &c. but — *verbum sat*.

On Monday, April 30, the forty-second exhibition of the Works of British artists was opened to the public. The works exhibited amount to 905, and are in the following proportion:—About 15 histori-

cal pictures, 36 fancy subjects, 220 portraits, (exclusive of about 210 miniatures,) 50 landscapes, 20 subjects of still life and flowers, 140 architectural drawings and designs, 50 pieces of sculpture, of which 34 are busts.

The following members of the academy are among the exhibitors:

ACADEMICIANS.	exhibits
Beechey, sir William	8
Bourgeois, sir Francis	4
Copley, John Singleton	1
Callcott, Augustus Wall	2
Daniell, Thomas	2
Füssli, Henry	1
Flaxman, John	2
Howard, Henry	3
Lawrence, Thomas	4
De Louthembourg, P. J.	2
Marchant, Nathaniel	1
Nollekens, Joseph	7
Northcote, James	8
Owen, William	8
Phillips, Thomas	5
Rigaud, J. F.	2
Rossi, Charles	1
Stothard, Thomas	3
Shee, M. A.	7
Soane, John	7
Turner, J. M. W.	3
Thomson, Henry	2
West, Benjamin	1
Woodford, S.	4

ASSOCIATES.

Bigg, W. R. 2

Bone,

	exhibits
Bone, Henry	4
Clarke, Theophilus	4
Downman, John	3
Daniel, William	1
Drummond, Samuel	7
Dawe, George	1
Garrard, George	5
Gandy, Joseph	3
Hone, Horace	2
Oliver, A. J.	3
Reinagle, P.	5
Westmacott, Richard	2
Ward, James	8

ASSOCIATE ENGRAVERS.

Fittler, James	2
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Making 39 exhibitors, members of the academy, out of 459, the whole number exhibiting; and forming 149 articles, furnished by the Royal Academy, out of the whole number, 905, exhibited.

This exhibition does not, from the paucity of historical pictures and other works of that class of art which requires an exertion of the mental powers, rank so high as some of preceding years, yet though it fails comparatively with past years, it has positively a considerable claim to a high degree of praise. The encouragement (as far as employment may be so called,) that is now afforded to the artists of the British school, is flattering to their talents, and proves that a taste for the fine arts is very generally diffusing itself through the nation; which, if rightly directed, will prove of high advantage to British art, and stamp its character high in the temple of taste: but if suffered to run riot after effect and manner, may probably sink it below the level of the Dutch and Flemish schools of fac-similists and face-painters.

The historical works demand the first attention; and the first which strikes attention, and which, from its immensity of size, cannot be easily passed over, is

3. *Hercules, to deliver Theseus, assails and wounds Pluto.* H. F. , R. A.

This picture is composed in the usual nervous style of Fuseli, which seems founded on an aggravation of the style of Michelangiolo. The drawing is vigorous and extravagant: Hercules is well poised, muscular, and boldly foreshortened; Pluto is terrific; Proserpine too livid in color, and graceless in form: Night is admirably imagined, and Cerberus characteristic. The colouring may be suited to the scene; but the flesh cannot, by any licence of language, be called carnation, neither is it naturally fleshy.

4. *Andromache imploring Ulysses to spare the Life of her Son.* G. Dawe, A.R.A.

This is among the best historical pic-

tures of the year: Andromache is kneeling at the feet of Ulysses, grasping his robe energetically with her right hand, while, her left arm encircles her beloved Astyanax, whom a soldier is rudely snatching from her protection: Ulysses sternly wraps himself in his robe with a denying aspect. The scene is at the tomb of Hector; and the ruins of Troy are smoking in the distance: the unities are well preserved, the action is well told, and no needless accessories for the sake of what is termed grouping, disturb the simplicity of the story. The drawing is excellent, the expression of Ulysses and Andromache well imagined, and the whole of the picture carefully and well finished.

51. *Calypso, after the Departure of Ulysses. Telemachus, Book I.* S. Woodforde, R. A.

This has somewhat of the affectation of sunny effect, and faces in demi-tint, that marked Mr. Woodford's pictures of last year. Calypso is gracefully imagined; and the picture is, on the whole, an excellent one.

92. *Christ teacheth to be humble.* B. West, R.A.

This is a variation of the president's picture in the chapel of the Foundling Hospital, with fewer accessories. Mr. West's well-deserved fame does not rest on this picture, which, notwithstanding its rapidity of execution (report says 15 days) does not appear at all slight or sketchy. It is firmly, though thinly, painted: Christ is dignified and mild; the carnations of the child, and female by its side, are bland and natural. The sweetness of the chiaroscuro, diffused over the picture by local colours and shades, is one of its greatest merits; and renders it as delightful to the eye as it is satisfactory to the mind.

114. *Titania, Puck, &c.* H. Thomson, R. A.

Titania is asleep on a bank; her starry crown and sceptre, tipped with a butterfly, form a rich accessorial and characteristic fore-ground. Puck is waggishly retiring. This is a fancy piece of that merit which deserves to be reckoned among the stock works of the British school.

142. *The Death of the Earl of Argyle.* Northcote, R. A.

This truly historical picture deserves the most serious attention from every admirer of the grand and sublime in history. Argyle (according to the anecdote related in Mr. Fox's history of the early part of the reign of James the Second, page 218,) is calmly enjoying a sweet

sweet and tranquil slumber; a member of the council who condemned him, is regarding him with the strongest marks of horror and compunction at seeing this extraordinary sight only two short hours previous to his execution: the goaler is pointing with the key of the prison to his sleeping prisoner. It is difficult to say which is best treated in this fine picture; the horror, remorse, and conscience-stricken countenance of the counsellor, the calm and truly tranquil appearance of Argyle, or the penetrating countenance of the goaler. It could not be treated better; neither are the smaller minutiae less observed; the painting of the costume is as fine a piece of pictorial deception as canvas can boast.

Among the portraits most deserving notice, for graceful attitudes and excellent colouring, are—32. Portrait of lord Grenville, by T. Phillips, R. A.; 61. Lord viscount Castlereagh, by T. Lawrence, R. A.; 72. A Lady of Quality, sir W. Beechey, R. A.; 189. Countess Cowper, W. Owen, R. A.; 197. O. Gilchrist, esq. F. S. A., J. Lonsdale; and some others that will be mentioned next month. In landscape: Turner, Calcott, Barker, Pether, Mrs. C. Long (honorary,) are pre-eminent. In fancy subjects: Owen, Thomson, and Howard. In architecture: Soane, Gandy, Porden, Gwilt, Wilkins. And in sculpture: Flaxman, the hon. Mrs. Damer (honorary,) Rossi, Westmacott, Bubb.

(To be continued.)

The Water-colour Exhibition, Mr. Westall's ditto, and some others, are deferred for want of room till next month.

The Surrey Theatre, (late the Royal Circus,) altered, &c. under the Direction of C. A. Busby, architect.

Every public work of architecture deserves either censure or praise, and should be noticed according to its merits, to deter unfit men from corrupting the national taste, and bringing discredit on the nation by their ignorant whims and absurdities. This theatre was originally erected by Mr J. Donaldson, jun. (now deceased) for the purpose of equestrian feats; the place of the pit was therefore a ride, and the boxes kept low. Mr. Busby has substituted a pit which, by running under the boxes, is thereby rendered very spacious. The small height of the boxes must have been a considerable difficulty, but it is well surmounted: the rest of the alterations are—making a cupola ceiling springing from arches, supported at their springings by eagles; making a

new orchestra, and proscenium, and newly decorating the fronts of the boxes: the whole is tastefully designed; and, with the exception of the figures in the proscenium, which are too straggling and negligently grouped, it is rendered the finest summer theatre in London.

INTELLIGENCE.

Proposals are just issued for publishing by subscription, a print from the picture of the Blind Fiddler, painted by D. Wilkie, A. R. A. in the collection of sir George Beaumont, to whom it will be dedicated; the size of the print will be 24 inches by 19, to be engraved in the line manner by J. Burnett. The price of the prints, one guinea and a half; proofs, three guineas. Printed proposals, with full particulars, may be had of Messrs. Boydell and Co. 90, Cheapside; Mr. Wilkie, 84, Portland-street; Mr. Burnett, 4, Oxendon-street, Haymarket; by whom subscriptions are received. Mr. Burnett is the engraver who engraved the print of the Jew's Harp, after the same painter, which was noticed in the Magazine for January last.

Mr. Soane, professor of architecture in the Royal Academy, has announced his intention of publishing (and that it is in the press,) an Explanation of the Causes of the Suspension of his Lectures at the Royal Academy in the last season, with observations on the new law of council for prohibiting their lecturers from animadverting on the works of living British artists; with plates illustrative of some modern buildings. This certainly does require some explanation; and it is happy for the students that the professor has undertaken it, and it is much to be hoped that it will lead to a re-commencement of them next winter.

British Institution for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts.—The directors of this patriotic society met on Thursday, the 17th ult. at their rooms in Pall-mall, for the purpose of awarding premiums to the successful candidates for the prizes in historical painting. The following is their decision:—To Mr. Haydon, the premium of one hundred guineas for his historical picture of "*The Assassination of Dentatus*." To Mr. Hilton, the premium of fifty guineas for his historical picture of "*The Surrender of Calais*." Critical observations on both these pictures may be found in the Magazine for last month.

CHALCOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

The noblemen and gentlemen, with his highness the Duke of Gloucester as president, patrons of the plan for the

encouragement of engraving drawn up by the Chalcographic Society, met again; after several prior meetings, on Wednesday the 16th at the Clarendon Hotel, when the plan was finally arranged, and ordered for publication: of which, our limits this month will only permit a short abstract, and is as follows: 170 shares of one hundred guineas each, which will raise a sum of seventeen thousand guineas, to be invested in the funds by the trustees. This sum, with the interest, will enable the engravers to execute, in their best manner, twenty plates in all; ten of which will be in the line manner, of the size of the Death of General Wolfe, by Woollett; six in the stippled or dotted manner; and four in mezzotint. The subjects are to be chosen from the works of the most eminent ancient and British masters: sixteen of them are to be historical, and four landscape. The shareholders are to be remunerated by

proof impressions from the plates; and a museum, a school of engraving, with a fund for decayed artists, form also a part of this plan, which shall be more fully detailed next month, with some remarks as to its real utility in forwarding the higher class of engraving.

The second number of the "Fine Arts of the English School," will be published at the middle of the present month.

There are nearly ready for publication, two highly-finished engravings of the interior of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, under the patronage of the very reverend the Dean of Westminster, combining precision of perspective representation with that species of effect most characteristic of this celebrated and interesting specimen of the florid Gothic, and on a scale sufficiently large to admit of much detailed architectural information; from original drawings by John Morton, jun.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Sweet Charity;" a Glee for five Voices, as sung by Mrs. Billington, Mrs. Bianchi, Messrs. Bramham, Vaughan, and Bellamy. Composed by T. Attwood, esq. 2s.

THIS glee is set *à la ballata*, in two verses. The melody is as pleasing as natural; and the adjustment of the bass and inner parts, is at once ingenious and scientific. In a composition necessarily so simple in its style, Mr. Attwood has rejected all affectation of *point* and *imitation*, and judiciously confined himself to the plain harmonization of the upper part. The whole is well compressed in the piano-forte accompaniment, which will prove no unwelcome accommodation to juvenile practitioners.

The favorite Air of "Hope told a flattering Tale," with Variations for the Violin, and an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, (*ad libitum*). Composed by Thomas Powell. 2s. 6d.

Mr. Powell has adapted his variations to this justly favourite air with peculiar felicity; they are of a cast at once suited to his theme and to the genius of the instrument for which they are intended. It at the same time is but candid to say, that to the accompanying part he has given all that was necessary, and no more. To those families in which both the violin and piano-forte are practised, this little production will be found very acceptable.

"My Henry shall return again;" a New Ballad for the Piano-forte. The Music composed by John Parry. 1s.

The style of this little ballad is characterized by a due simplicity, and the expression, if not forcible, is correct. A pleasant easy flow of thought, no way deficient in connection, is a just fact of its praise, and argues much facility in this light species of vocal composition.

"Shall I wailing in Despair;" a Canzonet for two Voices. Composed by J. Clarke, Mus. Doc. 1s. 6d.

Dr. Clarke has set these words with his accustomed taste and truth of expression. The change of the *mode* at the words "Shall my cheeks look pale with care," and that of the *time* at "If she think not well of me," are highly judicious, and produce effects that cannot but strike every cultivated ear.

"My Poor Dog Tray;" or, the Irish Harper's Lamentation; a favourite Ballad. Composed by J. Whitaker. 1s. 6d.

"My Poor Dog Tray," the words of which are from the pen of the ingenious author of the "Pleasures of Hope," is set with judgment and feeling. The points on which the poet rests his effect have not been neglected by the composer, nor are the bass and piano-forte accompaniment ill adjusted.

"*When Simmer's Sun;*" a Duet, sung by Mrs. Atkins and Mr. Taylor. Composed by Mr. Davy. 1s.

Mr. Davy has more strongly tinged the present melody with the Scottish style than most imitators of the Caledonian bards; indeed, with very few exceptions, it is pure Scotch, and goes far to prove the versatility of this ingenious composer's imagination. Perhaps however "*When Simmer's Sun,*" as Mr. Davy has managed it, is rather a dialogue than a duet, the two parts being taken up more in succession than combination.

"*Invitation to the Bee;*" a Glee for four Voices, as sung by Mrs. Bianchi, Messrs. Goss, Harrison, and Bellamy. The Words by Charlotte Smith. The Music composed by Thomas Attwood, esq. 3s.

Mr. Attwood has given to these charming words a melody and combination of parts perfectly suitable to the subject, and that do as much credit to his fancy and science as to his taste and judgment. Where the poetry is faithful to nature, and the music is modelled from the poetry, the production must be good; and such we pronounce the "*Invitation to the Bee.*"

"*The Cricket;*" a Ballad. Written by Mrs. H. West, and inscribed to Miss Pole. The Music by J. Parry. 1s. 6d.

The melody of this ballad is highly appropriate to the sense of the words, that is, to what sense they have; and the piano-forte accompaniment is highly analogous to the subject, especially in the concluding movement of each verse.

No. 2, of a Series of analyzed Fugues with Double Counterpoints. Composed for two Performers on one Piano-forte, or Organ, by A. F. C.

Kollmann, Organist of His Majesty's German Chapel, St James's. 5s.

The present number of this useful work follows up the promise of the first, and well serves to elucidate the principles of the fugue and of double counterpoints, as taught in the theoretical works of this ingenious and sedulous author, while it avoids troubling the amateur with the less entertaining study of long and dry treatises.

"*The Dead Robin;*" a Ballad. Composed by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. 1s.

This little ballad is set with considerable pathos. The melody is sweetly expressive; and the general effect is that of simplicity and nature. The introduction of the *minor third* in the second verse, ought not to escape our particular notice; it is fraught with meaning, and will not be lost upon the auditor of real taste and feeling.

"*'Tis Nothing but Love;*" a favourite Song, with an Accompaniment for the Piano forte. Composed by John Whitaker. 1s. 6d.

The simplicity of this little ballad will not fail to recommend it to the notice of the lovers of natural and unaffected melody. The notes move to the words and the sentiment, and successfully enforce the ideas of the author.

The lovers of musical curiosities will be glad to learn, that, in a few days, Mr. Parry, the composer of several favourite ballads, and agreeable exercises for young piano-forte practitioners, will publish a rondo, under the title of "*The Persian Dance,*" in which will be introduced an imitation of a small pipe used by the shepherds in Persia, somewhat resembling the English flageolet, and described to Mr. Parry by his Excellency the Persian Ambassador.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JOSEPH MANTON'S, (DAVIES STREET, BERKELEY SQUARE,) for Improved Time-Keepers.

THIS invention consists in a machine for time-keepers to act in vacuo, and it is so constructed that they may be wound up in vacuo, without admitting the external air. We could not, without the aid of plates, give such a description of this instrument as would be intelligible; we shall, therefore, content ourselves with an account of the good effects to be derived from it. "The advantages,"

says the patentee, "of time-keepers going in vacuo are, the unequal pressure of the atmosphere will be prevented; for when the air is heavy, the vibrations of the balance or pendulum are retarded, when the air is light, they are accelerated; but by these inventions of time-keepers going in vacuo, the vibrations of the balance or pendulum will be more uniform; the sea-air, damp, and dust, which are so injurious in rusting, corroding, and clogging the movements of the time-keepers, are totally excluded.

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The oil in vacuo will be also preserved in a more uniform fluid state, and not so liable to be glutinous as when exposed to atmospheric influence. Great care should be taken to have a good air-pump so as to exhaust the air as much as possible; for the more perfect the vacuum, the more correct will be the motion of the balance or pendulum.

These inventions of time-keepers to go in vacuo, and to be wound up in vacuo when required, without admitting the external air, will be of great advantage in being applied to clocks or watches. The form, or shape, and manner of constructing or making the apparatus of the instruments, or machines, or the materials or the substances they are made of, for containing time-keepers, clocks, or watches in vacuo, may be varied; also, the materials or the substances, or the form, or the shape and manner of constructing or making the instrument or machine for winding time-keepers, clocks, or watches when in vacuo, may be varied, provided that no external air is admitted."

MR. A. F. DE HEINE'S, (EAST SMITH-FIELD,) for *Improvements on Printing and Stamping Presses.*

Instead of applying a screw for the power, Mr. Heine applies two sectors, or a sector and cylinder, or a sector and roller to move one against the other by a single or compound lever. In the figures attached to this specification, we have a representation of the head of the piston, under which is the platten or dye; in the centre of it is a hole, in which the spindle moves by a lever. Another figure shows the moveable spindle with two opposite sections. The lever, whether single or compound, is fixed to the spindle, and by means of it the piston will be depressed as in the common screw, with this difference, that as the descent of the piston decreases in velocity, the power must increase in the same proportion: in the screw the descent is equal, consequently the power is equal. This motion may be reversed, by putting the opposite sectors at the top of the piston; and the cylinder or roller on the moving spindle, will produce the same effect. In case the power is applied to a fly-press, it may be adapted to it by putting the part that acts instead of a screw, through the hole in the head of the press, and fixing the fly-lever above the head of the press; then, by turning the spindle by the fly-lever, the sectors

will act in the manner of a screw with an increasing power. The sectors, and the part which comes in contact with them, must be made of iron, steel, brass, or any other hard substance; steel, or iron case-hardened, is best esteemed by the patentee.

MR. PETER WARBURTON'S (COLRIDGE, STAFFORDSHIRE,) for a *New Method of decorating China, &c. with Metals, which Method leaves the Metals, after being Burned, in their Metallic State.*

In the application of this invention, the patentee employs gold, silver, and platina, in three methods. First, he takes an impression from a plate of copper; the oils are rubbed with a boss into the figure engraved on the plate; the plate is then cleaned, to take off all the oil except what fills the part on which the figure is engraved; a substance composed of glue and isinglass, called a bat, is then applied to the plate, and the impression is taken off by means of a boss or roller. This impression is transferred from the bat to the earthen-ware, china, or glass, and the preparations of gold, silver, &c. such as are employed by painters to produce metallic appearances, are laid on the earthen-ware, china, &c. with cotton-wool, or any other substance fit for the purpose: it is afterwards cleaned off, and put into the oven or kiln, in the usual way. In the second method, when the figure is charged, and the plate cleaned, Potter's printing-paper, previously sized, is applied to the plate, and the impression taken off, and transferred from the paper to the earthen-ware, by means of flannel, and other fit substance. The metallic preparations are then applied, and the vessels put into the kiln. By the third method, Mr. Warburton mixes such preparations of gold, silver, and platina, as are made use of by painters to produce the metallic appearances called burnished gold and silver, and steel lustre, with the necessary oils. This mixture, in a liquid state, is then laid upon the figure, engraved on a plate of copper, or any substance on which an engraving can be made, and rubbed in with a dabber: the plate is afterwards cleaned with a piece of leather, called by printers a handcuff or a hand boss. Potter's printing-paper, being previously sized in the usual way, is then applied to the plate, and an impression of the figure is taken off by means of a Potter's printing

printing press, and transferred to the earthen-ware, china, or glass; intended to be decorated by means of a rubber. The paper is then taken off, leaving thereon the impression, and it is afterwards put into the oven or kiln in the usual way. Gold, silver, and platina, must be printed upon the glaze of earthen-ware and china; gold, silver, and platina, printed upon earthenware, china, or glass, in burning, burnishing, and in all other respects, are treated in the same manner as gold, silver, and platina laid on with a pencil, are treated.

In printing with gold and silver, Mr. W. has found the first and second methods the most advantageous: in printing with platina the third method is the best.

MR. DE ROCHE's, for *Improvements in the Art of Brewing.*

These improvements, as they are denominated by the patentee, consist: (1.) In a method of colouring porter by malt only, without losing any of its fermentable substance, by means of roasting the skins or husks of the malt after they have been separated from the ground malt. (2.) In making from the malt, vinegar and malt-wine, almost entirely deprived of essential oil. (3.) In making wash for distillation, in such a manner as to obtain a spirit which shall be more neutral than that formed by the common process. The method is first to separate by the mill the skins of the malt, which are to be roasted to a coffee-colour, and which being then mixed with the malt in the proportion of thirty-one pounds of roasted skins to a quarter of malt, will give a fine colour to porter. The colour is extracted from the roasted skins either by mixing them with the ground malt, previous to its being brewed, which will hinder the ground malt from having so great a tendency to clot together, or by infusing them in the cis-

tern of cold water, by which means the colour will be extracted, the water will be rendered more proper for brewing, and it will filter very clear; or by making an infusion of the skins in warm water, or even by boiling them in water; or, lastly, by first moistening the skins as long as they will imbibe any water, and then mixing them with beer which is already made, and stirring the whole together, once a day for about a week. This last method is the most efficacious, and it will at the same time clarify the beer. The principal part of this discovery is, that the roasted skins will of themselves colour porter to any tinge, or they may be used in connection with, and in aid of, any other colouring matter.

Vinegar and malt-wine should be brewed from pure ground malt, carefully separated from the skins: they will, unquestionably, contain a less quantity of essential oil than at present, because this oil resides chiefly in the acrospire, which will be separated at the same time: the parts which are separated may be used to colour porter. The spirit distilled from wash brewed in the same manner, will also be more neutral or clearer than at present.

The only apparent difficulty in this method of brewing is, the care that must be taken in order to prevent the ground malt from clotting together. In brewing porter, however, the admixture of the roasted husks diminishes the cohesion of the malt; the same end is obtained by adding the roots (commonly called malt-dust) of the malt to the flour thereof, which also gives the beer more flavour. But there will not, in any case, be any danger of the ground malt clotting together if the water is put first into the mash-tun, and the ground malt sifted into it, or by any means put in a divided state, which may be very easily executed.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MAY.

* * As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the **ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED**, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid,) and they will always be faithfully inserted, **FREE of EXPENSE.**

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY.
TREATISE on the Breeding and Management of Live Stock; comprising cattle, sheep, horses, asses, mules, pigs, goats,

deer, rabbits, poultry, bees, fish, &c. &c. To which are added, Directions for making butter and cheese, curing hams, pickling pork and tongues, preserving eggs, &c. &c.

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with an Appendix, containing Tables of Prices in the Live and Dead Markets, some extraordinary Sales of Cattle and Sheep, and other particulars. By Richard Parkinson, 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 4s.

Every Man his own Cattle-Doctor; being a concise and familiar Description of all the Diseases incident to oxen, cows, and sheep; with the most simple and effectual method of curing each disorder through all its stages. By Francis Clater, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

ANTIQUITIES.

Archæologia; or, Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity. Vol. II. 11. 11s. 6d.

ARTS, FINE.

Thomson's Seasons; illustrated with engravings by Bartolozzi and Tomkins, from original pictures by W. Hamilton, R.A. imperial 4to. 41. 4s.—with the addition of four large Engravings, by the same artist—royal folio, 81. 8s.—super royal, with proof plates, 101. 10s. A few copies of the imperial 4to. edition, with the plates finely coloured, 151. 15s.

The Works of William Hogarth, elucidated by descriptions, critical, moral, and historical. To which is prefixed some account of his Life. (To be completed in six monthly parts.) Part I. royal 8vo. 12s.

Rowlandson's New Caricature Magazine, or Mirror of Mirth; being a collection of original caricatures drawn and engraved by T. Rowlandson, esq. No. I. (to be continued every fortnight,) royal folio, 2s. 6d.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The Encyclopædia Britannica. Vol. XIX. Part II. 15s.

The New Cyclopædia. By Abraham Rees, D.D. F.R.S. part XXVIII. 11.

BIOGRAPHY.

Illustrations of the Lives and Writings of Gower and Chaucer, collected from authentic documents. By the Rev. H. J. Todd, M.A. F.S.A. 8vo. 15s.

Drakard's Life of Colonel Wardle. 2s.

Cromwelliana: a Chronological Detail of Events in which Oliver Cromwell was engaged, from 1642 to his death; with a continuation of other Transactions to the Restoration, compiled from a valuable and scarce Collection of more than 100 Gazettes within that Period; folio 11. 15s.

BOTANY.

Principia Botanica: or, a concise and easy Introduction to the Sexual Botany of Linneus. Containing the genera; their mode of growth (as tree, shrub, or herb); the known number of species to each genus; where principally native; and the number indigenous to the British isles: arranged in a tabular form, under each class and order; and digested alphabetically under several generic distinctions. The third edition, corrected and enlarged, by R. W. Darwin, esq. brother to the late Dr. Darwin. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

DRAMA.

Hector; a Tragedy in five acts. By J. C. Luce de Lancival. Translated by Edward Mangin, A.M.

EDUCATION.

An English Latin and Latin English Dictionary. By the late Rev. Wm. Young. Stereotype edition. 8vo. 12s. bound.

A New School Atlas, consisting of twenty-one Maps carefully extracted from those engraved under the direction of Mr. Arrow-smith, for Mr. Pinkerton's Modern Geography. 12s.

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REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the Care of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of April to the 20th of May, 1810.

THE alternate smiles and frowns of our fitful and coquetish climate, have recently appeared to produce in more than usual abundance, rheumatic, catarrhal, and the more strictly pulmonary, affections.

Two of the most important cases, in the treatment of which the reporter has been concerned during the last month, were instances of pleuritic inflammation. Pleurisy is one of the few diseases in which bleeding is imperiously demanded; more especially when it occurs in the unimpaired constitution of early youth. Even at an age farther advanced, and when the springs of life have been somewhat worn, venesection may and ought to be had recourse to, although in a more cautious and sparing manner. But in most of the other derangements of the frame in which it is usual to employ the lancet, the writer of this article still adheres to an opinion which he has so repeatedly expressed, that it cannot fail to prove often a cause of the eventual, sometimes of the almost immediate, extinction of vitality. In the different interruptions, for instance, of nervous energy, which are exhibited in apoplectic and paralytic paroxysms, the first thing which is generally thought of, is to open a vein; as if we should most effectually relieve actual exhaustion by subtracting the vital fluid, or as if the best mode of restoring impaired or suspended powers, were to have recourse to that evacuation which of all others seems best calculated to produce the extreme of debility! The immediate administration of brandy, or some other powerful stimulus, is, in the majority of such emergencies, more obviously indicated than depletion of any kind, more especially of blood. To use a metaphor which has been almost worn out in the service of these reports, we ought to *blow* the nearly extinguished

fire, instead of scattering with a careless extravagance, the fuel which supports it.

In cases likewise of confirmed pthisis, there can be little doubt that bleeding proves generally injurious, by the weakness which it aggravates or occasions. In instances even of hopeless consumption, it hastens the march of an inevitably fatal malady, it hurries those steps which are unalterably pointed towards destruction. By no dexterous management of the reins, can we turn this disorder out of its course, but we may restrain, in some degree, the rapidity of its progress, and cause it to move at a more leisurely and easy pace to the grave.

Several recent cases have demonstrated, or rather illustrated to the reporter, the inexpediency of mothers who are sickly and consumptive suckling their children. Without considering whether the taint or germ of any specific disease can be communicated through such a medium, there can be little doubt that the milk of a healthy cow is preferable to that which is secreted by the breast of an unhealthy woman. Many female parents are apt in this way, to inflict upon themselves as well as their infant offspring, serious and irreparable mischief, from a mistaken sense of maternal obligation. Violations of duty are sometimes not more injurious than erroneous conceptions, with regard to its dictates and its limits.

The only other case which the reporter means at present to notice, is that of an unfortunate man who became a victim to the disastrous issue of a variety of commercial speculations. The same blow which deranged his affairs, produced a disorder of his reason. His finances and his faculties fell together. The phantoms of imagination indeed survived, and seemed to hover over the ashes of his understanding. The demon of speculation, which had before misled

his mind, now possessed it entirely. His projecting spirit, which was always more than moderately intrepid in the maniacal exaltation of his fancy, took a still bolder and sublimer flight. Some of his schemes reminded the reporter of another madman, who planned, after draining the Mediterranean, to plant it with apple-trees, and establish a cyder manufactory on the coast.

In such cases, we do not so much pity the insanity as the misfortune to which it owed its birth. In better times it has been remarked by professional writers, that it was not the unforeseen depressions, but the unexpected elevations, of fortune, which most frequently gave rise to mental aberration.

May 21, 1810, J. REID.
Grenville street, Brunswick-square.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN MAY.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

SWEDEN.

THE late king of Sweden, Gustavus IV. resides at Basle, in Switzerland.

TURKEY.

A French army under General Marmont is forming on the frontiers of Turkey; and it is reported at Vienna, that the Austrians are to take part against that empire. The avowed object of the projected coalition, is to compel the Porte to break off all connection with England.

Mr. Adair, the British ambassador at Constantinople, has addressed a letter to Mr. Merry, the consul at Smyrna, in which he says, that the French government had insisted on the grand signior going to war with England; but that the threats of France had been disregarded, and every demand injurious to our friendly relations with Turkey, rejected with indignation: that power being determined to assert its independence to the last, to adhere to its treaties, and, if necessary, to put forth its whole force to maintain them.

ITALY.

On the 28th ult. was published at Rome an imperial decree, dated at Compiegne the 17th of the same month, according to which, every ecclesiastic, secular, or regular, in that city, not being a native of the departments of Rome or the Trasimene, was, within fifteen days from the day of its publication, to withdraw therefrom, and to repair to his native diocese. Natives of the two departments specified were also to retire from the city to their respective dioceses. All the secular priests resident at Rome were, within two days, to present themselves before the director-general of the police, and to declare their names and places of nativity, and their intention of obeying the imperial decree. The superiors of convents were, within the same space, to deliver in lists of the clergy under their superintendence. Special provisions will be adopted as to the Irish, Scotch, Sicilian, Maltese, Armenian, Greek, and Asiatic clergy; and all others who may be prevented, by political

circumstances, from returning to their own countries.

FRANCE.

A French decree relative to American property in France, dated so far back as the 15th of March, was published on the 8th instant. It orders that all American property under sequestration shall immediately be sold: that all Americans shall depart without delay from the French territory, under pain of being arrested; and that the decree shall be sent to the powers of the north for their adoption. This measure was suggested by the act of the American legislature, who some time ago decreed, that all French and British ships entering the ports and waters of the United States, should be liable to be sequestered.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The late king of Spain, Charles IV. still resides at Marseilles, with his spouse, the queen of Etruria, and the prince of peace.

Dispatches have been received from Lord Wellington, at Almeida. The brigades of Generals Hill, Payne, &c. were concentrated on the Turon, and occupied Rio Seco, St. Pedro, &c. The advanced corps under General Hill being at Castle Bom, within about ten miles of the head-quarters of the enemy.

The divisions of Regnier and Loison had rejoined the army of marshal Ney, which about the 1st instant was reinforced by a corps of 10,000 from Valladolid, and further succours were daily looked for. Lord Wellington's army was estimated at 60,000 men, of whom 23,000 men were British. Loison was at San Felices on the 5th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 16th of May the House of Commons, having resolved itself into a committee of supply, the Chancellor of the Exchequer opened the budget by observing, that the accounts then produced would not only afford the best means of forming a correct judgment how far the country was able to support its present burdens, but would be the best answer to those who were accustomed to take gloomy

gloomy views of the financial situation of the country. It would be highly satisfactory to know that such had been the produce of our revenues in that very year, when men of great weight and authority in that house anticipated a failure, that instead of the deficit they apprehended, there had actually been a very considerable increase.

The following is the general view of

THE SUPPLY:

The navy	-	£19,258,000
The army, including army for Ireland, and extraordinary	-	20,307,000
The ordnance	-	4,411,000
Miscellaneous services	-	2,000,000
The vote of credit	-	300,000
Irish vote of credit	-	200,000
Subsidy to Sicily	-	400,000
Ditto to Portugal	-	980,000

Total joint charge for the year	50,565,200
Interest of exchequer bills	1,600,000
Compensation to loyalty loan-holders	18,000

Total	52,185,000
Deduct proportion for Ireland	6,106,000

Total for Great Britain	£46,079,000
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He next proceeded to the ways and means for meeting this supply.

WAYS AND MEANS:

Annual duty on malt, offices, and pensions	3,000,000
Surplus already voted for the consolidated fund of 1809	2,661,602
Surplus for the present year	4,400,000
War taxes	19,500,000
Lottery	350,000
Exchequer bills funded	8,311,600
Vote of credit	3,000,000
Loan	8,000,000

Making a total of	£46,223,202
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which exceeded the supply by £144,202.

Having stated to the house the total amount of the grants, he made some observations on the different items. As to the war taxes, they had last year produced 29,707,000*l*. The produce of the tax upon property actually paid into the treasury in the last year was 13,751,233*l*. of which sum the assessment had only been 11,400,000*l*. The excess of the receipts above the assessment of the year was 2,351,233*l*. It would not, however, be reasonable to calculate upon so large a receipt in the present year, as the excess of the receipts above the assessment, consisted of arrears which had been collected with great activity and success. There was no arrears due now of a later date than 1807, and the arrears which now appeared to be due were as follow:—For 1807, the arrears were 409,923*l*.; for 1808, 530,368*l*.; for 1809, 1,540,750*l*.; and for the present year, 6,241,405*l*. This last sum, however, could

not be properly called arrears, as the assessment for 1810 was to the 5th of April, which was only last month, and which sum is now in the regular course of collection. Since 1804 there had been granted, on account of the property tax, 115,830,000*l*. of which there had been received 107,441,478*l*. leaving a total arrear of 8,437,522*l*. There could be no reason to think that the receipts of the property tax in the present year, could fall short of 11,400,000*l*. and when he should add to them the estimated amount of the other war taxes, he thought he might fairly reckon on the whole amount of the war taxes for the year, at 19,400,000*l*. The average produce of the war taxes on customs during the last three years had been 2,050,000*l*. that should be taken at their produce in the present year, added to the 11,400,000*l*, it would form a total of above twenty millions.

He now came to the assessed taxes. The produce of these taxes the last year was 6,459,000*l*. The amount of arrears last year, in the assessed taxes, was not less than 600,000*l*. but the whole amount of such arrears, at present outstanding, did not exceed 300,000*l*. Making allowance for the arrears collected within the last year, he should take credit, on account of the assessed taxes, for 5,860,000*l*.

The accounts on the table would shew the committee, that the receipts under the head of stamps, had amounted last year to 5,193,000*l*, which was an increase above the receipts of the preceding year of the sum of 1,236,907*l*. This increase was, in some degree, owing as well to the collection of arrears, as arising subsequent to, and out of certain regulations which have been adopted on his own suggestion in the year 1803, in the act for consolidating the duties on stamps.

It might here be material for the satisfaction of the committee, to look to the state of the trade, manufactures, and commerce of the country. The official value of imports last year was 36,255,209*l*. The prosperous year of peace (1802), was only 31,442,318*l*. being an increase last year of nearly 5,000,000*l*, above the most prosperous year of peace. The exports of British manufactures last year amounted to 35,107,000*l*. in 1802 they were only 26,993,199*l*, being a difference of between 8 and 9,000,000*l*. in favour of last year. After a few words from Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Rose, and Mr. Tierney, the usual resolutions were agreed to.

The parties who had prepared lists for the loan waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 16th. Mr. Perceval had proposed to give for every 100*l*. sterling 130*l*. in the reduced 3 per cents, the rest in 3 per cent. consols. and the party willing to take the smallest quantity of that stock to have the loan. The sum wanted is eight millions for England, and four for Ireland.—Two of the lists, Goldsmid and Co. and Baring and Co. having made a similar offer, were declared

to be the contractors. The following were the biddings:

Goldsmid, Son & Moxon, Baring, J. J. Angerstein, Batty, Aylton, Ellis.	}	£	s.	d.	10	7	6	3 per ct. con.
Barnes, Steers and Ricardo	}	12	18	0	Ditto			
Roberts, Curtis, and Co.								
	}	13	10	0	Ditto			

On the 21st Mr. Brand brought forward his motion relative to parliamentary reform. He adopted the course followed by Mr. Pitt in 1782, and merely moved for a committee to enquire into the state of the representation in parliament. The plan which he recommends is to disfranchise the rotten boroughs, and transfer an equal number of members to populous towns which have at present no representatives, giving the right of voting in towns to all householders paying taxes, and in counties to copyholders as well as freeholders; limiting the duration of parliaments to three years; altering the mode of elections so that the votes shall be collected in districts; and reducing the number of placemen and pensioners who have seats in the House of Commons. After a long debate, the motion was negatived by a majority of 234 to 115.

On the 21st, a numerous meeting of the livery of London was held at Guildhall, to consider of the rejection of their late petition to the House of Commons. Mr. Favell moved a string of resolutions, drawn up in as violent language as any of their precursors, reflecting on the House of Commons, and on the counter-declaration of the livery, signed at the London Tavern, in the most opprobrious terms; which was eloquently seconded by Mr. Waithman, and others. A new petition, corresponding with the resolutions, was read to the livery for their concurrence, which was assented to with great acclamations, and ordered to be presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Alderman Combe.

1. Resolved—That the rejection of the House of Commons of our late humble address, petition, and remonstrance, appears to us a violation of our constitutional and indisputable right to state our complaints and grievances, and to call for relief and redress.

2. Resolved—That such rejection is an additional proof of the shameful inadequacy of the representation of the people in the Commons House of Parliament; and more forcibly demonstrates the necessity of a speedy and substantial reform in that hon. house.

3. Resolved—That we have viewed with mixed sentiments of indignation, concern, and pity, the address of certain persons styling themselves "an adjourned meeting of liverymen, held at the London Tavern, the 4th day of May," inasmuch as the statements

contained in that address, imputing to the great body of their fellow-citizens, in common-hall legally assembled, motives and designs to "villify and degrade the legislature;" to "alienate the affections of the people from the government;" to "induce contempt and distrust of the House of Commons;" to "introduce anarchy;" and to "subvert the constitution;" are false assertions, originating with individuals who derive influence and emolument from the heavy burthens of the people.

4. Resolved—That amongst the names of those annexed to that address, appear the signatures of contractors, commissioners, and collectors of taxes; of placemen and place-hunters, with a long list of their agents, and clerks of their dependants, emissaries of minions.

5. Resolved—That it is undeniable that power, influence, threats, and delusions, have been employed, to prevail upon many to concur in the said address.

6. Resolved—That whilst we disclaim any imputation against the motives of several, who, by gross misrepresentations, by arts of the basest kind, or by downright intimidation, have been compelled to lend their signatures to the said address, it is to us a source of high consolation, that the address carries within it its own refutation, consisting only of allegations unsubstantiated, and of calumnies, which those who have propagated them must know to be groundless.

7. Resolved—That the said address appears to have for its real object the excitement of civil dissention, the increase of public abuses, and the further and fuller participation in the wages of corruption by many of those who have signed it, and who, taking advantage of the present unhappy contest between arbitrary privilege and constitutional freedom, have endeavored to confuse and distract the public mind, for the support and continuance in place of a corrupt, weak, and wicked administration.

8. Resolved unanimously—That in the years 1679 and 1680, under the infamous government of Charles the Second, the city of London, and other parts of the country, petitioned the king for the redress of grievances, and the sitting of Parliaments. That various counter-petitions were presented to his majesty, expressive of their abhorrence of the said petitioning, as tumultuous and seditious, and encroaching on the royal prerogative. That on the 21st of October, 1680, the Parliament met, and its first acts were to expel abhorrors, and to pass a vote, "That it is, and ever hath been, the undoubted right of the subject to petition the king for the calling of Parliaments and redressing grievances; that to introduce such petitioning as a violation of duty, and to represent it to his majesty as tumultuous and seditious, is to betray the liberty of the subject, and contribute to the design of subverting the ancient legal constitution of the kingdom; and they appointed a committee

"to inquire after all those who have offended against those rights, and accordingly expelled several of its members, and petitioned his majesty to remove others from places of trust." That on the 29th of October, 1680, the Commons voted "That Sir F. Withers, by promoting and presenting to his majesty an address, expressing an abhorrence to petition his majesty for the calling and sitting of Parliament, hath betrayed the undoubted rights of the subjects of England; and that the said Sir F. Withers be expelled the House for this high crime." That for the exercise of the undoubted right of petitioning, the city charters were seized by a *quo warranto*; and it was argued for the city by Sir George Freby, then recorder, "That the constitution and the law of the land had given to the subject the right of petitioning, and of access to the supreme governor, to represent to him their grievances, and to pray a redress of them; and that the same law gave them also a right to state in their petitions those facts and reasons which caused their grievances, provided those facts were true." And further, "That as there was one part of the constitution which gave the king power to prorogue, so there was another part of the constitution that gave the subject the original right to petition for redress of grievances; and that therefore to punish a man for shewing in his petition those grievances which he desires to be redressed, and the causes of them, was the same thing as to deny him the right of petitioning; and that such denial would infer oppression and the most abject slavery; for, when subjects are misused and grieved, and are denied the liberty to complain, and pray the king to redress those grievances, or shall be punished for petitioning against them, they must necessarily be abject slaves."

9. Resolved—That these arguments having been overruled by venal judges, judgment was obtained against the city; the abhorrors for a time triumphed; the liberties of the people, with the right of petitioning, was subverted; and the succeeding monarch, in consequence thereof, driven from his throne and dominions. At the revolution of 1688, in the Bill of Rights, "the undoubted right of the subject to petition" was, among other things, "claimed, demanded, and insisted upon." This right has been of late again invaded, the people oppressed with unprecedented grievances and calamities, have been denied access to the sovereign, their petitions have been rejected by the House of Commons, and their grievances remain unheard and unredressed. The exploded doctrine of passive obedience has been revived in all its extravagance; and a new race of abhorrors have sprung up, who, like the abhorrors in the days of Charles the Second, by the foulest calumnies, by villifying and traducing the petitions of the people, are (in the emphatic language of the then House of Commons) "betraying the liberties of the subject, and contributing

to the design of subverting the ancient legal constitution of the kingdom." That as the corrupt participators in public abuse, under the mask of loyalty, subverted the liberties of the kingdom, and involved James the Second in ruin, so the corrupt and unprincipled of the present day, under the same legal pretence, would involve the country and sovereign in similar difficulties, if suffered to persist. It therefore becomes the imperious duty of every real friend to the country to resist their mischievous designs, by recurring to the genuine principles of the constitution, and by using every legal means for obtaining a full, fair, and free, representation of the people in Parliament.

10. Resolved—That inseparably attached to our glorious constitution, we admire, venerate, and will support and defend our king, our lords, and our commons, in their respective and collective capacities, with all their just prerogatives, rights, and privileges; but we can never consent to grant separately to king, lords, or commons, a power contrary to, and above, the laws of the land, which are and must continue to be the results of their collective wisdom and authority.

11. Resolved—That notwithstanding the rejection of our late petition, we still feel it our duty to give to the House of Commons every opportunity of hearing and redressing the grievances of the people, and that an humble address, petition, and remonstrance, be presented to that honorable House.

12. Resolved—That the said petition be fairly transcribed, and signed by the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and ten Liverymen, and presented to the House of Commons by H. C. Combe, esq. one of their representatives.

13. Resolved—That the thanks of the Common Hall be given to the Right Hon. Lord Erskine, Sir Samuel Romilly, knt. M.P. and Samuel Whitbread, esq. M.P. for their able, constitutional, and independent conduct on all occasions, particularly for the stand they have lately made in favor of the dominion of the law, against arbitrary discretion and undefined privilege.

14. Resolved—That the thanks of this Hall be given to Hervey Christian Combe, esq. alderman, and one of the representatives of this city in Parliament, for his support, in the House of Commons, of the right of the livery to petition the House, and for his general conduct in the House.

15. Resolved—That the thanks of this Hall be given to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for his readiness in calling this Hall, and for his independent and honorable conduct in discharging the duties of his office.

16. Resolved—That the thanks of this Hall be given to Matthew Wood, esq. one of the sheriffs of this city, for the independent manner in which he has always discharged the duties of his office.

The

The following resolutions, passed by the Ward of Farringdon Without, are inserted as a summary of the reasonings adopted in the popular questions, at issue between the country and the majority of the House of Commons.

1st. Resolved—That in the 29th chapter of Magna Charta it is declared, “that no freeman shall be taken, or imprisoned, or be disseized of his freehold or liberties, or free customs, or to be outlawed or exiled, or any otherwise destroyed; nor will we not pass upon him, nor condemn him, but by lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land.”

2d. Resolved—That the committal of Mr. John Gale Jones, and Sir Francis Burdett, to prison, during pleasure, by the order of the honorable the House of Commons, for supposed libels, appears to this Ward meeting an unreasonable and illegal assumption in their own cause, of the accumulated offices and power of accuser, juror, judge, and executioner.

3d. Resolved—That the late assumption of undefined privilege by the Honorable the House of Commons will, in effect, abolish that bulwark of our liberties, trial by jury, will supersede the Habeas Corpus act, will annul the Bill of Rights, and the wholesome provisions of Magna Charta.

4th. Resolved—That the exercise of illegal power naturally engenders violence, riot, commotion, and ultimately revolution; that the introduction of the standing army to enforce the arbitrary warrant of the speaker of the House of Commons, has already produced the most deplorable calamities; our sacred charters have been violated, the blood of peaceable passengers have been spilled, and our fellow-citizens have been murdered in our streets; and this ward meeting entertain a fervent hope, that any future attempts to introduce arbitrary power, to excite violence and riot, and to goad the people into resistance and commotion, may, by the steady, firm, and wise, conduct of our countrymen, be foiled.

5th. Resolved—That this ward meeting trembles for the consequences probable upon this conflict between the people and the privileges of the House of Commons; and they aver it to be their opinion, that this unnatu-

ral struggle is a certain evidence of the little influence the people possess in that honorable House. That they believe the representation of the people in Parliament is unequal, deficient, and now manifestly inadequate to the security of the subject; that it appears contradicted upon their journals, that seats in the honorable the House of Commons are notoriously sold and bartered; that a majority in that honorable House may be at all times, with perfect facility, procured and purchased, by any set of ministers, with the ready means of places, pensions, sinecures, patronage, and jobs; as only 154 powerful individuals, peers, and others, return 307 members for England and Wales; and the representation of Scotland and Ireland is equally corrupt: that by means of the majorities thus obtained, public defaulters have not only been exculpated, but suffered to enjoy the fruits of their nefarious conduct, and retain their seats in that honorable house.

6th. Resolved—That this ward meeting declares its entire approbation of the conduct, resolutions, and petition, of the livery of London, in their last Common Hall; that this meeting avails itself of this first opportunity to express its abhorrence of the seditious attempts of a band of contractors and venal jobbers, to decry all public spirit; and to induce the timid and the weak to join in libellous declarations against their fellow citizens, and the venerable magistracy of our city.

7th. Resolved—That for those accumulated evils and calamities, one only remedy offers itself; namely, a full, fair, and free, representation of the people in Parliament.

8th. Resolved—That this ward meeting do hereby instruct their representatives in Common Council to promote and support in that court all legal measures whatever, that may be proposed to procure the liberation of Sir Francis Burdett and John Gale Jones; and for that necessary and indispensable object, a radical reform in the Commons House of Parliament.

9th. Resolved—That the thanks of this meeting are due to Sir Francis Burdett, for his manly and constitutional resistance to oppression, and for his learned and legal argument in favor of the unalienable rights of the people.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of April and the 20th of May, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitor's Names are between Parentheses.)

ADAMS Charles, Pancras lane, London, merchant. (Gale and Son, Bedford Street, Bedford row)
 Adams Edward George, High Street, St Mary le bone, apothecary. (Becket and Weale, Broad Street, Golden Square)
 Angell Joseph, and William Frankum, Reading, woollen-drapers. (Biggs, Reading and Eyre, Gray's inn Square)

Arnold William, Cranburn-passage, Leicester-fields, linen draper. (Filton, Chatham Place, Braconriers)
 Atkinson William, Austin Friars, merchant. (Palmer, Tomlinson and Thomson, Cophall court)
 Austin John Baptist, Kentish Town, druggist. (Matthews and Randall, Castle Street, Holborn)
 Best Edward, jun. Birmingham, merchant. (Whateley, Birmingham, and Swaine, Stevens and Maples, Old Jewry)
 Bush William, Ashwick, Somerset, dealer. (Bachelor and Potts, Serjeant's inn)
 Buxton Thomas, Derby, mercer. (Kinderley, Long and Ince, Gray's inn, and Greaves, Derby)

Canniford

- Canniford William, George Street, Oxford Street, baker (Pownall, Staples inn)
- Chandler Thomas, Harford, Chester, banker. (Leigh and Mason, New Bridge Street, and Barker, Northwich)
- Child Francis, Morpeth, Northumberland, Skinner. (Harvey, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Wortham, Castle Street, Holborn)
- Chinery John, Great Mary-le-bone Street, grocer. (Wet-ting, Duke Street, Portland place)
- Clayton Thomas, Sollington, Chester, victualler. (Browne, Macclesfield, and Wright and Pickering, Temple)
- Cohen Aher, Manchester, merchant. (Higson, Man-chester, and Ellis, Chancery lane)
- Collins William, Framham Surry, polterer. (Turner, Edward Street, Cavendish square)
- Colwill Charles, Leicester square, cabinet-maker. (Wil-iams, Curfior Street)
- Cooper Edmund, Hendon, Middlesex, carpenter. (Pat-ten, Cross Street, Hutton Garden)
- Court Charles, Cambridge row, Hackney road, merchant. (Dodd, Ediliter lane)
- Cox James and John Smith, Manchester, auctioneers. (Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warford court, and Hespall, Manchester)
- Crankshaw Thomas, late of Charlton Street, St. Mary-le-bone, painter, but now a prisoner in Newgate. (Morgan, Bedford row)
- Davenport James, Gracechurch Street, dealer. (Parton, Walbrook)
- Dave Samuel, Lyme, Dorset, vintner. (Fisher, Lyme, and Swale and Heelis, Staple's inn)
- Davies Daniel, Old Street, victualler. (Parnell and Ruf-fles, Church Street, Spitalfields)
- Day James, Commercial row, merchant. (Day and Ham-merton, Lime Street)
- Dennison William, Winterbourne Steepleton, Dorset, butcher. (Ruffell, Beaminster)
- Devey Richards, Stourbridge, Worcester, upholsterer. (Bretell, Stourbridge)
- Dornik William Everhard Marcus Von, Edmund Griffith and Jeremiah Donovan, Well Street, Wellclose square, manufacturers of patent soap. (Seymour and Moun-triou, Margaret Street, Cavendish square)
- Douglas William, Ware, Herts, cheesemonger. (Parton, Walbrook)
- Duckworth Thomas, Parbold, Lancaster, victualler. (Houghton, Ormskirk, and Windle, John Street, Bed-ford row)
- Dye Isaac, Gray's inn lane, victualler. (Hackett, Bear-binder lane)
- Dyfon Robert Greaves, Rosemary lane, victualler. (Whit-ton, Great James Street, Bedford row)
- Eccles Henry, Beverley, York, cornfactor. (Hall, Beverley)
- Edwards Samuel, Mark lane, merchant. (Palmer, Tom-lins and Thomson, Cophall court)
- Fenwick George, Mary-le-bone, veterinary surgeon. (Ward, Cook's court, Carey Street)
- Fewler James, Liverpool, joiner. (Blacklock, London, and Murrow, Liverpool)
- Foster William, Great Grimsby, Lincoln, merchant. (Brown and Morris, Barton-upon-Humber, and Grey, Gray's inn square)
- Gee William, Hampstead road, stone mason. (Warrand and Wood, Castle court, Budge row)
- Goodall Thomas, Surry square, merchant. (Palmer, Tomlins and Thomson, Cophall court)
- Gorfuik Thomas, Peter Street, Cow Cross, cheesemonger. (Pullen, Fore Street, West square, Lambeth, vic-tualler. (Lucas, Webber Street, St. George's Fields)
- Greaves Thomas, Hull, ironmonger. (Ellis, Chancery lane, and Anderfon, Hull)
- Green Benjamin Aiskew, York, cattle jobber. (Janfon, Bedale, and Louington, and Hall, Temple)
- Gribble Nelson, Creighton, St. George the Martyr, Surry, dealer. (Walker, Old Jewry)
- Hallen William, Wolverhampton, woollen-yarn manufac-turer. (Jeffon, Wolverhampton)
- Harrison Thomas, Camomile Street, Rationer. (Evitt and Rixon, Baydon square)
- Hatfield Joseph, Eccles, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. (Barrett and Wilson, Manchester, and Willis, Fair-thorne and Clarke, Warford court)
- Hatley Thomas, Woodstock, Oxford, hatter. (Riesdale, Alexander and Holme, New Inn, and Meredith, Bir-mingham)
- Heddon John, York Street, Covent Garden, tailor. (Dun-combes, Lyon's inn)
- Hobson Elizabeth, Beverley, York, dealer and chapman. (Campbell, Beverley)
- Hunt Francis, Bristol, butcher. (Clarke and Son, Bris-tol, and James and Abbott, New Inn)
- Hutchinson John, Lamb's Conduit Street, tea-dealer. (Keene, Furnival's inn)
- Jackon Ralph, Mill Street, Hanover square, china and glass seller. (Dixon, Allen, and Bell, Paternoster row)
- Johnfon William, and Nevill Browne, Fish Street hill, grocer. (Swain, Stevens and Maples, Old Jewry)
- Kauffman Christian Henry, New London Street, Crutched Friars, merchant. (Oakley, Martin's lane, Cannon Street)
- Kay Thomas, Birmingham, factor. (Webb and Tyndall, Birmingham)
- Kerrick John, King Street, Soho, money-scrivener. (Han-son, Dorset Street, Fleet Street)
- Kirk Richard, Dartford, victualler. (Ware, Blackman Street, Southwark)
- Kruse Adam, Union court, Broad Street, merchant. (Palmer, Tomlins and Thomson, Cophall court)
- Leach Mary, Preston, Lancaster, dealer in earthenware, (Troughton, Preston, and Hurd, Temple)
- Lee George, Sunninghill, Berks, builder. (Walthew, Egham Hithe, Surry, and Taylor, Field court, Gray's inn)
- Lemare Robert, Nine Elms, Surry, brewer. (Clutton, Southwark)
- Limbrick Thomas, Hawkesbury, Gloucester, linen draper. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn, and Heting, Chipping Sodbury)
- Long James, Grove Street, Deptford, victualler. (Pear-son, Temple)
- Lyon John, Richmond, Surry, fadler. (Pitt, Staple's inn)
- Macduff Charles, Church Street, Blackfriars, scrivener. (Beckett, Clement's inn)
- Machin John, Tottenham Court Road, auctioneer. (War-rand and Wood, Castle court, Budge row)
- Mahony Dennis, Tottenham Court Road, victualler. (Whitton, Great James Street, Bedford row)
- Martin Robert, Graveland, carpenter. (Ware, Black-man Street, Southwark)
- Matthew Abraham, Shaftesbury, Dorset, ironmonger. (Stephens, Bristol, and Sweet and Stokes, Inner Temple)
- Matthews James, Hertford, mealman. (Bond and Fair-banks, Seething lane)
- Mitchell William, Turnwheel lane, London, sugar-factor. (Cobden, Little Tower Street)
- Moley Joseph, late of Monmouth Street, clothes salefman, but now a prisoner in Giltspur Street Compter. (Coote, Austin Friars)
- Mourow Joseph William, Gosport, pork butcher. (Bleas-dale Alexander and Holme, New Inn, and Cruick-shank, Gosport)
- Morris Richard, Lyng, Somerset, dealer in cattle. (Bryce, Bridgewater, and Millett and Son, Middle Temple lane)
- Neve George Laws, Ipswich, linen-draper. (Brame and Nutcutt, Ipswich, and Flexney, Chancery lane)
- Newman Robert, Oxford Street, linen draper. (Tucker, Bartlett's buildings)
- Nichols James, Gray's inn, scrivener. (Tyrrill and Jones, Guildhall)
- Oakley William, Church Street, Horsley down, Surry, woolfapler. (Burrows and Vincent, Basinghall Street)
- Oram John, High Street, Southwark, cheesemonger. (Willett and Annesley, Finsbury square)
- Owen Daniel, Red Bank and Heley, Lancaster, chemist. (Crump and Lodge, Liverpool and Baitye, Chancery lane)
- Parry Thomas Sefton, Charlotte Street, Portland place, money-scrivener. (Dixon, Naffau Street, Soho)
- Pawlett Daniel, Nottingham, tallow-chandler. (Bromley and Bell, Holborn court, Gray's inn, and Shelton, Nottingham)
- Payne James, West square, Southwark, army-contractor. (Gregson and Dixon, Angel court, Throgmorton Street)
- Peacock George, Skinner Street, Bishopgate. (Beaurain, Union Street, Bishopgate)
- Pollard John, Eiland, York, woolfapler. (Hartle, Settle, York, and Swale and Heelis, Staple's inn)
- Pook William, jun, Wick and Ablon, Gloucester, paper-makers. (Stevens, Bristol, and Sweet and Stokes, Temple)
- Porter William jun, Nottingham, grocer. (Allfopp and Wells, Nottingham, and Taylor, Field court, Gray's inn)
- Raitt James, Dartmouth Street, Westminster, victualler. (Thackray)
- Reah William, Sunderland, Purham, leather cutter. (Blakinton, Symond's inn, and Thompson, Bishop-wearmouth)
- Reeve Richard, and William David Jones, Vere Street, stationers. (Goode, Howland Street, Tottenham Court Road)
- Reid Thomas Hayward Mark, Red Lion Street, Holborn, shoemaker. (Druce, Billiter square)
- Reid John, Frith Street, Soho, grocer. (Highmore, Ely Place)
- Remington John, St. Ives, Huntingdon, liquor merchant. (Alexander, New square, Lincoln's inn)
- Roberts John, Welford, Gloucester, baker and miller. (Phillips, Evesham, Worcester, and Boufield, Bouvierie Street, London)
- Rolinson William, Little Barnhurst, Stamford, butcher. (Biddle, Wolverhampton, and Smart and Thomas, Staple's inn)
- Rooke Thomas, Bengoe, Herts, farmer. (Green and Son, Ware, and Green, Clifford's inn)
- Rushton John, Manchester, cotton-dealer. (Edge, Man-chester, and Ellis, Chancery lane)
- Sayer John, Sherford, Wilts, linen-draper. (Stevens, Bristol, and Sweet and Stokes, Temple)
- Sherwood Mary, Knottingly, York, hardware-woman, and Paul Sherwood, hardwareman. (Wright and Pickering, Temple, and Bingley, Smith, York)
- Silverlock William, Newport, Isle of Wight, cabinet-maker. (Griffiths, Newport)
- Simpson Richard, Great Bell Alley, merchant. (Anfice and Cox, Temple)
- Smith Richard, Liverpool, upholsterer. (Plumbe, Li-verpool)
- Stevenson Thomas, Snow's Fields, Bermondsey. (Sher-wood, Canterbury square, Southwark)
- Storey Joseph and Robert, St. Margaret's hill, South wark, linen-drappers. (Parton, Walbrook)
- Stork John, jun, Hull, grocer. (Edmonds and Son, Lin-coln's inn, and Haire, Hull)

Taylor Thomas, City road, victualler. (Aldingham, St. John's square
 Tebbutt John, Nottingham, dealer and chapman. Mid-
 dlemore and Percy, Nottingham, and Macdougall and
 Hunter, New Square, Lincoln's Inn
 Telford William, White Lion street, Bensonville, merchant.
 (Bouclion and Hewitt, Little Friday street
 Tomkins Samuel, Worcester, flax-dresser. (Long, Wor-
 cester, and Williams, Quality Court Chambers, Chan-
 cery lane
 Tooke Isaac, and Augustus Todd, Strand, wine merchants,
 (Wadefon, Barlow, and Grosvenor, Austin Friars
 Toop Elizabeth, Portsmouth, sailmaker. (Ware, Black-
 man street, Southwark
 Turner Philip, Market Raisin, Lincoln, grocer. (Rusker
 and son, Bartlett's buildings, London, and Dickenson,
 Hull
 Tynedale Joseph, Circus street, St. Mary-la-bonne, com-
 mission broker. Richardson, New Inn
 Veicktor John, Frederic, Angel court, Throgmorton
 street, merchant. (Abbott, Old Broad street
 Wallis John Cooper, White-horse-yard, Coleman street,
 Barber. (Le wains, Stevens and May's, Old Jewry
 Wellions Thomas, Church lane, Whitechapel, painter.
 (Fillingim, Union street, Whitechapel
 Wharton Charles, Northwich, Chester, liquor merchant.
 (Leigh and Mason, New Bridge street, and Barker,
 Northwich
 Wharton George, Northwam, York, calico manu-
 facturer. (Evans, Hatton Garden, and Crosby,
 Bradford
 Whyte Neal, and Alexander Graham, Birmingham, muslin
 dealers. (B acktick, London, and Murrow, Liver-
 pool
 Williams Thomas, Denbigh, draper. (Cheshire and
 Walker, Manchester
 Williams William, West Smithfield, cutler. (Syddall,
 Aldersgate street
 Wood John, White, Croft street, victualler. (Whitton,
 Great James street, Bedford row
 Woodward William, Fore street, carpenter. (Taylor,
 Fore street

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Ainsworth George, Warrington, Lancaster, copperfsmith,
 June 11
 Ainsworth George, Warrington, and John Stephens, Li-
 verpool, copperfsmiths, June 11
 Allen John, Platform, Rotherhithe, coal merchant,
 June 21
 Allen Edward and Isaac Hancock, Bristol, navy contractors,
 June 2
 Allopp John, Wincheiter, silk weaver, May 19
 Althun William, Tokenhouse yard, broker, July 2
 Annadale John, and Edmund Jacklyn, Dowgate hill,
 rag merchants, June 2
 Armet Thomas, Rainow, Chester, cotton spinner,
 June 8
 Ashby Richard, Oxbridge, innkeeper, June 9
 Ashley John Gregory, Gloucester Terrace, Commercial
 Road, June 2
 Ashton Thomas, Stamford, linen draper, May 17
 Bailey Joseph, Long-acre, lace manufacturer, May 19
 Baker Charles, Saville-row, Lambeth, flour factor,
 May 29
 Bailman Margaret, Corfe Mullen, Dorset, miller,
 May 5
 Barrett William, Broad street, London, merchant,
 June 2
 Baster John, Strand, tailor, May 19
 Bell William, Balfinghall street, baize factor, May 12
 Berridge William, Maiden lane, Wood street, hofier,
 June 16
 Blakey George, fev. Stenney, ship owner, May 29
 Bowles Anthony Thomas, and Thomas Williams, Kent
 street, Southwark, grocers, June 16
 Brooks Joseph, Liverpool, brewer, June 1
 Brown John, Long lane, Bermondsey, tanner, June 9
 Bryan William, White Lion court, Birchin lane, mer-
 chant, May 19
 Buck William, St. Mary at Hill, London, merchant,
 May 29
 Bullen William, Bow lane, Cheapfide, warehouseman,
 May 19
 Butler Nathaniel Hes, and Benjamin Butler, Painfwick,
 Gloucester, clothiers, May 30
 Calver James, Brook street, Ratcliffe, victualler, May 19
 Calvert William, Liverpool, merchant, June 4
 Canning John, Birmingham, piater, June 2
 Carr Thomas, Oxford, grocer, June 2
 Carter John, Clapham, mason, May 19
 Chabaud Henry, Plumtree street, Bloomsbury, jeweller,
 May 5
 Champion Foice, Beech street, Barbican, boot maker,
 June 2
 Charlton Cornelius, East Farleigh, Kent, yeoman,
 June 23
 Chatham John, Heaton Norris, Lancaster, check manu-
 facturer, May 17
 Clarkon John, Mount Row, City Road, coal merchant,
 May 15
 Clayton William, Dockhead, Surry, grocer, May 29
 Conder Joseph Pavement, Moorfields, paper hanger,
 May 22
 Cooper James, Epfom, Surry, brewer, June 26
 Cotton L. Peachurch street, merchant, June 2
 Cotton Thomas Grove, Hackney, insurance broker,
 May 22
 Cowlinhaw Charles, Ashborne, Derby, grocer, May 15

Creean Edward, Margaret street, Cavendish square, care-
 penter, May 15
 Crouch William, Charlotte street, Rathbone place, linen
 draper, June 2
 Culihy Ralph, Wrightington, Lancaster, coal merchant,
 May 19
 Cummins John, Liverpool, shoemaker, May 18
 Davies George, Cranbourn street, Leicester Fields, linen
 draper, May 22
 Denny John, Barbican, stationer, June 5
 Dickinson William, Newark, Notts, banker, May 12
 Docker Henry, Deriend Birmingham, June 6
 Dodson George, Northwam, York, horfe dealer,
 June 8
 Dowland William, Devizes, draper, June 1
 Doyle James, Covent Garden, china and glass man,
 May 19
 Drury James Francis, Clerkenwell Green, brags founder,
 May 19
 Dutton Joseph, Burwardfley, Chester, cheefefactor,
 June 12
 Edginton Richard the elder, Abingdon, Berks, hemp
 manufacturer, June 19
 Elliott George, Liverpool, merchant, May 21
 Emdin Abraham Gompert, Portsmouth, shopkeeper,
 May 15
 Enfor William, Bath, grocer, July 11
 Folo William, Cherry Garden street, Bermondsey, timber
 merchant, May 19
 Ford Paul Edward, Howland Mews West, hackneyman,
 May 5
 Forster Pexall, Yarmouth, Norfolk, bookfeller, May 21
 Frost James, Goswell street, brags-founder, May 19
 Garrard Samuel, Watling street, warehouseman, June 16
 German William, Bristol, tyler, June 15
 Gilbert William, Chiswell street, grocer, June 9
 Ginger John, Piccadilly, bookfeller, June 2
 Greenham Charles, Liverpool, merchant, June 13
 Grey Abilham, Fleet street, mail's mercer, June 2
 Harcourt William, Norwich, linen draper, June 5
 Harper Gillies Macbean Alexander, Easingwold, York,
 flax dresser, May 19
 Harr William and Henry Southmire, Denmark street,
 Ratcliffe Highway, sugar-refiners, May 26
 Harrison James Packer, St. Bees, Cumberland, cotton
 manufacturer, May 15
 Hayes William, Kibbourn, Middlesex, brickmaker, May 22
 Heems Christopher Warfon, Plymouth, linen draper,
 June 18
 Higton James and Thomas Talker, Liverpool, linen
 drapers, June 6
 Hilliar Henry, Haymarket, umbrella maker, May 29
 Hiddle John, Statecliffe within Acerington, Lancaster,
 calico printer, May 19
 Hinde William, Statecliffe within Acerington, calico
 printer, May 29
 Hindu John and William Laurence Kenyon, and Ashton
 Stansfeld, statecliffe within Acerington, calico prin-
 ters, May 29
 Hitchcock James, otherwife David James, Jofe de Prada
 and Peter Groves, white lead merchants, Hull,
 May 18
 Holmes Joseph, Underbank in Wooldale, York, merchant,
 June 11
 Hope Peter, Liverpool, merchant, May 17
 Hopkins Thomas John, Chigwell, Essex, brewer, June 26
 Horley Richard, Epfom, pork butcher, May 19
 Hounfel John, Bridport, ironmonger, May 17
 Howell James, Stratfield Saye, Hants, farmer, June 8
 Hudden James, Watling street, merchant, April 24
 Hufler James, Weston Colville, Cambridge, farmer,
 May 29
 Inkipp James, jun. Battle, Suffex, June 2
 Jackson Henry, Mincing lane, merchant, May 15
 Jenkins Thomas, and Thomas Frederick Woollen, High
 street, Southwark, linen drapers, May 26
 Johns Richard, jun. Truro, victualler, May 10
 Johnson John, Great Saddow, Essex, carpenter, May 16
 Johnson William Catlen, and John Wilshire, Huntingdon,
 drapers, June 2
 Jones Thomas, Gloucester, horfe dealer, May 29
 Jones William B. Yardley, Liverpool, flour dealer, May 26
 Kerrison Thomas, Alday, Norwich, banker, June 6
 King Francis, East Sheen, Surry, baker, May 26
 Kirton Joan, Gray's inn, scrivener, June 2
 Knight Edward, Horsley down lane, lighterman, May 19
 Lance William, Grove, Berks, woolpiater, June 19
 Leach W. Horton, York, woolpiater, June 1
 Lilly Weibeld, St. John street, Clerkenwell, linen
 draper, June 9
 Linging Levi Samuel, Green Lettuce lane, merchant,
 June 2
 Linging Levi Samuel, and William Henry L. Green Let-
 tuce lane, merchants, June 2
 Lonnitz Joseph Benjamin, and Wolff Rifson, Fenchurch
 street, merchants, May 15
 Lurcock Thomas, Sittingbourn, Kent, woollen draper,
 May 19
 Lyon Thomas, Liverpool, merchant, May 15
 Macdonough Owen, Albany Tavern, St. James's, victualler,
 June 5
 Martin Henry, Wallingford, Berks, linen draper, June 2
 Martin John Loath Lincoln ship carpenter, June 15
 Mills James, and John, Wood in Saddleworth, York, mer-
 chants, May 19
 Moss John, Hull, boat builder, May 12
 Myles John, Oniton, Chester, coin factor, June 5
 Oakley Francis, Hereford, woolpiater, May 26
 Ogile John Pickwick, Lancaster, and William Walton;
 Liverpool, merchants, May 22

Orme William, Charles street, Middlesex, bookseller, May 21
 PaReur John Lewis, Stoney Stratford, Bucks, grocer, June 2
 Payne William, Great Carter lane, Dog's Commons, June 3
 Pearson William, Old Painschaw, Durham, grocer, May 16
 Pocklington Roger, Winthorpe, Notus, banker, May 12
 Pocklington Roger, Winthorpe, and William Dickinson, Newark, bankers, May 12
 Pope William, Wobury-upon-Severn, Gloucester, dealer in pigs, June 2
 Poullett Richard, Brook, East lane, Bermondsey, coal merchant, June 23
 Powell Edwin, Birmingham, japanner, June 1
 Rafrick Samuel Idle, York, clothier, June 11
 Ranfon Lebbeus, Cannon Coffee house, Charing Cross, tavern keeper, June 30
 Raffell Richard, Shoreham, Kent, shopkeeper, June 30
 Rees Hannah Neath Glamorgan, mercer, May 9
 Rees David Llanelly, Carmarthen, shopkeeper, June 18
 Rhodes John, and John Justamond, Manchester, cotton manufacturers, June 19
 Roberts John, Liverpool, merchant, May 28
 Roberts Joseph, Garden Row, St. George's Fields, baker, May 19
 Robinson William, Manchester, cotton spinner, June 20
 Rouse Richard, Minster, Kent, carpenter, June 9
 Roylands Thomas John, Prince's street, Lambeth, barge-builder, June 9
 Rylance Jonah Pilkington, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer, May 18
 Sayer Joseph, Upper North place, Gray's inn lane, and John Jeffery, Titchfield street, coach makers, June 16
 Scott John, Gurnesford, Huntington, frier, June 9
 Silverwood Thomas Settle, York, innkeeper, June 5
 Simpson John Fairford, Gloucester, carrier, June 19
 Sifton John, Lombard street, banker, June 9
 Slater Gill, Liverpool, merchant, June 8

Smith John, Leeds, York, grocer, May 25
 Spickernell R., Seven Oaks, Kent, innkeeper, May 18
 Tatham William, Ormkirk, innkeeper, July 13
 Taylor Thomas, Edware Road, carpenter, May 12
 Thackray Richard, Burton Leonard, York, flax dresser, June 9
 Thom William, Leeds, cloth merchant, June 5
 Thompson Anthony, Birmingham, merchant, May 19
 Thorpe John, Vine street, Chandos street, victualler, May 26
 Tidmarsh Joseph, New County Terrace, New Kent Road, builder, May 5
 Tisbury William, and Wrightson Greenwood, Lack, Stafford, mercers, May 11
 Tubb William, and James Henry, Alexander Scott King's road, Pimlico, nurserymen, May 26
 Twyford Robert, Manchester, merchant, June 6
 Wade Seares, Allien place, Blackfriars, brewer, June 9
 Wagner Frederic, Uxbridge, clothier, June 9
 Waide Joseph, Bristol, merchant, June 14
 Walter John jun, Shad Thames, anchorsmith, May 19
 Warrington John, Newcastle, Stafford, May 21
 Whitmarsh David, Brokenhurst, Bants, shopkeeper, June 19
 Whittingham John, Liverpool, grocer, May 16
 Wignin Richard, Bilston, Stafford, druggist, May 29
 Wilkie John, Howard street, Strand, navy agent, May 19
 Williams Henry, Chepflow, Marmouth merchant, May 15
 Willmott Nathaniel, Wyrardisbury, Bucks, wheelwright, June 2
 Windle Edward Whitmore, Rotherhithe street, ironmonger, June 26
 Wood James, Lindfield, suffex, victualler, May 19
 Yates John, Shelton, Stafford, china-manufacturers, May 11
 Yates William, late of Sherrard street, golden-square, army-accountment maker, but now a prisoner in the King's Bench, May 26
 Young T. Machen, Moomouth, dealer, May 31

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON :

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

MARRIED.

AT St. George's, Bloomsbury, Mr. Lowe, of Handsworth, Staffordshire, to Miss Wyatt, eldest daughter of Charles W. esq. of Bedford-row.

At Richmond, Major P. T. Robertson, of the 8th regiment of Foot, to Miss Parker, sixth daughter of the late Vice-admiral Sir William P.

At Chelsea, Stutcliffe Isaacson, of Mil-den-hall, Suffolk, to Miss St. Quintin, of Hans-place.

At St. Michael's at Plea, Capt. Alexander Campbell, of the Royal Artillery, to Constantia, daughter of the late Francis Gostling, esq. of Coulsea-wood, Suffolk.

At Hampton, Colonel Hawker, of the 14th Light Dragoons, to Miss Jordon, of Sydenham, Kent.

At Mary-le-bone Church, Captain James Decres, R. N. to Miss A. B. Dalrymple, third daughter of Lieutenant-general Sir Hew D.

George Gipps, esq. M.P. to Jane, youngest daughter of John Bowdler, esq. of Hayes, Kent.

By special licence, the Marquis of Douglas and Clivesdale, son and heir apparent of the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, to Susan Euphemia, youngest daughter of William Beckford, esq. of Fonthill.

At Greenwich, Benjamin Boyes, esq. of Great Coram-street, to Mary, second daughter of the late William Foster, esq. of Spring-head, near Hull.

By special licence, in Bloomsbury-square, Sir Robert Graham, bart. of Esk, Cumberland, to Elizabeth, only daughter of John Young, esq. of Battle, in Sussex.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Frere, esq. serjeant-at-law, to Mary, only daughter of Brompton Gurdon Dillingham, esq. of Grunderburgh, Suffolk.—Henry Westmacott, esq. of Mount Street, Grosvenor-square, to Miss Eliza Brodie Stewart, of Montrose.

At Mary-le-bone Church, C. J. Mills, esq. of Downhouse, Gloucester, to Miss Hatch, daughter of the late James H. esq. Claybury-Hall, Essex.

At St. Pancras Church, Captain W. C. Lewis Bird, of the Bengal army, to Miss Aldous, of Upper Fitzroy-street.

At Kensington, Captain Fanshawe, of the Royal Navy, eldest son of General F. to Anne Maria Jenkinson, second daughter of Colonel Jenkinson, of the Board of Green Cloth.

At St. Alphage Church, Samuel Miller Adams, esq. only surviving son of the late J. Adams, esq. of Welton, Northamptonshire, to Miss H. Thornton, of Gloucester-street, Queen-square.

At Camberwell, Charles Chitty, esq. of Gower-street, to Miss S. E. Jourdan, daughter of John J. esq. of Peckham Rye.

DIED.

Mr. Daniel Walker, well known for his taste in music and musical instruments, and particularly for his exquisite performance on the celestina. The simple honesty of his character,

character, and his modest independent spirit, endeared him to the few who knew him; for he sought no fame, but lived and died in a dusty chaos of litter and literature, of fiddies and fossils, machines and microscopes, the friend of all, and the enemy of none.

In St. James's Palace, *Madame Brandenburgh*, laundress to her majesty.—Mrs. Bartolli, many years keeper of the ball-room, and other apartments.

In Gower-street, *Jane*, third daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, of Epsom, 15.

At Sheffield-house, Kensington, *Thomas Robinson*, esq. 83.

In Dorset-street, Manchester-square, the *Hon. Robert Walpole*, formerly envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the court of Lisbon, for thirty years, and brother to the late Marquis earl of Oxford.

The *Rev. Matthew Pugh*, near 50 years curate of St. James's, Westminster and one of the conduct fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1748. M.A. 1761.

In Savill-row, the *Hon. Mrs. Gunning*, wife of George G. esq. and sister to Lord Bradford.

In Lincoln's inn-fields, *Henry Maddock*, esq.

In St. John's-square, *Mr. Edward Wright*, printer, 42.

In Lower Grosvenor-place, *Marianna*, second daughter of Captain Stackpoole, R.N.

At Epsom, *Henry*, the third son of John Scott Whiting, esq.

At Camberwell, *Shewell Blackwood*, esq. 81.

In Golden-square, *Elizabeth*, eldest daughter of John Wallace, esq.

In York-street, St. James's, *Isabella Anne*, third daughter of Henry Hugh Hoare, esq. 15.

At Acton, *Robert Tubbs*, esq. 77.

In Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, *Lady Talbot*, relict of Sir Charles T. bart. 79.

At Hammersmith, *Mr. Alexander Palmer*, many years cutler to the Royal Family, St. James's-street.

In Clarges-street, *Ann*, youngest daughter of Joseph Brandish, esq.

In Leicester-square, *Mrs. Lloyd*, relict of Thomas Bullock Lloyd, esq. and one of the sisters of the late John Webb, esq. M.P. for Gloucester.

In Alsopp-place, Paddington, *William Brown*, esq. M.P.

In China-terrace, Lambeth, *Mrs. Mary Fletcher*, daughter of the late Francis F. esq. 84.

At Highbury-place, the *Rev. William Parry, D.D.* a distinguished pulpit orator, and some years since much the subject of conversation, from the circumstance of his endeavouring to enforce his discourse by producing a human skull to the congregation.

Gustavus Adolphus Throughton, youngest son of Richard T. esq. of the Custom-house, London, 22. His death was occasioned by a blow he received against a post.

On the 7th of March, on board his flag-ship, the *Ville de Paris*, *Admiral Lord Collingwood*, Commander in chief of the British fleet in the Mediterranean. Further particulars will be given in our next.

In South Lamberth, in the 76th year of his age, *William Havard*, esq. one of the partners in the city and county Bank of Hereford, a gentleman whose industry, benevolence, integrity, and worth, entitle his memory to more than ordinary notice. Mr. Havard was born in St. Owen's-street, Hereford, where his parents kept a small shop; and their circumstances were so remote from affluence, that when (like his countryman Whittington) he left his native place to pursue his fortunes in the metropolis, he had not sixpence in his pocket on his arrival in London. From this period, such was the perseverance, ability, and success with which he applied himself to business, that he gradually rose, with increasing honour and esteem, from clerk to partner, in the house of Mr. Jones, M.P. for Devizes, in Mansion-house-street. Thus becoming enrolled in the first class of British merchants, Mr. Havard was frequently consulted in the most difficult and important adjustments of mercantile accounts; and has now bequeathed to five daughters more than 10,000*l.* each, the fruits of his own exertions and personal industry. His house and the hospitalities of his table were not only open to his countrymen in general, but many of his younger friends, from Hereford, will gratefully acknowledge how materially they have been aided by his powerful interest, and valuable advice. Nor were these the only prominent features of ability and worth in the character of Mr. Havard: the Banks of the Lug, and other similar effusions, acknowledge him as no despicable poet; but perhaps it is less known, that he not only aided Mr. Dibdin, in his work called *The Bye-Stander*, but also contributed some of those popular productions which are so happily calculated to excite the daring of our gallant tars. Of these the well-known words of "*My Poll and my Partner Joe*," were written by Mr. Havard; and it is said that 20,000 copies of that ballad were sold within a very short period after its publication. In a word, Mr. Havard has done honor to the place of his birth; his memory will ever be held in respect, and his example is worthy the imitation of all.

In Clarendon-square, *Somer's Town*, aged 30, *Thomas Mortimer*, esq. a gentleman well known in the literary world, as author of many useful and interesting works, and formerly his majesty's vice-consul at Ostend.

In Great Ormond-street, aged 53, of a pulmonary consumption, *Thomas Finch*, esq. F.R.S. only son of the Rev. Robert Pool Finch, D.D. Further particulars will be given in our next.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

**** Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MARRIED.] At Baneburgh, Captain George Brown, to Miss Helen Blackett, daughter of Mr. James B. of North Sunderland.

At Newcastle, Mr. Charles Magnay, to Miss Sarah King, of Pelton.—The Rev. Samuel Pollock, of the Low Meeting House, North Shields, to Miss Johnson, daughter of the late Captain J.

At Lanchester, Mr. C. M. White, to Miss White, daughter of Thomas W. esq. of Woodlands, Durham.

At Stockton, Mr. Robert Shortcliff, to Miss Porrett, daughter of Mr. John P. of Hart Warren, near Hartlepool.

At Sunderland, Mr. John Bailey, second son of Mr. B. attorney, to Miss Fisher.

Died.] At Harrowgate House, near Darlington, Mr. George Maxson.

At Durham, Mary, widow of Anthony Grey, 88.—Mrs. Ann Pearson, 84.—The Rev. James Deason, curate of Edmondbyers and Pitlington, minor canon, sacristan, and librarian of the cathedral, 85.

At Newcastle, Mr. Graham.—Mary, widow of Mr. Jonathan Kidd, 82.—Clara, daughter of Mr. Joseph Pollard.—Mrs. Jane Henzell, 91.—Mrs. Esther Swinbank, 89.

At Belford, the Rev. Robert McEune, 69.

At Hamburn Hall, near Hexham, Mrs. Johnson.

At Witton Gilbert, Mrs. Dunn.

At Kingshaw Green, near Hexham, Mrs. Cowing, wife of Mr. John C. 76.

At Hexham, James, youngest son of the late Mr. Edward Parker.

At Sunderland, in her 101st year, Mrs. Douglass.—Mr. Gardner.

At Blyth, the Rev. John Thompson, A.M. 76.

At Mr. Pybus's, sen. Chester-le-street, aged 70, Sir Thomas Conyers, bart. who, after a life of much vicissitude, had lately, by the kindness of his friends, been placed in a situation of comfort and respectability, which he lived but a short time to enjoy. Leaving no male issue, the title becomes extinct.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Amongst the numerous improvements of the present age, that of weaving figures on cloth is certainly not the least. A double damask table-cloth has been woven at Whitehaven, for the Countess of Lonsdale, which is thought by good judges to surpass, in point

of workmanship, any thing of the kind ever produced in that part of the kingdom. It is four yards and a half in length, and three yards and a quarter in breadth; the centre exhibits, in the most spirited and correct manner, the family arms, with a border of the most exquisite fancy. The buds of roses are such as would appear to "breathe fragrance all around," were it possible for the artist to exalt them with the tints of nature. In short, the loom itself, the beauty, the fabric, and the amplitude of the table-cloth, exceeds every thing that can be shown in the north of England.

Married.] At St. Bees, the Rev. Dr. Fisher, of Whitehaven, to Miss Watson.

At Brigham, Mr. James Cunliffe, schoolmaster, of Pardshaw Hall, to Miss Rebecca Lancaster, of Dean Scales.

At Carlisle, John Edmond Sutton, esq. of the parish of Greystock, to Miss McWilliams, daughter of Mr. William McWilliams, of the city of Carlisle.

At Uriswick, Mr. Robert Boardman, of Liverpool, to Miss Heywood, daughter of the late Robert H. esq. of Gelchutcherry, Isle of Mann.

At Workington, Mr. A. Johnson, stationer, of Liverpool, to Miss Eliza King.

Died.] At Todrole, Mrs. Hannah Dixon. At Eunerdale Bridge, Mrs. Hannah Wilson.

At Rischow, near Maryport, Sarah, wife of Mr. John Braithwaite.

Frederic William, third son of the late Sir John Brisco, of Crofton Hall.

At Morresby, after a long illness, contracted by bathing when heated, Mr. Christopher Hall, 24.

At Wincham, Mr. Robert Pickshall.

At Douglas, Isle of Mann, Mrs. Brew, 93.

At Upperby, aged 89, Mrs. Ann Simpson, aunt to Thomas Simpson, esq. an eminent merchant in London, who, greatly to his honour, supported her for the last forty years. She was born and died in the same house.

At Stainton, Mr. Thomas Sander, well known for several years as eminent in the profession of bone-setting, and successor to the late Benjamin Taylor. His death was occasioned by his being overtaken by a thick fog in passing over the mountains from Borrowdale to Cockermouth, where he was obliged to remain all night, and a heavy rain falling during the night, he had so far lost the

the use of his limbs that he was unable to mount his horse, (which had stood by the whole time), and when day-light appeared, he was under the necessity of making his way back again a considerable distance upon his hands and knees.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Lucy Wilson, 73.—Mrs. Lofthouse, widow of Mr. L. druggist, 46.—Mr. Peter Staig, 45.—Margaret Strong, 92.—Jane, daughter of Mr. Adam Armstrong, 29.—Mr. Henry Shaw, one of the partners in the foundry under the firm of Nicholson, and Co. 44.—Mr. Robert Holliday, many years mayor's serjeant, 80.—Mrs. Catherine Moses.

At Penrith, Mrs. Yalders, a lady of distinguished charity.—Mr. John Dalby, 75.—Mrs. Grace Clementson, many years master of the Mitre Inn.—Mr. Benjamin Thompson, 53.—Mr. Robert Scott, 81.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Jane Mellican, 35.—Mrs. Mary Battersby, a maiden lady.—Mrs. Watson, 82.—Mr. John Wilkinson.—Bella, wife of Mr. John Holmes.—Mrs. Whearly.—Ann, wife of Mr. W. Blackburn.—Mrs. Winder.

At Workington, Henry Gordon, son of Maitland Falcon, esq.—Mr. William Wilson, 56.—Mr. William Martindale, 69.

YORKSHIRE.

The following is the annual report of the cloth searchers of the West-Riding of the county of York, terminating March 25, 1801:

	<i>Narrow Cloth.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
This year.....	151,911 pieces; or	5,951,762
Last year.....	144,654	5,309,007

Increase	7,257	642,755
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Broad Cloth.

This year.....	311,239 pieces; or	9,826,048
Last year.....	279,859	9,050,970

Increase	31,380	775,078
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Total increase in yards	1,417,833
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From the above report, which may be considered as a barometer of our staple trade, it appears that the woollen manufacture of this riding has experienced a considerable extension since March 1800, on a comparison with the year terminating at that period. The exports to the depots of Heligoland and Malta, to South America, and even to North America, have been very large; and it must be clear to Bonaparte, that however tight he may draw his prohibitory decrees, or however widely may be extended his continental system, such is the spirit of British enterprise, and the ardour of commercial adventure, that they are not to be subdued.

The new Theatre Royal, Hull, was opened on the evening of May 1st. The theatre occupies nearly the whole breadth of the ground between Humber-street and a new street parallel thereto; and is situated about half way between the end of Queen-street and the south end of the Humber Dock. It is 125 feet in length, and 60 feet in breadth,

built upon piling in a very strong and substantial manner, and reflects great credit on the abilities of Mr. Mountain, the architect. The principal front is to the north, facing Humber-street. The principal entrance, in Humber-street, leads to the first and second tier of dress boxes, up a very good flight of stairs, at the first landing-place of which is a convenient lobby. The entrance to the pit, green-boxes, and middle gallery, is from the passage on the east side the theatre; and the entrance to the upper gallery from the west side. Opposite to the doors of the pit, which is capable of holding about 400 persons, are outlets both to the east and west. All the doors open outwards. The interior is very elegantly fitted up. There are two tiers of dress-boxes, sixteen in each tier, capable of accommodating nearly 800 persons; green boxes above, on a level with the middle gallery, which together are calculated to contain 700 spectators; and an upper gallery, running round the house, of the same dimensions as the dress boxes; and terminated above by an elegant dome. The different tiers are supported by ten light reeded columns of cast iron; to the tops of these gilt brackets will be affixed, from whence glass and gold chandeliers are to be supported. The front of the boxes and galleries is painted of a pink ground, with ionic borders, the breadth of the whole panel running round each tier. The boxes are lined with scarlet cloth to the height of five feet; the remainder of the backs of the boxes is painted a light French grey, and neatly pannelled. The box-doors are lined uniformly with the boxes, and the upper part painted white. A handsome corridor, five feet in width, runs round the outside, from whence there is an entrance into each box, in every door of which is placed a small glass, through which nearly the whole of the interior of the house may be seen. Round the front of the green boxes, and the middle and upper galleries, runs a light iron railing, calculated to guard against accidents. The proscenium of the stage is supported by pillars, in imitation of yellow marble, with an arched top, from the side of which, next the stage, hang crimson curtains, festooned, and ornamented with gold fringe. Over the middle of the arch is placed the royal arms; on the left are placed the Dock company's, and on the right the free-mason's arms; above, in the groined work which supports the dome, are painted the arms of the corporation of the town and Trinity-house, with various trophies, &c. The stage is 54 feet in depth. On a level with the stage is the green-room, and a small room for the use of the manager. Below these are the dressing-rooms for the gentlemen; and above, those appropriated for the use of the ladies. Upon the whole, the appearance of the house is highly elegant, and the proportions excellent; the scenery is all completely new, and executed in a superior style;

style; and if the performers acquit themselves with that ability which there is reason to expect, both the frequenters of the drama, and the manager, will, in all probability, have reason to rejoice in the changes which have taken place.]

Married.] At York, Michael Anne, esq. of Burghwallis, near Doncaster, to Miss Tasburgh, of Bodney, Norfolk; in consequence of which Mr. Anne takes the lady's name.

At Whitgift, Mr. Harrison, of Pocklington, to Miss Danser, daughter of Joshua D. esq.

At Bilton Church, the Rev. W. Preston, vicar of Bulmer, in the North-Riding, to Miss Frances Plumer, daughter of Hall P. esq. of Bilton Hall.

At Duffield, Richard Stanley, esq. of Barber Wood, near Rotherham, banker, to Miss Thacker, daughter of the late Mr. T. of Wiln Mills, Derbyshire.

At Hull, Mr. Stephen Dickinson, solicitor, to Mrs. Etherington.

At Kirby Hill Church, Humphry Fletcher, esq. of Boroughdike, to Miss Arabella Smith, daughter of the late Jacob S. esq. of Humburton.

At Ripon, Mr. Thomas Ayrton, to Miss Mary Rawson, youngest daughter of Mr. Alderman R.

Died.] At Garton in Holderness, Mr. John Grashy, celebrated for his skill as a bone-setter, 82.

At Hull, Captain Thomas Thompson.—William, only son of Mr. Richard Parke, one of the proprietors of the London stage waggon, 19.—Mr. William Hessey, 81.—Mr. Joseph Wardell, 64.

At Carbrock, Mrs. Elinor Staniforth, 92. She was carried to Attercliffe chapel by 19 grandchildren, and followed by 27 great-grandchildren. She has left two daughters, the one 70 years of age, and the other 60.

Aged 83, Mr. Proctor Holden, formerly master of the free grammar-school at West-house, near Ingleton, Yorkshire. He was brother to the late Rev. G. Holden, calculator of the tide-table for Liverpool, and father of that universal scholar, the late Francis Holden, of Trinity College, Cambridge.

At Pontefract, Mr. Joseph Johnson, 79.

At Oakwell Hall, near Leeds, Benjamin Fearnley, esq.

At Leeds, Mr. James Berwick.—Mrs. Clapham.

At Richmond, Henry Blegborough, esq. the senior alderman of that place. He had served the office of common-councilman many years, was elected an alderman above thirty years since, and served the office of mayor three times, with great credit to himself, and benefit to the corporation.

At Knareborough, Mr. Francis Fairbank, attorney.

At Hessel, Samuel Bean, esq.

At Cottingham, Joseph Milburn, esq. one of the oldest masters in the Royal Navy, 75.

At Arksey, the Rev. John Dockray, curate of Eddington, 65.

At York, Mrs. Sarraude, relict of the Rev. Mr. S. rector of Sutton upon Derwent, and vicar of Bossall.—Mr. Thomas Cartwright, late of Capton, near Penrith, 83.—In the 73d year of his age, Thomas Smith, esq. senior alderman of this corporation, and father of the city. He served the office of sheriff in the year 1778, and that of lord mayor in 1786 and 1793. Mrs. Ruby, superior of the Roman Catholic seminary.—Mr. John Simmons, 83.

At Doncaster, Mrs. Mosley.—Mr. Her-ring, of the Black Bull Inn, which he had kept upwards of half a century, 74.

At Adwick, Mrs. Coward, 80.

At Sheffield, Mr. James Greaves.—Mrs. Lowe.—Mrs. Cadman.—Mrs. Hobson, wife Mr. Charles H.—Mrs. Taylor.—Mrs. Rayner.—Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Orton, bookseller, 14.—Mr. W. Waker, 80.—Mr. Aaron Nicholas, and his wife, Mrs. N.

At Rotherham, Mr. Favell, 77.

At Darnall, Mr. William Smith, 78; and a few days afterwards, at the same age, his wife, Mrs. S.

At the Elm, near Sheffield, John Parker, esq. attorney.

At Huddersfield, Margaret, wife of Mr. George Ibbotson.—Mrs. Stocks.—In consequence of a fall from a gig, Mr. Newhouse.

At Sheffield, J. Browne, M.D. in the 70th year of his age. He was so generally and deservedly respected, that on the day of his interment, the shops in the principal streets in Sheffield were shut until 11 o'clock in the morning. At a public meeting held at Cutler's Hall, to consider of the best means of perpetuating his memory, it was resolved that a marble bust of the doctor should be placed in the General Infirmary; and a subscription was opened for defraying the expense.

LANCASHIRE.

The inhabitants of Liverpool have lately been visited with an inflammatory disease of the eyes, which has in many instances produced blindness. A meeting has been held to consider of the means of establishing in that town an institution for the relief and cure of the diseases of that tender organ.

A subscription has been opened in the same town, for the purpose of founding a seminary in this country for the education of British catholics.

Married.] At Liverpool, Captain John Kubley, of the ship Montezuma, to Miss Harriet Plant.—Captain James Garner, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Hinde, esq.—Mr. Robert Mellon, coast-waiter and searcher in the customs at Bagillt, to Miss E. Cowell.

At Preston, Mr. Edward Forshaw, attorney, to Miss Mary Taylor.

At Prescott, Mr. Henry Lickbarrow, to Miss Southern.

At Childwall, A. T. Patterson, esq. to Miss

Miss Ward, daughter of Joseph W. esq. of Summer Hill.

At Manchester, the Rev. W. Salmon, to Eliza, third daughter of George Uppleby, esq. of Barrow Hall, Lincolnshire.

Near Manchester, Mr. Robert Rippon, of Lanchester, Durham, to Hannah, fourth daughter of Mr. Christopher Walton, of Worsley Old Hall.

Died.] At Manchester, Samuel Rawlinson, esq. son of the late Abraham R. esq. of Lancaster.—Mr. Makee, 66.

At Longford, of a mortification (proceeding from a gathering in the thumb, which he had improperly treated) James Lee, aged 66, a very faithful and trusty servant for thirty years; and on the next day, of a fever, in consequence of attending her husband, Eleanor, his wife, 60.

At Gateacre, Mrs. Ann Turton, 42.

At Garstang, Mrs. Winder, wife of Mr. W. of the Royal Oak Inn.

At Preston, Mrs. Maria Eache.

At Chorley, Mr. John Hawkeshead, eldest son of Mr. Robert H. 27.

At Everton, Thomas, son of Thomas Eatman, esq. 18.

At Cheetwood Strangeways, Mr. Thomas Lithgow, 72.

At Liverpool, Mr. Robert Robinson, of the Crown and Anchor Tavern, 37.—Mrs. Benson, 75.—Mr. C. McKnight, 60.—Mr. William Tilletson.—Mr. Thomas Maddock, principal clerk to the proprietors of the Old Quay Company.—Mrs. Ann Ankers.—Mr. Joseph Side.—Mrs. Griffiths, 31.—Mrs. Welsby.—Mr. Joseph Lowe.

At Great Soughall, Mrs. Webb, eldest daughter of the late alderman Astie, of Chester, 55.

At Croston, Mrs. Elizabeth Master, daughter of the late Leigh M. esq. of New Hall, 85.

C H E S H I R E .

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Brown, of Prestbury, to Frances Ann, daughter of the late William Hulton, esq.

Died.] At Stockport, Mrs. Parker, 60.

At Chester, Mr. Robert Newell, merchant.—Joseph Duke, esq.

At Over, Mr. Thomas Woollam.

At Neston, William, second son of Dr. Thomson; and the same night, Mrs. T. wife of the latter.

D E R B Y S H I R E .

Married.] At Chesterfield, Mr. Francis Sheldon, printer and bookseller, to Miss Arabella Hardy.

At Brampton, near Chesterfield, John Barnes, esq. of Ashgate, to Miss Clay, of Northwingfield.

At Pentrich, Thomas Pearson, esq. of Southwingfield, to Miss Royston, of Codnor Park.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. James Johnson, 65.—Mrs. Ann Allkin, 80.—Arthur, youngest son of Mr. Agard, of Borrowash Mills, 11.

At Wingerworth, Mr. Joseph Hinde.

At Breadsall, Mr. Charles Houghton, 36.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Joseph Saners.

At Castleton, Mr. Robert Howe, many years bar-master of the mineral court in the High Peak, 36.

At Ashborne, Mr. John Bailey, 52.

At Eckington, Mr. Ralph Hodgkinson, formerly an eminent druggist of Sheffield, 66.

At Wirksworth, Mr. John Winson, postmaster, 71.

N O T T I N G H A M S H I R E .

Married.] At Ruddington, Mr. Hadfield, of Gidding Grove, Huntingdonshire, to Miss Barker.

At Holm Pierpoint, Robert Warren, esq. lieutenant in the 4th or Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, to Miss Donnithorne, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Donnithorne.

Died.] At Nottingham, Miss Barnett, sister of Mr. B. book-eller.—M^r. Dixon, 36.—Mrs. Rose, of the Pheasant public-house, 27.

Aged 72, Mr. William Doubleday Crofts, attorney at law; who, in the year 1778, completely rung St. Mary's ninth bell 7 hours and 22 minutes, being one of the most Herculean tasks in the art; the peal was 10,368 changes of grandsire Crofts, on the peal of ten bells.—Mrs. Tillard, widow of the Rev. Richard T. vicar of Wirksworth, 65.

Near Farnsfield, Mr. Wright, 93.

At East Retford, Mr. William Brumby, of Stockwith, near Gainsboro', 25.

L I N C O L N S H I R E .

Married.] At Hornsea, the Rev. James Wilson, curate of the perpetual curacy of Nunkeeling, to Miss Jane Burrell.

At Lincoln, Mr. John Smith, of Whittlesea, near Peterborough, surgeon and apothecary, to Miss Jane Straw, eldest daughter of Mr. Alderman S.

At Horncastle, Aaron Congreve Horne, gent. of Woolshaw, Warwickshire, to Miss Berry, of Ryton, in the same county.

At Harmston, near Lincoln, Thomas Kitchen, esq. of Greetwell, to Susan, daughter of the late Charles Clark, esq. of Red Hall.

At Stamford, —Hamilton Fulton, esq. to Miss S. C. Martin.

At Boston, Mr. John Mewburn, surgeon, of Whirby, to Miss Moore.—Charles Funnard, esq. of Frampton, to Miss Claypon, daughter of B. C. esq. banker.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mrs. Buckworth, relict of the late Rev. Dr. B. of Washington. By her death, the Mistresses Buckworth, of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, acquire a property of 60,000*l*. Mrs. Widdowson, wife of Mr. William W. of the Rein Deer Inn.—Mr. Richardson.—Mr. Robert Squires.—Mr. Mordecai Moses.—The infant child of R. Terrewest, esq.

At Sutterton, near Boston, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Dr. Hutton, vicar of the former place, 30.

At Morton, Mr. Thomas Cawkwell.

At Louth, Mrs. Ann Richmond, 74.

At Waddington, Mrs. James.

At Gainsbro', Mr. Luke Williamson.—Mr. John Cox, captain of the brig Gainsbro' packet Newcastle trader, 35.

At Stamford, Mrs. Royston. 73.—Mr. Lawrence Redmill, 80.—Mr. Booth, 72.

At Syston, Mr. Fridlington, 86.

At the Retreat, Bag Enderby, near Horn-castle, 80, William Elmhirst, esq. He was of an ancient family in Yorkshire, had resided many years at Stainby, and was very well known in that part of the country, as a man of strict integrity of character, and possessing much practical agricultural knowledge.

At Grantham, Mrs Galloway, 71.

At Caistor, in consequence of the bursting of a blood vessel, the Rev. William Harrison, A.M. son of the Rev. Mr. H. vicar of Winterton, and of Great Limber, 34. He was a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and an excellent scholar.

At Holbeach, John Thomas, M.D. many years an eminent surgeon of that place.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Hallaton, the Rev. J. Owsley, rector of Blaston, to Miss Read.

At Thenidgworth, Mr. Edward Butlin, jun. woolstapler, of Hollowell, Northamptonshire, to Mary Ann, only daughter of Mr. John Harris.

At Knighton, William Knox, esq. of Carlton Curlieu, to Christian Ann, eldest daughter of Henry Coleman, esq. of Stony Gate House.

At Lockington, the Rev. Henry Knightley, rector of Byfield, Northamptonshire, to Jane Diana, third daughter of the Rev. Philip Story.

Died.] At Leicester, Miss Inglesant, eldest daughter of Mr. I.—Mr. John Ireland, printer, 63.—Mr. Philips, late of Beliesdon.—Mr. Ball, late of Norton, by Twycross, 93. He could read the smallest print without glasses, and retained his faculties unimpaired to the last moment.—Mr. Wallin.

At Langton, Miss S. E. Morpott, daughter of John Mr. esq. 15.

At Belgrave, Miss F. Wright, second daughter of the late Captain W.

At Dunton, Mr. Watts.

At Castle Donington, Thomas Fisher, esq. 84.

At Sapcote, Mr. Abraham Nurse, 69.

At Rushy Fields, near Woodhouse, Mr. William Whittle.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. John Dixon.

At Ullesthorpe, near Lutterworth, Mr. William Simonds.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Newport, Mr. Oliver, of Stafford, to Miss Thompson, eldest daughter of J. T. esq.

At Tarnworth, R. Garnet, esq. of Manchester, to Miss Lyon.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. W. Bennett, of Apeton, to Caroline Amelia, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Sampson Bennett, of the Parks.

Died.] At Darlaston, Mary, wife of the Rev. John Waltham, rector of that parish, 75.

At Etruria, Mrs. Hopewood.

At Alrewas, Mr. John Clark, schoolmaster.

At Turnstall, Mr. Samuel Cartledge.

At Gnosall, Mr. Peter Lees.

At Cheddleton, Lieut. William Smith, of the Salop militia, 19.

At Wallsall, Mrs. Mary Bolton.

At Shenstone Mill, near Lichfield, Mr. Thomas Marshall.

At Burton on Trent, Mary Baxter, 94.—Mary Billington, 85.—John Richards, 80. They were all interred on the same day.

At Barlaston, Mr. James Taylor, 57.

At Hanley, Mrs. Simpson.

At Freeford, Mrs. Dyott, relict of Richard D. esq. 85.

At Brockton Grange, Martha, youngest daughter of Thomas York, gent.

At Basford, Mr. Tilsey.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Sutton Coldfield, Mr. Bowyer Vaux, of Birmingham, to Miss Browne, of Sutton Park.

At Birmingham, Mr. Edward Short, attorney, of Solihull, to Miss James, daughter of the late Rev. John J. master of the free grammar school, in Birmingham.

At Salford, John Slatter, esq. to Miss Sarah Haywood, eldest daughter of John H. esq.

At Hazelor, Mr. W. Butler, surgeon, to Miss Haynes, eldest daughter of John Jordan H. esq.

At Coventry, Mr. J. S. Tidmas, of Leeds, to Miss Clarke.

Died.] At Birmingham, Miss Jemima Smith.—Mr. John Taylor, 77.—Mr. Richard Eaves, the first person that drove a waggon and team from this town to London, 80.—Mr. Henry Ames, 64.—Mr. Ambrose Tibbets, 73.—Mrs. Richards.—Joanna, daughter of Mr. George Freer, surgeon.—Mrs. Elizabeth Porteus, widow of the Rev. Mr. P. late of Mineaton, 84.—Mr. Owen, solicitor, of Atherstone. Travelling on the outside of the royal Liverpool coach, the vehicle upset, about five miles from that town, by which accident he was so much hurt that he expired in two hours.

At Sutton Coldfield, Mr. Charles Greatrex, many years an eminent druggist in Birmingham.

At Coventry, Mr. William Bache.—Mrs. Mary Carter, 28.

At Lapworth, Eliza, wife of the Rev. James Way, rector of Adworth, Warwickshire.

At Edgbaston, Mrs. Jones, 70.

At Hillmorton, aged 74, Mr. Edward Abbot, farmer; a man of good morals, strict probity and integrity; much disposed to alleviate the distresses of the poor during the whole of his life. He has bequeathed 150l.

to trustees, that the interest may for ever hereafter be applied for the teaching and instructing twelve poor children of the parish of Hillmorton, in reading, writing, and arithmetic; he has also given the interest of 50l. for ever hereafter to be distributed in bread among the most necessitous poor in Hillmorton, every Christmas; and two guineas to be given to the poor in bread, at the time of his interment, at the discretion of his executors.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Ellesmere, Mr. James Heywood, of Chester, to Miss Powell, of Dudleston.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Langford, to Miss Caink.

At Cheswardine, Mr. Deakin, of Souldon Hall, to Miss James, of Stamford Bridge, near Newport.

At Ludlow, Henry Hamer, esq of Liverpool, to Martha Ann, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Pryce, of Gunley, Montgomeryshire.—Mr. T. Apperley, of London, to Miss Acton.

At Stoke Castle, Richard Onions, esq. of Rowton, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. R. Broxton, of Wettleton.

Died.] At Donington, Catherine Letitia, widow of John Lewis Pettit, M.D.

At Henbury, Mrs. Mary Kynaston, relict of Edward K. esq. of Oatley Park.

At Radbrook, near Shrewsbury, the Hon. Luke Gardiner, second son of the late Viscount Mountjoy.

At Woodcote, Mr. Flint.

At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Hawker, 77.—Mr. Bean, of the Castle and Falcon Inn.—Mrs. Hopkins, relict of the Rev. Abram H. rector of Stocton, Worcestershire.—Mrs. Scoltock. At Boden, Mr. John Bickerton, 32.

At Fernhill, near Oswestry, Mr. Usher.

At Middletown, Mr. Lloyd.

At the Red Abbey, Mr. Trehearn, only son of Mrs. T. of the Fox Inn, Shrewsbury.

At Trench, near Ellesmere, Mr. Edward Higginson.

At Bridgnorth, aged 90, John Sing, sen. gent. formerly a tanner of that place, where his ancestors have followed the same business for more than two centuries. He was born at Bridgnorth on the 29th of September, 1719, O. S. and became extremely wealthy. He had ever enjoyed an excellent state of health, and a good flow of spirits, having lost only one tooth from decay, and one from accident; the others were perfectly sound. He possessed his faculties to the last, except a slight deficiency in that of hearing. His only beverage was tea, which he had for years always taken with his hearty meals. He was decended from the Rev. John Millington, one of the canons of the church of St. Mary Magdalene, in Bridgnorth, at the period of the reformation, who was more commonly called Sing or Singer, the former of which names the family afterwards adopted. The elder branch of this family emigrated to Ireland

about 1618, from whence the hierarchy of that part of the United Kingdom hath been excellently supplied with characters of much learning and erudition; four of them having filled the episcopal state in that church, and one the archiepiscopate. From that branch the present Sir Edward Sing, bart. of Ireland, is descended.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Clifton upon Team, George Hill, esq. one of the coroners of Worcester, to Elizabeth, only surviving child of William Price, esq. of the Noak.

At Dudley, Mr. John Badley, surgeon, to Mary, eldest daughter of John Badley, esq. of Blower's Green.

At Worcester, William Jones, esq. banker, of Bridgnorth, to Miss Davis, daughter of Mr. D. of Broseley.

At Old Swinford, Samuel Taylor, esq. of Bowden, Northamptonshire, to Anne, youngest daughter of Mr. William Moseley, of Stourbridge.

Died.] At Stanbroke Hall, near Worcester, Charles Domville, esq.

At Worcester, Mrs. Wall, wife of Samuel W. esq.—Mrs. Morrison, wife of John M.—Mrs. Beasley, 83.—William Henry, youngest son of Mr. Saunders.—Mr. Ruthersford.

At Great Witley, Miss Mann, daughter of Mr. M. surgeon.

At the Park Farm, Croome D'Abitot, Miss Hobbs.

At Evesham, Mrs. Goore, relict of Mr. Henry G. alderman of that borough, 86.

At Glasshampton, Henrietta Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. J. D. Cookes.

At Tenbury, Mr. William Crundall, 71.

At Sutton, Mrs. Hillson, 95.

At Mathon, Mr. Samuel Smith.

At the Castle, in the parish of Rock, Mr. Richard Nott, jun. 21.

At Hindleap, Mrs. Holder, 67.

At Bromyard, Mrs. West.

At Wolverley, Mr. Alexander Patrick.

At Prickley, Mary Maria, daughter of Mr. Downes.

At Alderminster, the Rev. Mr. Rice.

At Kidderminster, Mrs. Susannah Ward.

At Pershore, Mrs. Woodward.

At Rochford, Mrs. Corbett.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Kingston, Mr. Thomas Hardy, of Birmingham, to Miss Elizabeth Rogers.

Died.] At Mawheld, Mary Taylor, 103.

At Easton, Mary, wife of the Rev. Francis Kinchard.

In the parish of How Caple, of the small-pox, Mary Davis, 88.

At Bickerton Court, Mrs. Bradstock, wife of John B. esq. 56.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

It is proposed by several respectable medical practitioners, in different parts of this county, to form an association to be called

the Gloucestershire Vaccine Association; the members of which, being convinced of the efficacy of cow-pox as a safe and certain preventive of small-pox, will promote the use of the former, and wholly decline small-pox inoculation. Several of the most respectable gentlemen of this county, highly approving of this liberal and disinterested conduct, have expressed a wish to promote such a benevolent scheme, by offering whatever pecuniary aid may be necessary for carrying it into effect.

Married.] At Thornbury, Mr. Charles Workman, to Hester, seventh daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Collins, both of Eastwood.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. William Evans, to Miss Anne Catstrees.

At Dursley, Thomas Tippets, esq. to Miss Susan Rowland.

Richard Procter, esq. of Pamington, to Miss Beckett, of Toddington.

At Cireltenham, the Rev. W. Ormsby, to Miss Henrietta Moore.

At Gloucester, the Rev. James Fussell, methodist preacher, to Miss Redding.

Died.] At Cheltenham, Mr. William Buckingham, son of Mr. William B. whose death was recorded in a late Number, 26.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. John Hayter, jun.

At Ashton upon Carrant, Mr. James Leigh-ton.

At Gloucester, Mr. Drinkwater, of the Coach and Horses Inn.

At Dursley, Mr. Rice Williams, 76.

At Ampney Cross, Mrs. Gorton.

At Cowley, Mrs. Parker, 93.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Banbury, T. E. Bartlett, gent. to Jane, daughter of the Rev. G. Weale, vicar of Rowington, Warwickshire.

At Oxford, Mr. James King, printer and bookseller, Abingdon, to Miss Ann Robinson.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. John Banaster Adams, lately a clerk in the Bank of England, 33.—Mr. Thomas Bliss, bookseller, 24.—Miss Ann May, 23.—Mrs. Moore, 62.

At Bloxham, near Banbury, the Rev. William Pargeter, M.D. He was a classical scholar, and possessed great medical abilities; by his death the poor have lost a friend, and a large circle of acquaintance an intelligent and social companion.—Mrs. Jevans, wife of the Rev. Mr. J. dissenting minister.

At Ensham, Mrs. Hardy, wife of Thomas H. esq. one of the magistrates of Oxford.

At Banbury, Mr. Edward Cox.—Mr. Hold-ney.

At Adderbury, Mr. Bellow.

At Nettlebed, Mr. Henry White, 89.

At Great Milton, Miss Hull, 11.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Hanslop, Mr. John Tomkins, of the Black Lion Inn, to Mrs. Atterbury.

At Loughton, Mr. William Smith, to Mrs. Alice Dunkley, of Brington, Northamptonshire.

Died.] At Wing, the Hon. and Rev. Jerome de Salis, D.D. one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary.

In his 78th year, the Rev. Charles Kipling, vicar of Oakley, and incumbent of the livings of Chilton, Ashenden, and Dorton.

At Pyle, near Colnbrook, Mrs. Bullock, relict of H. B. esq. 74.

At East Burnham, Henry Sayer, esq. 79.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Widdial, Mr. Irish, of Southwark, to Miss Robinson, daughter of the late John R. esq. of Shefford, Bedfordshire.

Died.] At Bishop's Stortford, Mrs. Bel-dam.

At Hadley, Robert Manners, esq. son of the late Lord William M.

At Bushey Hall Farm, Mr. William Smith.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Woodside, John Arkley, esq. of Finsbury-place, London.

At Woburn, James Harryman Holmes, esq. captain in the Leicester militia.

At Dunstable, Mr. Francis Goude.

At Knotting, Mr. William Maxey, 58.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Peterborough, John Wray, jun. esq. of Hull, to Ann, daughter of Mrs. Cox.

At Guilsborough, Mr. G. W. Merriton, of Peckham, Surry, to Ann, daughter of Mr. Edward Underwood.

At Yarwell, Mr. James Bradshaw, to Miss Rippon.

Robert Dawson, esq. to Anna Rebecca, eldest daughter of J. Weston, esq. of Brackley.

The Rev. Charles Davy, of Toddington, Beds. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Davy, vicar of Pytchley.

At Daventry, Mr. William Percival, surgeon and apothecary, and second son of John P. esq. banker of Northampton, to Miss Mires, eldest daughter of Andrew M. esq.

Died.] At Kettering, on his road to London, Thomas Copley, esq. late of Nether Hall, Doncaster, in the 68th year of his age; by whose death a landed estate of between 2 and 3000l. a year descends to Edward Wolley, esq. solicitor, York.

At Long Buckby, Mrs. Staughton, 89.

At Astrop House, Miss Charlotte Vandewall Willes, third daughter of the Rev. Shipper W.

At Northampton, Mr. Oram.—Mr. Hews, apothecary.

At Winwick, the Rev. Mr. Williamson, rector of that place.

At Blatherwick Hall, Harry O'Brien, esq.

At Hackleton, Mr. John Pacey, 71.

At Brafield, Mr. Joseph Sargeant.

At Woodnewton, Mrs. Hardy.

At Quinton, Mrs. Marriott.

At Welford, Mrs Woodford, 81.

At Great Billing, Mr Robert Lovell.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Hamerton, Mr. Thomas Smith, of Copmanford, to Miss Dumbarton.

Died.] At Godmanchester, Mr. Christopher Lumley, 62.

At Stanground, Mr. Smythies, relict of the Rev. Humphrey, S. rector of Alphreton, Suffolk, and Little Staughton, Beds.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. W. Slaney, to Miss S. Luttwyche, daughter of William L. esq.

Mr. John Harlock, jun. of Ely, to Miss Shelverton, of Burwell.

Died.] On the 30th of April, at his father's seat at Wimpole, Cambridgeshire, Charles York Viscount Royston, in the 13th year of his age, only remaining son of the Earl of Hardwicke.

At Longstow, the Rev. Richard Haighton, rector of that parish, and of Croxton, also in this county, and perpetual curate of Hapton, in Norfolk. He was formerly fellow of Christ college, B.A. 1762, (being senior wrangler of that year,) and M.A. 1765. Longstow is in the gift of the Rev. Robert Thompson, LL.D. and Croxton, of Edward Leeds, esq. Christ college, patrons of Hapton.

At Hardwicke, Mr. P. Whittet, 62.

NORFOLK.

On Thursday, April 26, the first stone of the new bridge at Carrow, Norwich, was laid by the mayor, Thomas Back, esq. attended by many of the most respectable inhabitants of the city. On the stone being placed in its situation, three cheers were given by the workmen and spectators, anticipating the great conveniency which this fresh communication with the Yarmouth road, and the intended excavation of Butter Hills, will soon give the city. Notwithstanding the estimate for building another bridge, as proposed at the iron foundry of Messrs. Aggs and Co. amounts, according to the most moderate calculation of an eminent surveyor, to the sum of 7,407*l.* besides the permanent expence of 50*l.* per annum, for lighting and keeping the streets in repair, the subscription is full. The erection of a third new bridge, at the Duke's Palace, is also in contemplation, and there is no reason to doubt, that the loan for such a patriotic purpose will fill rapidly, as there is a good prospect for the subscribers of those several undertakings being paid nearly 1½ per cent. for their money.

A very rare and curious fish, called the opah, or king fish, was lately cast on the beach at Mundesley. It is of that genus which Linnæus distinguishes by the name of *Chætodon*, and is said to be very common on the coast of Guinea.

Married.] At Lynn, Robert Bevan, esq. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miss Mary Peele Taylor, only daughter of the late Rev. Mr. T. of Tilney.

At Norwich, William Routh, esq. of London, to Miss Carver.—Mr. J. T. Rutter, of Mark Lane, London, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late P. Hanger.

Captain Alexander Campbell, of the royal artillery, to Constantia, daughter of the late Francis Gosling, esq. of Coulsey Wood, in this county.—Mr. John Deacon, attorney, to Miss Starling.

At Old Buckenham, Thomas Utting, esq. gent. of Ashwelthorpe, to Maria, third daughter of John Hunt, esq. of Old Buckenham.

Mr. James Back, of Norwich, to Miss Gibbs, daughter of the Rev. L. G. rector of Brockdish.

At Yarmouth, Lieutenant George Troke, R.N. to Mrs. Margaret Shickle.

At Guist, Richard Gwyn, esq. of Stratton St. Michael, to Elizabeth, second daughter of R. Postle, esq. of Horstead.

Died.] At East Dereham, Mrs. Ann Nelson, 81.

At Diss, Mrs. Burrows, 25.

At Warham, Mrs Martha Tutnell, 71.

At Gressenham, Sarah, second daughter of Mr. Mace, 19.

At Scottow, Sarah, eldest daughter of Mrs. T. Dyball.

At Alburgh, Mr. James Keer, 52.

At Harleston, Mr. James Aldous, 52.

At Saxlingham, Mr. Pitts.

At Wheatacre Burgh, Ann, wife of the Rev. William Boycatt, 33.

At Honingham, Mr. Stephen Hipkin, 77.

At Swaffham, Mrs. Framingham, relict of Mr. F. many years an eminent surgeon there, 77.

At Norwich, Miss Akers, 30.—Mr. T. Barber, attorney, 60. He had been 27 years secretary to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.—Mrs. Sarah Gimingham, 74.—Mr. Tooley.—Mrs. Gidney, 43.—Mr. Thomas Frodycke, 65.—Mr. George Dunn, 41.—Mrs. Esther Reeve, 64.—Mrs. Harvey, wife of Robert H. esq. 79.—Miss Ann Robson, daughter of John R. gent.—Mrs. Elianor Allison.—Mrs. Johnson, 78.—John Schuldharn, gent. 83.—Mr. Thomas Black, 79.—Henrietta Iveson Murray, eldest daughter of James M. esq. 20.—Sarah, daughter of Mr. Thomas Hawkins.—Mr. Dow.

SUFFOLK.

At a meeting assembled at the Guildhall, Bury, on the 26th of March, after a lecture delivered by Joseph Lancaster on the subject of the education of the poor, it was resolved that a school for boys should be established by public subscription in that town on his plan, and also a similar school for girls, if the funds of the institution would admit of it.

Married.] At Aldborough, William J. Ellis, esq. of London, to Miss Waddington, daughter of John W. esq.

At Halesworth, Edward Tompson, esq. of Norwich, to Miss Wilkinson, daughter of John W. esq.

Died.]

Died.] Aged 70, the Rev. Anthony Luther Richardson, rector of Kenhet, near Newmarket, and also of Felsham and Newbourn, near Ipswich, and formerly of Queen's college, Cambridge, L.L.B. 1766.

At Rury, Mr. Whybrew.—Mrs. Cook, wife of Mr. C. of the Three Tuns Inn.—Mrs. Elizabeth Leheup, a maiden lady; 86.—Mrs. Reilly, relict of John R. esq. 81.

At Ixworth Thorpe, Mrs. Day, 81.

At Brandon, Mrs. Diggon, 70.

At Westerfield, Miss Hitch, eldest daughter of the Rev. James H.

• At Ipswich, Mr. N. Bucke, an eminent surgeon.—Mrs. Fallow, late of the Waggon Inn.—Miss Maria Basham, 22; and two days afterwards, her father, Mr. John B.

At Gazeley, Mr. John Taylor.

The Rev. William Cooke, B. D. vicar of Preston, in this county, and of Melton Parva, Norfolk.

At Wetherden, Mrs. Tanner.

At Norton, Mrs. Read.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Danbury, Mr. Hayne, of London, to Sarah Dinah, third daughter of the late John Wiggins, of Hill House, Danbury.

At Southminster, Mr. Tabrum, surgeon, to Miss Sawtice, daughter of Samuel B. esq. of Southminster-hall.

Died.] At Chelmsford, of a disease contracted in Walcheren, Lieutenant Cowslade, 63d regiment.

At Epping Grove, William Black, esq.

At Ingatestone, Mr. Cornelius Butler, sen. a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, 64.

At Harwich, Mrs. Amner.

At Greensted, Mrs. Ayley.

At Mersea Island, Mr. Henry Hawes

At Shenfield, James D'Argent, M.D.F.R.S.

85.

At Coggeshall, Mr. Jordan Unwin, 74.

KENT.

It is in contemplation to take into consideration a plan projected by Mr. Rennie, for the junction of the Medway, Rother, and Stour, by means of navigable canals. The line of the canal proposed for the junction of the Medway and Rother, is from the Medway at Yalding to Horsmonden, thence by Frittenden to Gallows Green, near Tenterden, and from thence to the royal military canal at Stone, which connects it with the Rother. The line projected to unite with the Stour is proposed to branch off at Middle Quarter, near High Halden, which in its course will embrace Ashford, and be continued to Wye, from whence it may without difficulty be extended to Canterbury. The total cost of this last line, twenty-seven miles in length, is estimated at 109,744*l.* of the former line, nearly thirty-four miles in length, 190,688*l.* If then the advantages to be derived from this proceeding are so ob-

vious to the landed interest of the county, of how much consequence is it to the trading interest of Canterbury, that some immediate steps should be taken to obtain a navigation from thence to the sea; and as the enormous expense of land-carriage may not be within the knowledge or conception of the trade of that city, we give, as an instance, that of the carriage of coal only, during the last two years. In the years 1808 and 1809, the quantity of coal brought into Canterbury, and on which the pavement duty of 1*s.* per chaldron was paid, was 18,250 chaldrons, being an average of 9125 yearly; which, at the rate of 13*s.* per chaldron, (the price paid for land carriage.) gives 59311 5*s.*; a sum equivalent to discharge the interest of nearly 120,000*l.* more, by one-sixth, than the estimate of the whole cost of canal, harbour, &c. It is to be observed here, that the carriage of coal only is calculated; if then that of hops, timber, stone, wool, leather, grocery, shop goods, &c. is added, and which in 1802 was estimated at 13,000 tons annually, and calculated to cost 7250*l.* it will be found that the saving to the public will be more than one-half of the present price paid for land-carriage of every description.

A project is in contemplation to construct an harbour at St. Nicholas Bay, on the north-eastern coast of this county. It originated with some merchants in London, with a view of obtaining a shelter for those vessels which in the winter season are so much exposed on the Kent coast. It is proposed to make the harbour capable of receiving vessels of 500 tons burthen.

Married.] At Gillingham, James Smith, esq. a chief clerk in the check-office in Chatham Dock-yard, to Miss Isabella Stobin, of Chatham.

At Lewisham, Mr. G. Edmunds, of the Exchequer-office of Pleas, Lincoln's-inn, to Miss C. White, of Soho-square.

Died.] At Chevening, the lady of the Rev. A. Onslow.

At Deal, Mr. Mark Clayson, 71.—Mrs. Mount, 86.—Mrs. Dixon, wife of rear-admiral D. She was taken ill whilst serving some friends at a dinner-party, and died almost immediately.

At Brompton, Mrs. Sharp.

At Folkstone, Richard, youngest son of Mr. Reynolds, attorney.

At Maidstone, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. Edward Moyce, of Shipborne, 42.—Mr. John Peters, 61.—Mr. John Pine, of the Ivy-mill, paper-maker.

At Linton, Mrs. Link.

At Rochester, Mr. Stephen Doorne, banker.

At Canterbury, Mr. C. Chapman, jun. 24.—Mrs. Frances Ann Giraud.—Mrs. Mary Kirkby, relict of Mr. Henry K. printer, 73.—Mrs. Wraight.—Mrs. Elizabeth Starke.

At

At Dover, Mr. Ashdown.

At Northgate, near Margate, John, eldest son of John Barker, esq. 26.

At Eythorn, Mr. Thomas Manger, 76.

At Boughton-under-Blean, Mrs. Packman, 82.

At Minster, Mr. John Tutnell, 84.

At Biddenden, Mrs. Browne, 78.

At Postling, Mrs. Nower, 95.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Catsfield House, John Fuller, esq. 83. He died possessed of a very large fortune, the bulk of which descends to his nephew and heir, John Fuller, of Rosehill, esq. one of the representatives in parliament for the county. Few persons have excelled this venerable gentleman; he was a devout and unfeigned christian, and a most active and vigilant magistrate for above fifty years. His hand and heart were always open to the distress and necessities of others; he gave away, during his life-time, a considerable estate for the maintenance of poor blind persons.

At Brighton, Mrs. Ann Rhodes.—Mr. Dollason.—Mrs. Wells, wife of Mr. James W. She was found dead in her bed without any previous indisposition.—Mrs. Colbron, 82.

At Chichester, Mr. Hoskins, who had been thirty-three years master of the house of industry of that city. Among his property were found two hundred guineas, one hundred and eighty seven-shilling pieces, a considerable number of five-and-threepenny-pieces, and a unique collection of other coins, &c.

At Lewes, Mr. Francis Gell.—Mrs. Philadelphia Tuppen, a maiden lady, 73.

At Milland House, near Chichester, John Wilkes, esq. formerly a printer and bookseller at Winchester, and editor and proprietor of the *Encyclopædia Londinensis*.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. James Roach, of East Medina Mill, to Miss Robinson, only daughter of Captain R.

At Southampton, James Blunt, esq. of Nether Wallop, to Miss Sarah Little, third daughter of the late Richard L. esq. of Grosvenor-place.

Died.] At Odiham, Mrs. Payne, relict of the late John P. esq. of Barbadoes.

At Chilworth Farm, near Romsey, Mrs. Tarver.

At Winchester, Mrs. Wells, 68.—Mrs. Cradocke.

At Appleshaw, Mrs. Josina Hedges, relict of John H. esq.

At Southampton, Mrs. Newlyn, 88.—Miss Vignole.

At Alderholt Park, George Reade, esq.

At Muscliff, John Hudson, esq.

At Basingstoke, aged 82, Mr. John Granger, brother of the late Rev. James Granger, vicar of Shiplake, author of the *Biographical History of England*.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, John Young, esq. captain in the 76th regiment, to Jane, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Frome, of East Woodhay, Hants.

Died.] At Melksham, Edmund Darby, esq. son of the late Mrs. Deborah D. of Coalbrook Dale.

At Salisbury, Mr. James Roles.—Mrs. Sarah Pike, 88.—Mr. Marsh.

At Marden, Mr. B. Hayward.

At Trowbridge, the Rev. Daniel Jones, pastor of the general baptist church in that place, 40.

At Tisbury, Robert Oberne, 101. His posterity amounted to 187 persons, viz. three sons and five daughters, sixty seven grandchildren, eighty-one great grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild.

At Fordington, T. Salisbury, esq. solicitor and steward to Lord Rivers and William Morton Pitt, esq.

At Warminster, Mrs. Pressley.—Mrs. Galpine.

At West Kingston, the infant daughter of the Rev. J. J. Hume.

At Bambury, Mr. Samuel Ballard.

At Marlborough, Mr. Samuel Rogers.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Thomas Allen Shuter, esq. of Southwark, to Sarah Frances, third daughter of the Rev. Dr. Valpy.

Died.] At Windsor, William Haygarth, esq. sen. lieutenant in the royal navy, and governor of the naval knights at Windsor.

At Yattendon, Mr. Mathews, 79.

At Cookham, Mr. G. Allen.

At Newbury, John, son of the late James Owen, of Clapham, in this county, 17.—Mr. J. Simmonds.

At Littlewick Green, Mr. Lee.

At Reading, Mr. Havell, many years an eminent drawing-master.—Mrs. Mitchell, relict of Commodore M. 87.—Mrs. Maggs.—Mr. Willsdon.

At Wallingford, Miss Ives.

At Beaumont Lodge, near Windsor, Viscountess Ashbrook.

At Beenham, Mr. Elisha Webb.

At Theale, Mrs. Wallen, 87.

At Wargrave, Mrs. Maynard.

At Harwell, Mr. Richard Elderfield.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Ann Welch, daughter and co-heiress of the late celebrated Justice Welch, with whom she resided for a considerable time in Italy, and formed her taste, then already conspicuous, by a close attention to literature and the fine arts. She was a woman of superior abilities, mistress of the Latin, French, and Italian languages; but these acquirements, far from exciting a wish to attract the notice of the world, rendered her doubly solicitous to fulfil all the relative duties of society, to which no female could be a more genuine ornament. Mild, charitable,

charitable, and friendly, her extensive mental resources became a well known fund of intellectual pleasure to others, and of exhilaration to herself.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Poole, Thomas Ady, esq. sheriff for that town, to Miss Hester Easter.

Died.] Mrs. Bradford, wife of the Rev. Mr. B. rector of Stalbridge.

At Wetcombe House, the Rev. W. Whitaker, 85.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Stonehouse, Dr. Pryan, of Plymouth Dock, to Miss Tatlock, daughter of the late William T. esq. of his Majesty's Dock-yard, Chatham.

At Biddeford, G. W. F. Delevand, esq. of Battersea Rise, to Jane, second daughter of T. Grant, esq. of North Devon Cottage.

At Chittlehampton, Mr. Benjamin Radford, surgeon, of Chumleigh, to Miss Mary Haache, only daughter of John H. esq.

At Plymouth, Lieut. Giles, of the Royal Marines, to Miss Cree.

Died.] At Exeter, Major C. Ward Orde, late of the 9th light dragoons.—Mr. Ellis, drawing-master. Mr. Ellis had received a liberal education, which had been much improved by his own study and experience. He possessed very respectable abilities as an artist, and his appearance, manners, conversation, and behaviour, were those of a gentleman. He had resided in this city about four years, and instructed a number of young persons in the art of drawing, in which he was very successful; but it appears, that previously to his arrival he had been very unfortunate, and being encumbered with a load of debt, all his industry in his profession was insufficient to the maintenance of his family, and to pay off occasionally such sums as he was called on by his former creditors to discharge. Thus situated, his little earnings being continually drained from him, with a constant fear of being arrested, and scarcely allowing himself sufficient nutriment to sustain life, he pined in secret; and though his external appearance betrayed no signs of poverty, surrounded on all sides by those who esteemed him, and who, had they known his real situation, would have been happy to assist and relieve him, he died literally of a broken heart! leaving a family of four young children, and a widow very far advanced in pregnancy with the fifth. Their distressed situation, on the loss of a husband and a father, and left destitute of every support, without provisions, fuel, clothes, or any of the necessities of life, can better be conceived by those who have feeling hearts, than it is possible to describe.

At Sidmouth, the Hon. Mrs. Cocks, widow of the Hon. Reginald C., youngest son of the late Lord Somers, and second daughter of the late James Cocks, esq.—Wm. Bacon esq. of Carr House, near Doncaster.

At Topsham, Mrs. Chapman, wife of captain Ligonier C.

At Burton Bradstock, near Bridport; Sarah, wife of rear-admiral Ingram.

At Ebford House, near Topsham, George Webbe Daniell, esq. president of the island of Nevis.

At Plymouth, Mr. Gillett, late purser of his Majesty's ship Defence. He jumped overboard, and was drowned.—Mr. Snow, merchant.

At Uplime, Mrs. Vere, widow of the Rev. Nicholas V. prebendary of Winchester and Wells, and rector of Uplime.

At Bellair, Mrs. Harman, wife of Edward H. esq. of Finsbury-square, London.

At Heavitree, Mrs. Sarah Vanden Endon, 84.

At Exmouth, Lieut. Drane, R.N.

At Tuccanhay, near Totness, Abraham Tucker, esq.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Padstow, John Paynter, esq. of London, to Miss Ann Rawlings, third daughter of Thomas R. esq.

At St. Mabyn, Mr. Wm. Hawey, purser of the Narcissus frigate, to Miss Bavin, of Pencarrow.

At Egloskerry, the Rev. John Oliver, to Miss Hurdon, daughter of the late John H. esq. of Treludick.

At Falmouth, Mr. James Wilt, drum-major of the Glamorgan militia, aged 23, to Mrs. Stanhope, a widow lady of independent fortune, aged 71.

At St. Allen, John Rogers, esq. of Antrorn Lodge, near Helston, to Louisa Cavyn, eldest daughter of the Rev. T. R. Gurney.

Died.] At Peurice House, Miss Graves, daughter of Admiral G.

At St. Columb, Miss Maria Wornanton, 19.

At Mount Stewart, Miss Hobbs, 66.

At Padstow, Mr. Richard Brewer, jun. of the George Inn.

At Falmouth, Miss Lavinia Hocken, daughter of Joseph H. esq. 18.

At Penryn, Mrs. Catherine Rowe, daughter of Mr. Richard R.—Mrs. Share.

At Probus, Mr. Melchizedec Dabb, 38.

At Cubert, John Hosken, esq.

At Launceston, Mr. John Dimond.

WALES.

Considerable improvements are proceeding by the direction of the corporation, on the Burrows, at Swansea. The pleasure-ground will consist of a garden of about four acres, of which a considerable proportion will be laid out in grass parterres, shrubberies, plantations of forest trees, with an extent of gravel walks within its boundary of more than 800 yards; besides this, there will be a grand esplanade facing the south, forty feet wide; twenty of which (in the centre) will be gravelled, and the sides laid down in turf, of the length of 250 yards,

yards, commanding an uninterrupted view of the bay, piers, and shipping. On the east, north, and west sides, there will also be gravelled avenues of more than 1100 yards, so that above eight acres of ground, and nearly one mile and a quarter of walk, will be laid out, and dedicated by the corporation of Swansea to the use and enjoyment of the inhabitants of the town, and its casual visitors; which, if kept in a neat manner, with a sufficient barrier to exclude improper trespassers, as also a guard against the commission of every species of nuisance, will afford both health and pleasure to the frequenters of this favourite spot, and add to the celebrity of the town, by giving this well-timed effect to its unrivalled natural beauties.

The labourers employed by Mr. Yalden, in the limestone quarries at the Mumbles, near Swansea, lately cut through a complete cemetery, in which were found immense quantities of human bones of a very large size: from the position and the confused state they were discovered in, it is highly probable that this spot was the burial-place of a vast multitude who perished nearly at the same time, either by pestilence or the sword, at some very remote period.

The following facts are extracted from documents on the table of the House of Commons, from which the effects of the Newport exemption on the trade of South Wales are rendered sufficiently apparent:— There were imported into Bridgewater before the first exemption from duty in 1797,

From Cardiff	-	-	259 tons of coal.
Neath	-	-	4729
Swansea	-	-	7236

12,224

In 1801, previous to the second exemption,

From Cardiff	-	-	1387 tons.
Neath	-	-	2196
Swansea	-	-	2045

6128

In 1809,

From Cardiff	-	-	0
Neath	-	-	77
Swansea	-	-	166

243

Cardiff, under an act anterior to the Newport Act, embarked a very large capital on a work of superior scale, viz. to admit ships of heavy burthen; and it appears from the above returns, was beginning to send its produce to market in 1797; but in 1801 had acquired a considerable trade to Bridgewater, notwithstanding the exemption enjoyed by Newport. Since 1801, however, Cardiff has been absolutely excluded from that market; which must have caused a great depreciation of capital; as much vested on the faith of Parliament as the money embarked

in the Monmouthshire collieries. Neath had lost in 1801 above half its Bridgewater trade, and may also now be considered as completely shut out; the trifle exported in 1809 being most probably stone-coal, which is used only by maltsters. Swansea was deprived of two-thirds of its trade to Bridgewater in 1801, since which period it has descended to a state of insignificance. By returns made to the House in 1807, it appeared that 24,244*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* had been lost to the revenue in that year, by exempting from duty coal shipped at Newport for Bridgewater, and other ports eastward of the Holmes; and by subsequent returns, now on the table, it appears that in 1809 the exemption had lost the country 32,103*l.* 4*s.* which loss is moreover progressively increasing.

Mr. Johnes, of Havod, in Cardiganshire, has the merit of having improved his mansion and lands in a most laudable manner. In 1783 they were a wilderness. There was indeed an old house belonging to the family, but it was deserted as an untenable residence, and the very estate held of little value. Since which time, hills planted by persons now living, have risen into opulence of timber; other hills are covered with infant plantations; and other lofty and extensive wastes are marked out to be called into usefulness and fertility in the ensuing autumns. Larch trees have been very successful on these hills; but Mr. Johnes has engaged in an immense extent of general plantations. From June 1796 to June 1797, four hundred thousand larches were planted. In the same year, two hundred and fifty thousand other trees were planted, of which fifty were alders, and the rest elm, beech, birch, ash, and mountain-ash: They all thrive well, but the beech thrive more than any, except the larch. About ten thousand were planted on an acre. From October 1797 to October 1798, ten thousand oaks were planted, from one to two feet high; and from October 1798 to April 1799, fifty-five acres were set with acorns. In the same space of time, in which the plantations of oaks were going forward, twenty-five thousand ash trees were planted, and about four hundred thousand larch trees. The larches were all two-years old seedlings, and were always planted on the upper part of the hills. The larches planted at the height of from eighteen inches to two feet in the year 1796, were from ten to thirteen feet high in 1802. The shoots some years were from two feet and a half to three feet, and in some instances three feet eight inches. The whole number of trees planted on the estate from October 1795 to April 1801, amounted to two millions and sixty-five thousand, of which one million two hundred thousand were larches, without including the lands sown with acorns. Dr. Hunter, in his notes upon Evelyn's Sylva,

states

states that trees when they begin to timberize, increase in value one shilling yearly. What then may we suppose the increasing value of this patriotic gentleman's estate will be in a few years? How provident a steward has he proved himself for his successors, and what obligation has the kingdom at large been laid under by his example!

Married.] At Carmarthen; Lieut. Hunt, of the 96th regiment, to Miss Vaughan, eldest daughter of Capt. V. of the Royal Navy.—Capt. Henry Esmond, to Miss Mary Noots.—The Rev. F. H. Papendick, M.A. to Miss B. A. Williams, youngest daughter of the late Thomas W. esq. of Velinnewydd, in the county of Brecon.

At Llandwely Velfrey Church, near Narberth, Mr. Tardew, of Carmarthen, to Miss George, eldest daughter of Thomas G. esq. of Cwmlilar, Pembrokeshire.

At Llanvechen, Robert Perrott, esq. of Brynhyddon, to Miss Magdalene Evans, eldest daughter of Edward E. esq. of Llanfrogan, in the county of Montgomery.

At Pembroke, Mr. John Joliffe, of Southampton, to Miss Maria Kynaston, third daughter of Thomas K. esq. of Caldy Island, near Tenby.

Died.] At Haverfordwest, Dorothy Richards, 109. She enjoyed good health till within a few days of her death.

Mrs. Jones, the wife of Price J. esq. of Coffronnydd, and youngest daughter of Colonel Browne, of Mellington.

At Llangollen, Mrs. Mather, late of Wrexham.

At Bangor, the Rev. Hugh Owen, D.D. precentor of the Cathedral, rector of Aberffraw, in the county of Anglesey, and of Llanllifny, in the county of Carnarvon.

At Mapsant, Carnarvonshire, Edward Duncan, esq.—The Rev. Evan Herbert, curate of Llanbeblig, Carnarvonshire.

At Llanerch Park, in the county of Flint, H. Leo, esq. major of the Flintshire militia; by his death, the beautiful seat in the Vale of Clwyd, and valuable demesnes, become the property of the Rev. W. W. Davies, restoring to the ancient line an estate it had possessed for many centuries.

At Swansea, Mrs. Rees, relict of John R. esq. of Killymaenlwydd, Carmarthenshire.

At Cardiff, Mrs. Mary Nicholl, widow of William N. esq. of Cae Main, Glamorgan.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Died.] At Dumfries, John M'George, esq. of Culloch, one of the magistrates of Dumfries.

In the Island of Lewes, West Highlands of Scotland, a poor woman of the name of Flora Macdonald, at the advanced age of 120 years retaining the perfect use of her faculties till the last.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mrs. Dundas, sister of viscount Melville.

At Craigag, in the parish of Kirkhill, at the advanced age of 102, Mr. James Fraser,

farmer. His remains were attended to the grave by a numerous family, and upwards of seventy of his grand and great-grandchildren. He possessed the use of all his faculties to the last hour; had never been confined above two hours by illness; never wore any other dress than the Highland garb in the course of his long life; and was a man much esteemed by his numerous acquaintance for his singularly pleasing manners.

At Oxenford Castle, sir John D'rymple Hamilton Macgill, bart. at the advanced age of 84. He was many years a baron of his majesty's exchequer in Scotland, and distinguished himself as an author by his *Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland*, *Tracts on Feudal Law*, and various other able and useful publications. He lived in habits of the strictest intimacy with the first characters of his time, and availed himself of every opportunity which his active mind and influence afforded him of promoting the welfare of his country, during a period of its history particularly eventful. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, the present sir John, who is a colonel in the Guards.

Aged 75, James Fraser, tenant in Tomovoid, parish of Poleskine. He was one of the Fraser highlanders who distinguished themselves so eminently at the capture of Quebec, under the immortal Wolfe. It is remarkable, that within the narrow circle around Tomovoid, there are still surviving five more who witnessed that glorious event; one of these is captain Fraser, of Bunche-gavie, and another is captain Fraser, of Erogie.

IRELAND.

In Queen's County, the earl and countess of Charleville have been most benevolently employed in founding schools for four hundred children, on Mr. Lancaster's plan. The earl has erected suitable buildings at his own expense. The countess has sent over a schoolmaster, who has been some weeks with Mr. Lancaster, at the Royal Free School, Borough Road, to be instructed in his plan. The high sheriff of the county of Cavan has been very assiduous in the institution of schools, which are productive of much good, by diffusing the benefits of that knowledge of which Ireland stands so greatly in need.

Died.] At Ardglass, the right hon. Charles James Fitzgerald, lord Lecale, vice admiral of the red, uncle to the present duke of Leinster, 52.

At Corr Hill, county Cavan, W. Harkness, esq. 102.

On the Copeland Island, near Donaghewer, M. Stratton, 105; she applied herself to her wheel, and spun until a few days before she died, and retained the use of her faculties until her death.

In Cork, Mrs. Catherine Sutterford, 102.

Died.] At the advanced age of 121 years, Sarah Malcomson, of Drumbgoolin, near Rathfriland. She was the life in different leases, taken

taken out about the year 1694, at about 1s. 6d. an acre.

At his house in Stephen's Green, Dublin, John Law, D. D. bishop of Elphin, and brother to Lord Ellenborough. This truly venerable prelate was a man of profound erudition, and his whole life was devoted to the practice of those moral and religious duties which he so forcibly inculcated in his excellent discourses from the pulpit.—The following authentic anecdote deserves to be recorded, as furnishing a useful instance of the wise and genuine liberality of his character. When he took possession of the See of Killala, and learnt that almost the whole of the population were Roman Catholics, he used these expressions, "That it was a hopeless task to make them protestants, it would answer every purpose to make them good catholics;" and with this view he got printed, at his own expense, and distributed gratis through the diocese, a new edition of the works of the Rev. John Gother, which breathe the piety, and, in plain and intelligible language, inculcate the morality, of the bible. The same liberality distinguished every action of his life, and is particularly observable in his will. He has left to the Rev. James Whitelaw, vicar of St. Catherine's, Dublin, 500l. Of this gentleman his lordship knew nothing but his virtues and literary acquirements; but to such a man as Dr. Law, they were the best recommendation. He had previously bestowed upon him the living in the diocese of Elphin, held by the late Dr. Sandford; and in his last and tedious sickness, was often heard to express his satisfaction, that he lived to have an opportunity of shewing him this mark of his friendship and esteem. To Dr. William Magee, senior fellow of Trinity college, Dublin, he has bequeathed a like sum of five hundred pounds. This gentleman had also no recommendation but his literary talents. To Dr. Brinkley, professor of astronomy in Trinity college, Dublin, he has bequeathed five thousand pound with all his books, valued at three thousand pounds. His lordship died worth forty-five thousand pounds, and his legacies, including one thousand pounds to his brother, Lord Ellenborough, amount, in the whole, to sixteen thousand pounds. The remaining twenty nine thousand pounds is bequeathed, one-half to his widow, Mrs. Law, and the other half distributively between his brothers and sisters, of whom four survive him.

At St. Valen, near Bray, after a lingering and painful illness, which he bore with the patience and resignation of a christian, Joseph Cooper Walker, esq. member of many literary and philosophical societies. The loss of this accomplished scholar will be long and deeply deplored by all true votaries of science and the fine arts; but, those only who have had the happiness to be included in the circle of his friends, can justly which dignified, and the numerous graces

which adorned, his character. Never was there any man who united, in an higher degree, the accomplishments of the gentleman, with the attainments of the scholar. His polished manners, his refined sentiments, his easy flow of wit, his classical taste, and his profound erudition, rendered his conversation as fascinating as it was instructive: the rare qualities of his heart procured for him the most devoted attachment of relatives and friends, the affectionate regard of all who knew him. A frame of peculiar delicacy incapacitated Mr. W. for the exercise of an active profession, and early withdrew his mind from the busy bustle of the world to the more congenial occupations of literary retirement. The intervals of exemption from pain and sickness, which are usually passed in languor or in pleasure, were by him devoted to the cultivation of those favourite departments of literature to which he was guided not less by natural taste than by early association. To seek for that best of blessings—health, which his own climate denied him, Mr. W. was induced to travel: the ardent mind of this young enthusiast in the cause of letters, which had drunk deep from the classic fountains of antiquity, and, had imbibed the most profound admiration for the heroes and the sages of old regretted not his constitutional debility, but seized the occasion which invited him to that sacred theatre, on which the greatest characters had figured, and the noblest works had been achieved. He visited Italy; he embraced with enthusiasm that nurse of arts and of arms; he trod with devotion her classic ground, consecrated by the ashes of heroes, and immortalized by the effusions of poets; he studied her language; he observed her customs and her manners; he admired the inimitable remains of ancient art, and mourned over the monuments of modern degradation; he conversed with her learned men; he was enrolled in her academies; and became almost naturalized to the country. *Further particulars will be given in our next.*

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Madeira, where he went for the recovery of his health, Francis Henry Lambert, esq. 22. son of the late Robert Lambert, esq. of Dorchester, and fellow of New College, Oxford.

At her residence, on Gay Hills, in the parish of St. Thomas in the Vale, Jamaica, at the very advanced age of 120 years, Mrs. Elizabeth Fletcher, a native of the island, and relict of the late Jacob Fletcher, esq. of White Hall estate, St. Anne. She retained all her faculties, enjoyed a good appetite, and possessed her usual flow of spirits to the period of her death, and did the duties of her domestic concerns till the last three years; she was of a lively and cheerful disposition. Her daughter, at the good old age of eighty, attended to her wants and comforts at the close of this long life.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

BRITISH TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.—We are sorry it is not in our power to state that any alteration has taken place for the better, in those important sources of our national prosperity, since last we had occasion to notice them. The manufactures of Birmingham and Manchester, especially the latter, are unusually dull. The workmen generally employed in the cotton-mills of Manchester, have refused to work without an advance of wages, and the consequence is that several mills are literally standing still. Accounts from that town seem to afford but very little hope of the differences being soon settled. Twist, both of Liverpool and Manchester, is dull of sale, and prices rather declining. A proclamation has recently been issued, extending the operation of the Act permitting the importation of corn, and other articles of provision, to the 25th of March, 1811. The exportation of corn, grain, or flour, to Ireland is prohibited; and from the articles of importation, under the head of provisions, salted beef and pork are excluded. The following is an account of the importation of wheat into the port of London from July 1809 to July 1810:

1809.	July to 30th September,	33,972 quarters.
	30th December,	97,831
1810.	31st March	264,754
	7th April	25,672
	14th April	47,015
		<hr/> 469,244

This quantity exceeds the importation of any year since 1765. During fourteen years previous to that period, the country gained, on an average, the annual profit of 330,000*l.* on the export of corn. In the present state of our importation the loss is very considerable, as will be seen by referring to our last month's report, in which we have accurately stated the sum paid to foreign nations for corn, during the space of six months. The value of the above stated quantity of wheat imported into London in less than nine months, averaging the cost at 4*l.* 10*s.* per quarter, amounts to no less a sum than 2,111,598*l.* sterling, which has actually been paid in specie by our traders.

EAST INDIES AND CHINA.—The alterations which have taken place in the prices of East India commodities since our last, are so trifling, that we deem it unnecessary to notice them. Most of the articles remain stationary, and the sales are dull. On the 8th of May, the Company sold the following prize goods, viz. 123 bags cloves, 2*s.* 7*d.* to 3*s.* 1*d.*; thirteen bags, ditto, 6*s.* 11*d.* to 7*s.* 1*d.* Seventeen bales cinnamon at 10*d.* and one chest nutmegs (1*s.* 3*d.* allowed by the company, and the customs for the shells) at 4*s.* 3*d.* per lb. the duties to pay for home consumption. On the 11th a large sale of indigo took place, the result of which was as follows: (the duties to pay for home-consumption.) *Company's* 1018 chests of indigo at 6*s.* 3*d.* to 12*s.* 1*d.* *Private trade and privilege*, ditto. 1296 chests of indigo 5*s.* 1*d.* to 13*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

WEST INDIES.—The convoy sailed from Portsmouth for the West Indies on the 29th of April, under the protection of a frigate. We are glad to find that some of the West India articles begin to look up once more. Jamaica rum is in regular request both at London and Liverpool, and considerable sales of Leewards have lately been made for the navy. The Jamaica fetches from 4*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.* 4*d.*; and that of the Leeward Islands, from 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.* per gallon. Sugars remain in rather a torpid state. Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, and St. Vincent's, are quoted at prices from 3*l.* 14*s.* to 4*l.* 4*s.*; and Antigua, Barbadoes, (Muscovado,) Dominica, Tobago, Tortola, and St. Lucia, from 3*l.* 13*s.* to 4*l.* 3*s.* per cwt. Coffees continue extremely languid. Fine, sells from 6*l.* 10*s.* to 7*l.* good, from 6*l.* to 7*l.* and ordinary, from 4*l.* to 5*l.* 15*s.* per cwt. Cotton-wool is also dull of sale, and scarcely any alteration has taken place in the prices since our last quotations. Logwood is become more depressed than it was last month. The Jamaica chipt, fetches from 37*l.* to 38*l.* per cwt. Jamaica ginger, (white,) 5 guineas to 8*l.* 10*s.*; ditto, (black,) 3*l.* 18*s.* to 4*l.* 6*s.*; Barbadoes, 4*l.* 11*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* per cwt. Jamaica fustick, 22*l.* to 23*l.* 10*s.*; Cuba, ditto, 25*l.* to 27*l.* per ton.

NORTH AMERICA.—The commercial relations between this country and Great Britain remain precisely in the same situation as at the period of our last publication; but the expectation of a war between France and the United States, and the consequent abolition of the non-intercourse Act with regard to England, is more confidently entertained than ever. The clandestine, or rather the *overlooked* trade, is still carried on between our ports and those of the United States; but it is not quite so brisk as it appeared about two months ago. Towards the commencement of May a report was in circulation, but on insufficient grounds, that numerous seizures had been made in the harbours of the United States, under the arrangements enacted by the non-intercourse laws; but by letters recently received, it is become evident that the rumour originated in a transaction under official authority, of a very confined nature. North American cotton-wool, like that of other parts of the world, is in

no considerable demand; that of Georgia, fetches from 1s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.; and New Orleans, 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 7d. per lb. Tar is lower than it was last month. The prices now are 1l. 14s. to 1l. 17s. per barrel. Pitch has experienced a proportional decline; the highest price of the day is 13s. per cwt. Turpentine goes off pretty regularly. Timber, it is nearly superfluous to state, is an excellent article at the present moment. American oak sells well from 24l. to 18l. 10s.; ditto plank, 11l. 10s. to 15l.; ditto pine, 8l. to 9 guineas; plank, 11l. 10s. to 15l. 10s. per last. Pot-ashes are in fair demand; the market-prices are from 2l. 10s. to 3l. 19s.; pearl, quite neglected; prices quoted 2l. 14s. to 3l. 10s. The demand for tobacco at Liverpool is completely suspended, and even in the London-market the article is very dull of sale. Maryland of different colours, fetches from 5d. to 16d.; and Virginia ditto, from 7d. to 11d. per lb. Wheat and flour meet with a very ready sale; fine qualities of the former are scarce.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Very severe measures have been adopted at Buenos Ayres against those of the English who have endeavoured to introduce goods without passing the customs, although not detected in the act. Imprisonment is the punishment resorted to in these cases, and some English traders have very narrowly escaped so severe a penalty. The aspect of trade both at Buenos Ayres and Rio de Janeiro is said to be very unpromising. During the week previous to the compilation of our report, 100 bags of coffee were imported from Rio Janeiro. We have seen the article, and consider it to be about the pitch of Jamaica coffee, with which however it can never enter into competition in the British markets, owing to the difference of freight, &c. The prices of South American commodities are as follow: Buenos Ayres tallow, 3l. 10s. to 3l. 11s. per cwt. Brazil cotton, 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. Brazil wood, 142l. to 150l.; and Braziletto 27l. 10s. to 30l. per ton. Garbled cochineal, 2l. to 2l. 4s. per lb. Guatimala indigo, of different qualities, 8s. 6d. to 16s. Caraccas ditto, 8s. to 15s. 9d. per lb. Brazil rice, 1l. to 1l. 3s. per cwt. Brazil roll tobacco, 9d. to 10d. ditto leaf, 5d. to 6d. per lb.

BALTIC.—The fears which we stated the Baltic traders to have entertained towards the close of the last month, seem to have been dissipated by the preparations made for the present season. The outward-bound fleet, which is reported to be one of the largest that has ever sailed hence to the Baltic, took its departure from Sheerness on the 4th of May, under convoy of the Sterling gun brig. In answer to a petition from the merchants and ship-owners of Hull, the lords of his majesty's most honourable privy-council have stated, "that they will not recommend the granting of any licences to foreign vessels to import timber from any ports of the Baltic, &c. where British ships may be allowed to enter;" but they add, "that owing to the extension of the war, and the consequent necessity of employing foreign bottoms, it is totally out of their power to withhold licences from such vessels in every case." The reply of the privy-council further states, that it is the intention of government to impose additional duties on the importation of foreign timber, with a view to give a decided preference to timber the growth of his majesty's colonies in North America. Dantzic fir, fetches from 12l. to 13l.; and Memel ditto, from 12l. to 12l. 15s. per last. Christiana deals sell from 51l. to 60l. Stockholm ditto, from 62l. to 65l. Memel, from 35l. to 36l.; and Dantzic, from 2l. 12s. to 2l. 16s. per pl. Dantzic wax, 15l. to 15 guineas per cwt. Stockholm tar, 2l. 5s. to 2l. 6s. per barrel. Ditto pitch, 19s. to 20s. per cwt. Isinglass, leaf, 26s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.; ditto hook, 27s. 6d. to 29s. Short staple, 31s. to 32s.; and staple, 32s. to 33s. per lb. Swedish iron, in bars, 21l. to 23l. 10s.; Norway ditto, 24l. to 25l.; Archangel, 25l. to 26l. per ton. Riga flax, 90l. to 92l. ditto. Hemp, Riga Rhine, 71l. to 72l.; ditto, outshot, 70l. to 71l. per ton. Hog's bristles, 17l. to 17l. 15s. per cwt. Baltic linseed, 3l. 16s. to 4l. 9s. The prices of this article have declined since our last. On the whole, the prices of Baltic produce are unsteady; those articles which go off best are hemp, flax, and timber.

HOLLAND.—Notwithstanding the precautions which are used all along the Dutch coasts in order to prevent the admission of any thing British, it is most certain that a brisk trade is still carried on between England and Holland. At the very period in which we write, a shipment of 350 bales of manufactured goods is taking place at the port of London destined for Holland, or rather for France, the former being only a medium of communication between our ports and the principal cities of the latter. Cotton-hose of British manufacture is a most excellent article in this trade; we have known a few bales to fetch upwards of three times their original cost at Paris, within the last four months.

MEDITERRANEAN.—The greater part of the homeward-bound Mediterranean fleet is just arrived in the Downs; by the letters which it brings, we find that the French cruisers do dreadful injury to the trade in the Mediterranean sea. We sincerely hope that some means will speedily be adopted to put a stop to the depredations of those pirates. Italian thrown silk sells at prices from 50s. to 64s.; and raw ditto, from 24s. 6d. to 44s. per lb. Italian liquorice, from 11l. to 12l. Alicante soap, 7l. 15s. to 8l. per cwt. Italian kid skins, undrest, 11l. to 16 guineas; ditto lamb-skins, ditto, 10l. 12l. per 20 skins. Gallipoli oil, 75l. to 77l.; Genoa ditto, 183l. to 238l. per ton; Lucca, 25 gal. jar, 24l. to 26l. Noogna argol, 6l. 12s. to 6l. 18s.; Leghorn ditto, 4l. 12s. to 6l.; Naples ditto, 3l. 15s. to 5l. per cwt.

cwt. Carthagenæ barilla, 3l. to 3l. 4s.: Sicilian ditto, 2l. 15s. to 2l. 17s. Melaga shu-nack, 1l. 10s. to 1l. 12s.

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-office, and Water Works, Shares, &c. 21st May, 1810.—Grand Junction Canal, 235l. per share.—Wilts and Berks ditto, 61l. ditto.—Kennet and Avon ditto, 47l. 10s. ditto.—Huddersfield ditto, 41l. ditto.—Lancaster ditto, 27l. ditto.—Grand Surry ditto, 76l. ditto.—Croydon ditto, 46l. ditto.—Globe Fire and Life Insurance, 130l. per share. Albion ditto, 60l. ditto.—Imperial Fire ditto, 80l. ditto.—Rock Life Assurance, 21s. per share, premium.—London Dock Stock, 131l. per cent.—West India ditto, 175l. ditto.—East India ditto, 134l. ditto.—Commercial ditto, 92l. per share premium.—East London Water Works, 231l. per share.—West Middlesex ditto, 210l. ditto.—South London ditto, 132l. ditto.—Kent, 37l. per share premium.—Commercial Road, 40l. per cent. premium.—Dover street, ditto, 9l. ditto.—Strand Bridge, 4l. per share discount.—Vauxhall Bridge, 2l. ditto.

The average prices of Navigable Canal-Property, Dock Stock, Fire-office Shares, &c. in May, 1810. (to the 26th) at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal, dividing 40l. per share clear per annum, 735l. to 750.—Grand Junction, 260l. to 286l.—Monmouthshire, 3l. per share half yearly, 142l. to 135l.—Stourbridge, 260l. to 286l. Monmouthshire, 3l. per share half yearly, 142l. to 350l.—Stourbridge, 260l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 183l.—Kennett and Avon, 45l. 10s. to 48l. Wilts and Berks, 60l. to 61.—Huddersfield, 40l.—Rochdale, 47l. 48l. 50l.—Peak Forest, 66l.—Ellesmere, 80l.—Lancaster, 26l. 27l.—Croydon, 48l. 45l. 10s.—Worcester and Birmingham New shares, 5l. 10s. premium.—East India Dock Stock, 135.—London Dock, 130l. 132l.—Globe Assurance, 130l.—Thames and Aledway, 44l. premium to 49l.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 22l. 10s.—Imperial Assurance, 75l.—East London Water-works, 231l. to 233l.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

“*PRODROMUS Floræ NOVÆ HOLLANDIÆ et Insulæ VAN DIEMEN, &c.* By ROBERT BROWN. Vol. I^{mo}.”—Under the title of a Prodrômus of a greater work intended to follow, we hardly expect more than an enumeration, with short specific characters, of such plants as it is proposed to describe more fully, perhaps to figure, hereafter: such is the *Prodromus Floræ capensis* of Thunberg. The *Prodromus Flora India occidentalis* of Swartz is a little more full, containing the addition of synonyms of such plants as had been before described, and noting the *hab-tats*. From the title-page we observe that it is now four years since the printing of the beginning of the first volume of the *Prodromus Floræ Græcæ*, by Dr. Smith, which was not however published till last year; and if any more than the first volume, including *Didymia*, is yet out, our bookseller has neglected to supply us with it. This volume, which professes to be an account of such plants as were detected by the late professor Sibthorpe in his two journeys into that country, undertaken for the express purpose of illustrating its natural history, contains not only the specific characters of the plants, but several synonyms, particularly a reference to a good representation, if any, of each, the *habitats*, the ancient and modern Greek names, as also frequently their appellation in the isle of Zante, and many useful botanical observations are added. The Flora itself is publishing in parts, and is to consist of figures and descriptions of a thousand plants, observed by Sibthorpe, and drawn by Mr. Ferdinand Bauer. But as this Flora will not, we suppose, contain any account of a great number of the plants mentioned in this Prodrômus, it appears to us that the latter should rather have been entitled the *Floræ Græcæ*, and the greater work *Illustrationes Floræ Græcæ*. In this work of Dr. Smith's, when the specific character given by Linnæus is meant to be adopted it is not here repeated, but merely referred to; many new specific characters have however been framed, and great pains have been taken to render the work as perfect as the author's materials would allow: and his bookseller has taken care, by adopting to its full extent the modern fashion of wide margins, spare printing, &c. that his book should not be deficient in bulk.

Since our last report, the work has been published whose title appears at the head of this; and, though given under the modest appellation of a *Prodromus*, we will venture to say, that in no book since the publication of Jussieu's *Genera Plantarum*, is there displayed such a fund of botanical knowledge as in this. Though sent forth only as the harbinger of a greater work, to be expected hereafter from the same pen, no pains appear to have been spared to render it in every respect as complete as the confined limits would admit of. It professes to give the characters, generic and specific, of such plants as were observed and collected by the author during the years 1802-5, in the expedition under Captain Flinders, which he accompanied out, but was fortunately not with on its return homewards. To these is added an account of such plants of that country as have come to the knowledge of the author by other means, and especially of those detected by Sir Joseph Banks, in his voyage with Captain Cook towards the south pole.

It must be supposed that in a country so unconnected with the rest of the world, its natural productions would be in a great measure different from those of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America;

America; accordingly, Mr. Brown has not only been under the necessity of creating a great number of new genera, but even of considerably increasing the number of natural orders. In both respects some botanists will be ready to think, that he has been more than sufficiently liberal; and, indeed, some of his genera appear to us, from the superficial view we are enabled to take, to depend upon characters of hardly sufficient importance to keep them distinct; but a more intimate acquaintance with the plants which have come under his notice may induce us to think differently; and, at all events, our opinion can weigh but little when compared with the intimate knowledge of the structure internal, as well as external, of the plants he has described, which this author has proved himself to possess.

Mr. Brown, having to frame so many new genera, felt himself under the almost absolute necessity of proceeding upon a natural method, in order to avoid falling into great errors; and, undoubtedly, there is no other way of founding genera upon sound principles, but by studying their natural affinities. He has accordingly followed the method of Jussieu, whose orders are, for the most part, truly natural; but, of the classes of this admirable author, Mr. Brown has formed a different estimate, conceiving them to be often artificial, and not unfrequently founded upon ambiguous principles. He has not however been solicitous about the series in which the orders are arranged, Nature herself, as he says, hardly using a regular series, but has connected organic bodies rather in the manner of a net than a chain. In our opinion, the simile of Linnæus is a more happy one, when he compares the natural orders of vegetables to a map, where the land is separated by the waters into masses of very disproportionate bulk; and these more or less connected, or entirely separate.

The author promises to give the diagnoses of his orders, which at present are to be gathered from the full descriptions prefixed to each, and also contracted generic characters arranged after the Linnæan system, with the next volume, but which are, together with the acotyledones, to precede the present one. This circumstance explains the reason of the volume beginning at page 145, appearing, at first sight, as if nine sheets of letter press had been omitted or misplaced. We shall be very glad to receive these additions, for in the mean time none but such as have made a considerable progress in the study of natural affinities, can easily use this work for the purpose of discovering any plant they may happen to possess. So difficult indeed is the acquisition of a knowledge of the natural families of plants, or so imperfect is that knowledge when intended to comprehend the whole vegetable world, although so easy and familiar in its partial application to certain well known orders, that the most experienced, and those who have paid the most attention to the subject extremely often form a different judgment upon the family to which a plant ought to be referred. For this reason, the utility of this work, will be much increased by the addition of an artificial arrangement, by which every botanist can with ease find any plant contained in it, that he may wish to seek. By the bye, a similar arrangement was promised by Jussieu, but has not, we believe, been yet published.

We should be giving a very false idea of this Flora of New Holland, were we to leave it to be understood, that in following Jussieu, Mr. Brown has been contented with copying the characters of the orders, or of such genera as are to be found there, from his work. On the contrary, every thing here is new; Mr. Brown's descriptions of the orders are new, the definitions of the genera and species are likewise his own, and every part abounds with observations equally original and useful: nor are these, by any means, confined to the plants of New Holland, but numbers of them are applicable to botanical science in general.

His specific characters, Mr. Brown seems to have formed more upon the plan of Linnæus than of Jussieu; the latter author, in the *Annales d'Histoire Naturelle*, has given an account of the species of several genera, in all of which his specific characters are rather abridged descriptions than definitions. We should imagine that every one who has put it to the trial, will have found how much time is unnecessarily consumed in determining a species by examining the characters of Jussieu; nevertheless, it seems probable, that Mr. Brown proposes, at some future period, to form his specific characters upon this plan, as he hints at an intention of changing the Linnæan punctuation, and the use of the ablative case, in both which he has at present followed Linnæus. In our opinion these changes will not be for the better; for, although since the happy invention of trivial names, the specific phrase is no longer necessarily to be committed to memory, and therefore, perhaps, need not be absolutely limited within the compass of twelve words; yet they ought certainly to be as short as possible, and should contain no character but such as is necessary to distinguish the species from every other. These specific characters must, indeed, be necessarily imperfect and in want of perpetual change, as long as new discoveries are daily adding to the list of species before known; but this only shews the imperfection, not the want of fundamental excellence, in the system itself. While such imperfections exist, abbreviated descriptions are usefully added, but if these should be necessarily subjoined to every species, the practical utility of specific phrases will ever remain; and in the Latin language, at least, the ablative case cannot, without inconvenience, be ceded to the nominative. We sincerely hope to see the rare abilities of this excellent botanist employed in perfecting, not in superseding, these highly useful specific definitions,

tions. With respect to the Linnæan punctuation, though a little awkward at first, it is founded upon true philosophical principles, and often supplies the place of many words, expressing that by a sign which would otherwise require a paraphrase.

Two of the natural orders contained in this work, the *Proteaceæ* and the *Asclepiadææ*, have been more fully detailed elsewhere; the former in the transactions of the Linnæan, the latter in those of the Wernerian, societies: in the work under notice they are necessarily limited to such as are natives of Australasia.

Our limits prevent our entering into any particulars of the contents of this volume, nor is it very necessary, as no botanist who is desirous of knowing any thing of the vegetable productions of this part of the world can be without it; and the botanical philosopher will find, in every part, much to interest and assist him in his enquiries. Undoubtedly this Flora of New Holland will not only take the lead of all local Floras, but must rank amongst the very first works for promoting the science of botany in general.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

APRIL.

Budding Month.

Fled now the sullen murmurs of the north,
The splendid raiment of the spring peeps forth;
Her universal green, and the clear sky,
Delight still more and more the gazing eye.
Wide o'er the fields, in rising moisture strong
Shoots up the simple flower, or creeps along
The mellowed soil.

AT the beginning of the month the wind was south-west; it was then easterly for a few days; and on the 14th changed again to south-west. The weather was cloudy, and at intervals rainy, till nearly the middle of the month. But from about the 16th to the 30th, it was unusually fine; there was no rain whatever, and during the whole of these days, scarcely a cloud was to be seen. About noon the sun was generally very powerful; and the roads became as dusty as in the middle of summer: the wind was, for the most part, easterly.

April 1. I did not hear the death-watches (*ptinus tessellatus*,) until this day. In former years I have generally remarked their appearance a little after the middle of March.

Spiders begin to amend and spin their webs.

The vernal whitlow grass (*diaba verna*,) and field-rush (*juncus campestris*,) are in flower.

April 6. The wheat, which a few weeks ago the farmers considered as having been in a great measure destroyed by the cold weather of the preceding month, is now beginning to put up new leaves from the roots. The country is enveloped in smoke from the burning of couch-grass upon the fallows.

The cow-keepers cut the water-crowfoot (*ranunculus aquatilis*,) for their cattle. The growth of this plant is singular. In ponds, and other still water, the submersed leaves, which are capillary, grow in an upright direction, and are of no great length; but, in rapid streams they are borne along by the current, and, taking root at each joint, frequently extend to the length of several feet. Cattle eat with avidity the water-crowfoot, when grown in clear streams; but such as is produced in ponds, or muddy places, they invariably refuse.

April 7. I this day caught a nimble lizard (*lacerta agilis*,) which was basking itself on a sunny bank. These reptiles appear to me to be of much brighter colour in the south than the north of England.

April 10. After an interval, ten days, I again remarked the appearance of a few swallows and martins in flight.

April 12. The cuckoo-flower (*cardamine pratensis*) and greater stichwort, (*stellaria holostæa*) are in flower.

April 16. Sand wasps (*spbx sabulosa*, of Linnæus; *ammophila vulgaris* of Kirby in the Linnæan Transactions) fly about dry sandy banks.

Field crickets (*gryllus campestris*) open their holes.

April 21. Swallows twitter on the chimnies. These birds and the martins are now to be observed in as great numbers as at any time during the summer.

April 23. The sloe thorn is in bloom, and the hedges are becoming green.

The following herbaceous plants are in flower: Narrow-leaved mouse-ear, (*cerastium vulgatum*,) Least mouse-ear, (*cerastium semidecandrum*,) Naked-stalked candytuft, (*iberis nudicaulis*,) Germander speedwell, (*veronica chamaedrys*,) Ribwort plantain, (*plantago lanceolata*,) and sheep's sorrel, (*Rumex acetosella*,) and upright pearlwort, (*sagina erecta*,)

April 27. On this day I caught for the first time in my life, a specimen of that extremely beautiful insect, *carabus nitens*. I found it upon some bog-moss (*sphagnum*) which grew in a peaty place of an extensive heath.

April

April 29. The cuckoo-pint, or spotted arum (*arum maculatum*), is in flower.

Numerous kinds of insect of the *selpha*, *dermestes*, and *carabus* tribes, are now seen running and flying about the dusty roads.

April 30. Ivy-leaved ranunculus. (*ranunculus bederaceus*.) Annual knawel (*scleranthus annuus*.) Common shepherd's purse (*thlaspi bursa-pastoris*.) Hemlock-leaved cranesbill, (*erodium cicutarium*.) Subterranean trefoil (*trifolium subterraneum*;) *carex præcox*, and *carex riparia*, are in flower.

The cuckoo was this day heard.

Leeches begin to crawl out of the weeds and mud, and to swim about. But hitherto, the persons employed in catching them have not been very successful.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE late warm weather has brought forward the spring corns in a remarkable manner, and considerably improved the wheats in most places; they are however still thin on the ground in many situations.

The grass-lands, both in pasture and for mowing, appear unusually backward, there being scarcely any where yet a full bite. In the former, the clovers are mostly good, as well as some other sown grasses.

Grain of most sorts has risen much in price since our last, though it rather declined the last market day.—Wheat fetches from 76s. to 104s. per quarter; Rye, 44s. to 52s.; Barley, 34s. to 48s.; Oats, 22s. to 30s.

Fat stock still keeps up to its price.—Beef fetches from 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per stone of 8lb.; Mutton, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.; Veal, 5s. to 6s. 8d.; Pork, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.; Lamb, 5s. to 7s. 4d.

Hay continues nearly the same as in our last.—Hay fetches from 4l. 4s. to 7l.; Straw, 3l. 3s. to 3l. 5s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of April 1810 to the 24th of May 1810, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest; 29.87. April 25, & several other days.
Lowest, 29.1. May 16. Wind N. W.

Thermometer.

Highest, 67°. April 29. Wind S. E.
Lowest, 37°. — 18. — N. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 34 hundredths of an inch. } This difference has occurred several times in the course of the month.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 10°. } On the 19th of May the mercury was at the highest only 50°; on the next day it stood at 60°.

Notwithstanding the dryness of the season during the last month, we have had but little rain since our former report; it shall be estimated in the next Magazine. On ten days we have had showers, but the remaining days of the month have been very fine and brilliant; the weather however has been, and still is, cold for the season, the average height of the thermometer being but little more than 50°, which is nearly 6° short of what it was for the same period last year.

The average height of the barometer is 29.576: from the 25th ult. to the 2d of May, the mercury was almost stationary, scarcely varying a tenth of an inch in those days; it then began gradually to fall, and continued to sink till the 8th, with scarcely a single shower; it again rose, and again fell, before rain appeared.

The wind, as is usual at this time of the year, has blown chiefly from the easterly quarters. It was a south-easterly wind that brought the showers on the 12th, and subsequent days.

In the Isle of Wight the average height of the thermometer for

January was 36.45.

February — 42.70.

March — 43.40.

The height of the thermometer was taken at nine o'clock every morning. The quantity of rain fallen during the months January, February, and March, equal to 6.1 inches in depth.

Highgate.

PRICES OF STOCKS, from the 26th of APRIL, to the 25th of MAY, both inclusive.

1810.	Bank	5 per C.	Reduc.	3 per C.	Consols.	4 per C.	Consols.	Navy	5 per C.	Long	Imper.	5 per C.	Imper.	Ann.	Irish	5 per C.	India	Stock.	India	Bonds.	S. Sea	Stock.	Old	New	Ann.	Exchng.	Bills.	Omn.	Consols	For	Acco.	Lottery
Apr. 26	270	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 P.	17 P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 P.	—	—	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	6	
27.	269 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	84	84	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 P.	—	—	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	6	
28.	269 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	69	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 P.	19 P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 P.	—	—	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	6	
30.	269 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	69	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 P.	—	—	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	6	
May 1					Holiday.																											
2.	269 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	186	19 P.	21 P.	—	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	13 P.	—	—	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	6	
3.	269 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	69	70	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 P.	—	—	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	6	
4.	269	69	69	70	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 P.	—	—	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	6	
5.	268 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	69	70	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 P.	—	—	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	6	
7.	268 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	69	70	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	187	25 P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 P.	—	—	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	6	
8.	268 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	69	70	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	188	22 P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 P.	—	—	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	6	
9.	—	69	69	70	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 P.	—	—	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	6	
10.	—	69	69	70	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 P.	—	—	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	6	
11.	266	69	69	70	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	85	101	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 P.	—	—	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	6	
12.	—	69	69	70	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 P.	—	—	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	6	
14.	—	69	69	70	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 P.	—	—	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	6	
15.	265 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	69	70	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	187 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 P.	—	—	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	6	
16.	265 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	69	70	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 P.	—	—	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	6	
17.	—	69	69	70	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 P.	—	—	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	6	
18.	265	70	70	70	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 P.	—	—	71	24	6	
19.	—	70	70	70	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 P.	—	—	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	6	
21.	—	70	70	70	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 P.	—	—	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	6	
22.	264	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	190	20 P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 P.	—	—	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	6	
23.	263 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	190	19 P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 P.	—	—	71	24	6	
24.	263	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	189 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 P.	—	—	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	6	
25.	262 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	190	20 P.	—	—	75 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	—	—	—	8 P.	—	—	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	6	

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As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts; and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS upon the TOWNLEY STATUES, in the BRITISH MUSEUM. By the Rev. THOMAS DUDLEY FOSBROOKE, M.A. F.A.S.

(The First Room.)

THE Townley collection of statues, deposited in the British Museum, is a truly attractive object. It does honour to the taste of the nation, that it is so much visited; but it would considerably augment the instruction, if a separate Catalogue, with ample scientific details, were sold at the door. The general Catalogue of the contents of the Museum, does not nor can instruct the spectator. I shall proceed through the collection *seriatim*.

No. 1, is a female Statue of one of the Muses. She is fully draped; for the Muses are always clothed with such decency, as never to have the bosom naked. This is their distinction from nymphs, who have the breast half-naked. This Muse, from the *amiculum* over her shoulder, and the absence of the known characteristics of other Muses, is probably *Erato* or *Clio*, whose costumes are similar. See *Gori, Inscr. Etrus. t. iii. pl. 33*.

No. 2, is an *Amphora*. This is the distinctive term of vases for containing wines, oils, &c. &c. They have two handles, and are pointed at the bottom, for fixing in the ground. These (for No. 77, is similar) are not extraordinary, the curious and valuable being those of enormous size, such as C. Caylus has given, *Rec. iv. pl. 53*.

No. 3. A terminal head of the bearded *Bacchus*. Bacchus bearded and old, is the Indian Bacchus.

No. 4. 7. The first is a bas-relief, representing a combat between two Amazons and two Griffins. The latter, An engagement between one of the *Arimaspi* and a Griffin. Upon a cornelian in Stosch, is an *Arimaspi* combating a

Griffin, who guards the gold mines of Scythia. This *Arimaspi* has two eyes, and his buckler resembles the *pelta* of the Amazons. The Griffins were famed for a particular instinct in finding gold, and being very tenacious of it, wherefore they were perpetually attacked by the *Arimaspi*, a people, who, from use of archery, used to shut one eye for a better aim, and were therefore represented as having only one eye. (*Turpin*.) The Amazons, *Arimaspi*, and Griffins, appear to have been only barbarous nations mythologized. See *Plin. vii. 2. Mela, Strabo, &c*.

No. 5. The head of a Triton, on each side of which is a Cupid riding upon a Dolphin. The general distinction of Tritons is a row of scales across the visage. See *Winckelm. Monum. Antich. n. 85*. Count Caylus (*Rec. 5*.) has published a singular lamp of the head of a Triton, on the top of which are two Dolphins. The beard of our specimen applies to that of a Triton, or some marine deity in the *Mus. Etrus. t. i. pl. 75. n. 2*. and is thought, from its singular form, to mean fins. (See *Philostratus ii. icon. 15*.) Gravelle (*Pierr. Grav. t. ii. pl. 36*.) doubts the antiquity of a gem, from two Loves accompanying a Nereid, but it is common. See *Bartol. Admir. pl. 32*. The Dolphin is the model of the first fabrication of ships; and in Stosch, is a vessel in form of one. Love presided over the air, earth, and sea, (*Orph. Hymn. in Amor*;) and the Greek expression *ερατοπλοειν*, and Ovid's Sea of Love, may further explain this bas-relief. Pausanias, in his *Boeoties*, c. 21. alludes to these curious beards or fins of Tritons.

No. 6. Bacchus and Cupid, &c. In Beger, we have Bacchus giving a torch to Cupid. *Sine Cerere et Baccho friget Venus*.

No. 7. 8. *Arimaspi* and Griffins, as before. There is an armed bust in both these

these figures: probably the Scythian god Mars, their idol.

No. 11. *Chimæras*, &c. They have a curious scallop along the neck for a mane, and wings curved like a cartouche. They are lapping water out of vessels, held by two youths kneeling, &c. It is probably the exsiccation of some inundated country, which is thus typified; the chimæra being of astronomical meaning, as well as a volcano, &c.

No. 12. *A Female in affliction surrounded by her domestics*. This is a very erroneous denomination, Winckelmann having laid it down as a rule, that the subjects of all bas-reliefs are *mythological*, not historical. She has her foot upon a stool, an ancient mode, occurring at Persepolis, and in Egyptian, Greek, and Roman marbles, as a mode of showing the principal personage, though there are some exceptions. One of the attendants holds a leaf, supposed to be a fan, to drive off flies, &c. See *Lambee. Comm. Bibl. Vind. Pierr. Grav. Pal. Roy. i. p. 112*. Whether it be a Ceres lamenting Proserpine, or other similar subject, I will not decide.

No. 13. *Minerva standing by a fragment of Medusa's head*. The goddess had just changed her hair into serpents. The Etruscan coëssure is very strongly marked in the hair of Pallas, and the whole bas-relief (as are others in this room) is a fine specimen of the Etruscan style.

No. 14. *The bearded Bacchus*, &c.

No. 15. *Heads of Minerva and Jupiter*. The birth of Minerva from the brain of Jupiter, will occur to mind as well as Minerva crowning Jupiter after he had conquered the Titans, (*Diod. ap. Tertull. de Corona, p. 124*;) but the bas-relief is imperfect.

No. 16. *Building the Argo*. Here we see, that the first masts were temporary, and not fixed, as Homer says, *passim*.

No. 17. *Venus riding upon a Seahorse*. It should be distinctively styled the *Marine Venus*. See *Lippert, Dactylioth. Mill. i. l. 77*. Similar occur in Stosch, &c.

No. 18. *Victory pouring out a libation to Apollo Musagetes*. The Victories pouring out libations are generally the finest. There is a famous one in Stosch; another on the Syracusan Medallions; and an equally fine specimen upon four of the best bas-reliefs at the villa Albani. Apollo is completely draped, as were the comedians and musicians. See *Or.*

Am. l. i. el. 8, v. 59. Comific. l. 4. This drapery is the *εδύρον*, of Callimachus, (*Hymn. in Apoll. v. 33*.) and a female dress. See *Hygin. Fab. ix*.

No. 19. *Two Priestesses standing one on each side of a candelabrum*. There is no means of knowing priestesses by costume, (*Maillot, Costum. i. 277*.) and as to raising the robe, like Hope, with one hand, upon imperial coins, it is to be observed, that this gesture is unusual in the Marbles of Hope; (see *Boiss. ii. b. 130*;) and Hesione lifts her robe, in the same author, and Montfaucon. They are probably Roman matrons.

No. 20. *Machaon sitting in the Tent of Nestor, wounded*; as *Il. xi*. This is uncertain: the application of bas-reliefs to historical subjects being always suspicious, according to the rule of Winckelmann. Nestor, however, is presumed to occur upon a sardonix in Stosch, advising Patroclus; and subjects from Homer were common.

No. 21. *Bacchus and a Faun*.

No. 22. *Two Fauns, &c. between them Ampelus, the favourite of Bacchus*. The crotala were usual in the Bacchic dance. Beger, &c. have Fauns with crotala.

No. 23. *Spring and Summer*. A dog, jumping up, is the symbol of one season; wheat-ears and poppies, of the other. These symbols do not coincide with the seasons upon the arch of Septimius Severus, or the coins of Caracalla, Commodus, &c. The dog occurs in the Barberini Seasons: but, I should prefer *Winter* and *Summer* according to the above authorities.

No. 24. *Victory sacrificing a Bull before a candelabrum*. It should be called *Victoria Mithriaca*, from resemblance to Mithras. There is a famous gem on this subject in the duke of Devonshire's cabinet, by Sostratus, most of whose works passed there from the collection of baron de Stosch, and this among them. The same subject occurs in marble bas-reliefs at the villas Borghese and Albani, the gallery of S. Ignacius, &c. See *Beg. Thes. Brandenb. t. iii. p. 285*.

No. 25. *Perseus cutting off the head of Medusa*. Medusa's head is very flat and broad, and has no snakes. The decollation did not ensue till after her hair was changed: and ugly heads of Medusa are almost entirely confined to the Etruscans. (See *D'Hancarv. v. 4. pl. 126*, &c.)

No. 26. *Victory sacrificing a Bull*, as before, in No. 24.

No. 27. *A female Bacchante offering a basket of figs to the goddess Pudicitia.* If this marble be rightly appropriated, the subject is exceedingly rare.

No. 28. *Fauns gathering grapes into baskets.*

No. 29. Repetition of No. 21.

No. 30. *Bacchus, Fauns, &c.*

No. 31. *Fauns leaning over a vessel of wine, &c.* Modern artists should remember, that the tails of Fauns are not continuations of the *os sacrum*, but parallel with the hips, as in all the Fauns here.

No. 32. *A Trophy, and Captive secured by a chain to a guard.* This was one method of ancient imprisonment. S. Paul alludes to it. See *Acts* 12, 6. *Suet. Domit.* 14. n. 7.

No. 33. *Fauns gathering grapes.*

No. 34. *Paris carrying off Helen in a quadriga.* Traces are presumed to be modern; but the present car resembles in form those without poles, (whether forgotten, or omitted, because the cars were drawn by traces?) engraved in Winckelmann's *Monum. Antich.* n. 134, and *Caylus*, v. 2.

No. 35. *Egyptian hieroglyphics.*

No. 36. *Two persons navigating the Nile, &c. &c.* This is evidently a Roman imitation of Egyptian works: a fashion which became common about the time of Hadrian. The persons are probably Hadrian, and his favourite Antinous. In this bas-relief is a house in the modern fashion; as there is on the margin of the famous figure of the Tiber.

No. 37. *Vase, with panther, thyrsus, &c. imperfect.*

No. 38. *The goddess Salus.* "Both the hands are wanting; but from the position of the arms, it is apparent, that the figure held a serpent in the right hand, and a patera in the left." Thus the Catalogue: the symbols apply to Ilygeia, (see *Perier* and *La Chausse*) whom some writers make synonymous with *Salus*; but others distinguish her from the *Salus* on coins.

No. 39. *An Amphora.*

No. 40. *A Muse.* It is *Polyhymnia*. See *Stosch*, *Vaill.* n. 20. *Pembr. Numism.* p. i. pl. 7.

No. 41. *Amphora.*

No. 42. *A bas-relief, representing a short naked human figure, with a long thick beard, holding in each hand the stem of a plant. On each side is seated a quadruped, whose head is that of an elderly man, and whose tail terminates in a flower.* From the head-dress and

close legs, the human figure is evidently Egyptian, or an imitation. The tail of the quadruped is that of a sphinx.

No. 43. *Cupids with festoons.**

No. 44. *A Faun and Bacchante, holding between them the infant Bacchus in a winnowing basket.* The basket is like the modern.

No. 45. 46. *Heads of Pan and Satyrs.*

All the three heads resemble each other. It seems, that an *indented* nose was considered, by this sculptor at least, an indispensable characteristic of Pans and Satyrs. Now the nose of the *Pan* and *Satyrs* on the coins of Antigonus and the Florentine gems, *tom. i. pl. 86. n. 5*, is Roman, or aquiline, as in most other instances; the whole face being a he-goat's head, humanized. This *Pan* is according to the features a *Silenus*, and the *Satyrs* have at least more of Fauns.

No. 47. *The Indian Bacchus received as a guest by Icarus.* The Indian *Bacchus* very commonly occurs upon the Farnesian, Herculanean, and Hamiltonian vases, but attention must be paid to the remarks of C. Caylus, *Rec. pl. 4. n. 1 and 2*, about the similarity of the Indian and Egyptian *Bacchus*.

No. 48. *Fauns riding on Panthers, &c.*

No. 49. *A Bull and a Lion.* The hind parts of the bull, and the face of the lion, are very badly done.*

No. 50. *A lighted Candelabrum composed entirely of a flower, on each side a Priestess, holding up her robe.* See No. 19.

No. 51. *Autumn and Winter.* The symbols are fruit, the undoubted characteristic of autumn, and game carried by a staff across the shoulder, like the rabbit-sellers in London. The appropriation is proved to be correct by other instances; and *La Chausse* and *Montfaucon* (*Antiq. expliq.* iii. p. 2. b. 4. c. 5.) are probably mistaken in denominating a figure, thus carrying game, a hunter.

No. 52. *Hygeia or Salus, feeding out of a patera, a serpent turned round the trunk of a tree, from a branch of which are suspended two cast-off skins of the*

* *Qu.* If it ought not to be *Genii* with festoons? They are quite common upon sarcophagi; but in *Stosch* are no less than 300 *Loves* in different groupes, attitudes, &c. If many were not intended for *Genii*? no explications being found in mythology.

+ They are probably *Taurus* and *Leo*, part of the zodiacal signs, from their running in contrary directions; bas-reliefs of the zodiac being quite common.

serpent. These statues are excessively common, because votive, on account of convalescence.

No. 53. *A Warrior consulting the oracle of Apollo.*

No. 54. *A lighted Candelabrum, on each side of which is a Priestess, holding up her robe, and carrying a patera on her head.* I have been unable to find any similar monument.

No. 55. *Theseus slaying a Centaur.* A common subject. See *Mus. Florent.* ii. pl. 39, n. 1. and *Stosch*, repeatedly.

No. 56, 57, 58, repetitions of 18, 23, 50.

No. 59. *Fauns treading out grapes in a vine-press.* Presses occur upon the coins of Bostra, in Arabia, and the paintings of Herculaneum: but as the Fauns here stand hand in hand, with the knee of the one against that of the other, I am inclined to think that they trod out the juice here.

No. 60. *A Chariot-race.* In this bas-relief, we have the bands or thongs wound round the waist, as in the charioteers of Fabretti: it being usual to fasten the reins round the waist to leave the arms at liberty, though there has been some dispute about them. However, these thongs, sometimes passing upon the shoulders, well show the costume of charioteers. In *C. Caylus* and *Maillet*, pl. xciii. f. 6, 7, are other specimens of this costume.

No. 65. *Captives in a car, chained, persons holding the ends of the chains.* See No. 32.

No. 65. *A head of Jupiter Ammon, resting on a flower. The ends of the fillets with which the head of Jupiter is crowned, are held on each side by a Faun, winged, the figure terminating below in foliage, which curls in such a manner as to give the figure the appearance of a Triton.* In *Stosch*, is a head of Serapis with the horns of Ammon, and also another head of Serapis with the attributes of Jupiter. Ammon, Apollo, Neptune, and Esculapius, (*Gemm. t. ii. pl. 30.* p. 70.) Serapis and Isis, also occur together. Horus, seated upon the Lotus, occurs in *C. Caylus*, *Rec. t. i. p. 32*, and *Montfaucon*, *Suppl. t. ii. pl. cxc.* Supposing then that this figure is a Jupiter Serapis, it is necessary to observe, that all figures of Jupiter Serapis are of later ages, and neither of ancient sculpture or Egyptian work. This remark accords with *Macrobius*, *Saturn. l. i. c. 7.* p. 179,) who says that Serapis was not

brought into Egypt, but by the Ptolemies, and that the Egyptians did not introduce his image into the temples. The Fauns have feathered wings, in a cartouche form. The *Etruscans* only allowed themselves to take liberties with the feet of Fauns, (*Pierr. Grav. Pal. Roy. i. p. 255.* These bizar figures are very common, but are improperly denominated *Fauns*: the term should be *monsters*. They are numerous in *Stosch*; and it is remarkable that they chiefly lean to imaginary marine animals, as here in the tail of a Triton. Count *Caylus* ascribes them (*Rec. ii. pl. 90*) to the caprice of the artist.

No. 67. *Fauns gathering grapes.*

No. 68. *Victory standing upon a plant, and supporting the branches with her hands.* The figure is commanding and fine, and there is much expression in the face. The drapery highly merits notice. The tree is probably a palm, but this is by no means certain. In *Stosch*, she stands upon two joined hands, between which rises a wheat-ear. The tree in this bas-relief, is the symbol probably of some country, which by her holding the branches was to derive benefit from union with the conquerors.

No. 69. Repetition of No. 33.

No. 70. *Victory sacrificing a bull, as before.*

No. 71. *A warrior riding at full speed, and cutting off the head of an Amazon, whom he has caught by the hair.* *Maffei* has published a warrior pulling an Amazon from her horse by the hair of the head, the *pelta* lying on the ground, as a Roman soldier dismounting a Numidian horseman. It is more probably Theseus capturing Antiope, the Amazonian queen: and this is perhaps the same subject. This seizure of Amazons on horseback by the hair, occurs on a vase belonging to the king of Naples, but recently brought to England. See the plate in the *Magasin Encyclopedique*, Nov. 1809, p. iii. and the *Collection de Vases peints*, by *Maissonneuve*, t. 2. pl. 25, 26, 27. It was probably usual.

No. 72. *Venus borne through the air upon a Swan.* This bird was consecrated to Venus, and both ancient and modern poets mention their office of conveying the mother of the Loves. *Boccaccio* (*Geneal. Deor.*) is very indelicate upon the subject. It is not however a common representation of Venus.

No. 73. *Cupid pressing Psyche in the form of a butterfly to his breast.* Psyche, in the form of a butterfly, with Cupid

fastened to a column, is more common. The butterfly is the well-known symbol of the soul; and here (as well as in all monuments) it is not merely Psyche, but has also an allegorical meaning.

No. 73. *Cupid flying with a palm-branch in one hand, and a wreath in the other.* I believe it to be a genius. The attitude, &c. resembles a Victory over a triumphal car, with a palm-branch and wreath: and probably alluding to a similar occasion.

No. 75. *A terminal head of the bearded Bacchus.* A veil hangs down on each side of the head. The head-dresses of these Indian Bacchuses are often fantastic and singular. See two in *Montfaucon, L'Antiq. expliq. i. p. 2. b. 1. c. 18.*

No. 76. *A female statue, probably of Thalia. Q?*

No. 77, 78, 79. *An Amphora, and female statues, unknown.* The last, with an indented diadem, has the air of a Roman matron: perhaps it is an empress.

This room is rather too dark to show the small parts of the bas-reliefs in full perfection.

T. D. FOSBROOKE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

WALKS IN BERKSHIRE. By MR. JAMES NORRIS BREWER. No. IV.—*Containing a Visit to the antient Vindonum of the Romans.*

NO observant man will complain of monotony in scenes of nature. Throughout no two weeks of the year is nature seen clad in ornaments of the same hue; but, almost as quickly as the painter can vary the colours on his pallet, while employed in imitating her excellence, does she sport through the intermixtures of light and shade, eliciting a thousand fresh graces from the varieties of each.

Virgil has described, with the true pathos and fervor of poetry, the peculiar delicacy of that blush with which the bursting petal first peeps forth, in seeming diffidence at the call of spring. And there is another season as transient as the era noted by Virgil, and as attractive, though I do not recollect it to have been noticed by any poet, and have never seen an attempt at its delineation on the canvas: I mean that period which immediately precedes the fall of the leaf at autumn. I may be fanciful, but I think that I have observed in

several successive years, the occurrence of a few days, not many, during which a stilly languor prevailed, as if Nature lamented the havoc and wild uproar which were about to disrobe the forest, and to drive the herd from the short but genial sward of the hill-top, to the secluded shelter of the lowlands. There appears a richness in the melancholy of this short season unspeakably pleasing. All is hushed. No leaf falls, but each seems to tremble on its stalk. Such was the day on which I quitted Streatly, for the purpose of crossing the hills which rise between that village and the ancient *Spinæ* of the Romans; and with a view of visiting Silchester, one of the most perfect remains of Roman power in the kingdom.

The village of Streatly lies on the Berkshire edge of the Thames, and the etymology of the name implies the former connexion of the place with some great thoroughfare, or passage. It was here indeed that the ancient *Ickleton Way* (for so the Ichnield-street is termed in Berkshire) crossed the Thames. The modern village has no great claim on admiration, though its low snug vicarage, the grounds belonging to which are contiguous to the river, interests the spectator, and tempts him to form a little enchanting scene of fancy respecting christian content and village simplicity.

This small and irregular hamlet is viewed to considerable advantage from various points of the lofty hill which surmounts it. The sinuous course of the Thames enlivens the scene: on the right reposes that soft and lovely valley noticed in our first Berkshire excursion; to the left a wide and more level expanse unfolds a long catalogue of villages, each half-veiled by an umbrageous coverlet of forest trees; while the rude but picturesque cottages of Streatly, seem to cling for protection to the base of the hill which guards them from the storm.

There is scarcely any county in England which contains more vestiges of Roman strength and perseverance, than that through which we are now walking; and yet the conjoined researches of some very laborious antiquaries, have failed to ascertain with punctuality, the situation of the different cities and tracks mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus. Thus, although there were certainly three very considerable Roman towns in Berkshire, the precise situation of only one (*Spene*, or *Spinæ*) is ascertained; the

the name of another is known, but not the position;* and, respecting the third, antiquaries agree as to its situation, but they are totally at a loss concerning its original name.

At any rate, the road by which we are now winding up Streaily hill, is allowed to be a branch of the ancient Ickleton way; and this branch of the original street passes Hampstead Hermitage, and proceeds towards Newbury and Old Sarum.

It has been asserted in a very respectable work, that there are two Roman mile-stones to be seen between the villages of Streaily and Aldworth. With all the zeal of a man who was anxious to add a mite or more of information to the stock possessed by the antiquaries of his favourite county, did I search after these memorials of Roman thoroughfare. No huntsman ever more vigilantly beat the bush in pursuit of a secreted hare, but never, alas! was huntsman more completely thrown out. My chace was like that described by Sterne, when he sought the tomb of the two lovers; and I was compelled to follow the conduct of a very wise man, when he found it impracticable to satisfy the prevalent desire of the moment: I sat down,

* The site of the ancient *Calleva* remains unknown, though some have conjectured Wallingford, and others have confidently supposed Silchester, to present the groundwork of that ruined city. Where great license of conjecture is allowable, perhaps I may be pardoned for noticing it as possible that *Calleva* stood on a spot now occupied as a farm by a Mr. Child, in the immediate neighbourhood of Streaily. It is certain that the plough frequently turns up fragments of building, apparently Roman, on several parts of this farm; and the relative situation approaches as nearly to an accordance with the distances specified by Antoninus, as does that of Wallingford.

In the neighbourhood of Mr. Child's farm, there is a mill called *Cleve* mill. A fanciful antiquary would almost believe the name of this mill to be a corruption of the word *Calleva*. I see no reason for disbelieving that a mill may have occupied the same spot for fourteen or fifteen centuries. I know it to be comparatively ancient; for I have seen it specified in a map two hundred and fifty years old. The antiquity of many mills is certainly very great. It was lately proved, in a trial respecting a right of water course, I think, near Epsom, in Surry, that the precise spot now occupied by a corn-mill, was used for the same purpose in the reign of Edward the Confessor.

wiped my brow, and said, with great philosophy, "All is vanity and vexation of spirit!"

But when I deviated from the old Roman way, and entered the blithe woodlands, and strayed along the tranquil soothing vales, where perhaps a Cæsar had trodden before, with more elevated but possibly less pleasing schemes mantling in his fancy, I discovered a little memorial of humble contentment and affection in recent life, which gratified me at the moment, and which perhaps is more grateful to recollection, than would have been the discovery of a moss-grown Roman fort, or the blood-stained tumulus of some lofty chieftain of a past day, dignified by posterity with the name of hero. It was a tomb, simple but capacious, erected in the garden of the cottage which they had formerly tenanted, to the memory of a husbandman and his wife, who lie buried beneath its base. The cottage is seclusion itself; thick woods, august hills, and sloping pasture-grounds, are the only objects in view. Yet, so endeared was this sober spot to the feelings of those who had traced all the different stages of life, and various hopes and fears connected with humanity, amid its bowers, that the thought of quitting it, even in death, was not supportable. Where shall we find the baron so much attached to his domain, or the monarch to his palace? Surely the poet had this tomb in view when he said:

"There scatter'd oft, the earliest of the year,
By hands unseen are show'rs of villets found;
The redbreast loves to build and warble there,
And little footsteps lightly print the ground."

Regaining the trace of the conquering Romans, the pedestrian speedily enters the parish of Aldworth, formerly the residence of the affluent, the hospitable, and the warlike—now the abode of peasants only, whose straggling cottages scarcely afford so marked an idea of a direct neighbourhood, as to induce the traveller to believe that he is arrived at the once-flourishing village. The memorial rights of this district, and the more solid benefits of the lands and appurtenances thereunto belonging, were, for a considerable period, in the possession of the De la Beche family, many members of which lie, with memorable sepulchral honours, in the little church of the village.

village. This family we first recognise as landholders of Berkshire in the 13th century; but it is remarkable, that of the ancient gentry of this county, two families alone are remaining: the Englefields, and the "A Bears." Sir Harry Englefield, the elegant and literary representative of the former of these houses, appears to be alienating himself from the county with studious indifference; and the *A Bears*, are now, as they have been for many generations, mere yeomen: an impressive lesson to family pride, and a circumstance to which Fuller emphatically adverts, by observing, "that the lands of Berkshire are very skittish, and apt to cast their owners." Still this continual interchange is, in many respects, far from displeasing; and such a fluctuation of local preponderance, may be conjectured favourable to the production of talent; since Berkshire, I believe, may reckon more men of genius among its men of fortune, in the course of the last three centuries, than any county in the island which is not more extensive.

The castle of the De la Beches stood in a pleasing and romantic, but a profoundly retired, situation. Yet this latter circumstance was possibly deemed an advantage during ages in which local influence, and despotic superiority, were objects of pursuit with the affluent, rather than social comfort, and that generous spirit of emulation which springs from the polished interchanges of a wide neighbourhood. The castle, once so solid yet lofty, is now prostrate; nor would the precise site which it occupied, be known to the tenants of the present century, had not a part of the foundation been lately dug up, on the present proprietor of the land wishing to make some additions to a farm-house on his estate.

The recluse and unostentatious church of this humbled village, is an object of superstitious reverence and wonder with the surrounding peasantry, on account of the interment of sundry giants within its holy walls. To these extraordinary personages, the natives ascribe surprising strength of body, and intrepidity of temper; and they characterise them accordingly by different emblematical appellations; but those persons who are possessed of less historical ingenuity, and are consequently less fond of the marvellous, believe these tombs to have been erected for different members of the potent family of De la Beche, who, although somewhat gigantic in regard to influence and authority, were probably

not much taller than their neighbours. There are eight of these monuments remaining in the church, and though much mutilated, they are still interesting and remarkable.

Several are placed under arches richly ornamented with trefoils, roses, pinnacles, and other modes of carving prevalent in the reign of Edward III.; and one presents the effigies of a female, clad in a long flowing robe, her left hand reposing on her breast. Some rude violator of the privileges of the dead has committed a petty larceny on this sculptured semblance of one of the ladies De la Beche; and has stolen, without rebuke, though to his marked discredit, the chiselled copy of that *right hand* which was once so dearly prized, and which perhaps was not bestowed, even on the elevated and the worthy, without much reflection, and many an apprehensive sigh.

Up the steep acclivity of the Ickleton Way, queen Elizabeth once-travelled, in "tedious march and long array," for the purpose of visiting Aldworth. At that period, a pedigree of the De la Beche family, fairly written on parchment, was fixed, in all the pomp of baronial heraldry, on the east end of the principal aisle of the church. But it is recorded, that the earl of Leicester took down this scroll, for the inspection of her majesty, and it was never replaced.

On quitting the melancholy but interesting neighbourhood of Aldworth, I entered on the downs to the left of the village, and crossed the modern high road to Bath, at a small distance from Thatcham. It was here, according to the conjecture of the bishop of Cloyne, that the ancient Roman road from Spinæ to London, met that from Streatham to Silchester; thus compressing, into one great confluence of traffic, the chief thoroughfares then existing in this part of the country. The knowledge of this conjecture, roused the feelings and stimulated expectation. Claudius, Vespasian, Constantius, and Antoninus, passed in august review before the fancy; and I involuntarily hastened those steps which led me towards the fragmentary memorials of Silchester.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the BLACK PLAGUE, from the YEARS 1346 to 1348, inclusive.

CLOUDS of black vapours, passing, during a space of three years, over

an extensive range of countries, were both to France and Germany the fore-runners of much mischief on the point of ensuing, and the omens of that desolation which was soon to spread itself over their inhabitants. Repeated earthquakes, the stench of deadly vapours, preceded, and according to many writers, occasioned the plague; but the more common opinion is, that it was brought into Europe by trading vessels. This dreadful scourge of the human race pervaded the whole surface of the terrestrial globe, and deprived its cities and its countries of a full third of their people. There was no exemption either for man or beast: the largest towns were converted into great receptacles of the dead, the yet warm corpse was often committed to the grave before life was entirely extinct; and, prompted by despair, the eye was only lifted up to Heaven in the sad expectation of beholding new presages of increasing misery and devastation. Throughout almost all Asia, the fields lay deserted and uncultivated, so that they who had escaped the pestilence, fell a prey to famine. The contagion was universal; but confining ourselves to Europe, in London alone five hundred thousand victims were the consequence of its virulence; in Florence, sixty thousand; in Lubeck, ninety thousand; in Basel, more than sixty thousand. The members of the great senate, originally six hundred and fifty, were reduced to three hundred and eighty: the doge Andrew Dandolo, deeply grieved to behold his native country thus depopulated, invited, by the offer of the most enticing privileges, a multitude of strangers to replace his lost subjects.

To turn the mind of the young from the agonizing consideration of frequent death, by the lively participation of feasts and entertainments, the magistrates of Berne sent them, accompanied with numerous bands of music, to the beautiful valley of Simmon. "Come (said they) let us not consume ourselves in vain sorrow and unavailing penitence, rather in festivity and mirth let us rejoice to have escaped this murderous distemper."

Boccace informs us, that the greater part of the cities of Italy only resounded with reveling and carousal, while the people were only bent on the enjoyment of pleasure, and the satisfaction of their wanton passions: fear and terror were prohibited, for gaiety of manners and disposition was esteemed the best method of averting the pressing evil. Still, exclam-

ing a few solitary exceptions, dread and apprehension everywhere reigned: every view was fixed, limited by the grave; and all conceived themselves as if at every moment standing before the awful tribunal of God: nothing was heard but lamentation; and a single traveller was held in the light of an Antichrist. Every mind, impressed by the general gloom of this horrid tragedy, was seized with religious terror; and it was the universal idea that such unparalleled destruction was paving the way to the final judgment: superstitious prejudices, which a senseless translation of the Scriptures helped to confirm. The warriors, only anxious for personal safety, forgot to defend their countries. Agriculture was entirely neglected; while trembling suspense at the approach of the last day invariably increased. On all sides the groans of desperation and hopeless repentance struck the ear; crowds of men and women were constantly seen torturing themselves with the cruel lashes of penitential discipline; in short, it appeared as though the omnipotent trumpet had already blown its all-awakening blast. But even now there existed beings whose pride this catastrophe had not abated, whose zeal to extend their possessions in a world threatened with everlasting ruin, was not yet diminished; and, not satisfied with the ravages of the plague, the poor Jews were persecuted with sanguinary rage and perseverance: the hostilities of nature being ascribed to that forlorn race, great numbers of them were burnt by the furious mob, throughout France, Italy, and Germany. Nor did Egypt present a less distressing aspect; indeed there was no spot upon the globe so completely wretched. The plague and famine kept pace with each other. The perturbed Egyptians fancied that evil spirits had risen from the tombs among the ruins of their ancient cities, to empoison the malignant air; the calls of hunger impelled them to feed on putrid carcases; nothing was so loathsome but starvation flew to for succour: mothers even fed upon their own children. Treated like slaves by a foreign enemy, who had but lately occupied their country, the Egyptians no longer possessed any thing of value; even the records of the deeds of their ancestors were lost. Nevertheless, it was in the midst of this heavy pressure of calamity, in the exterminating hour of desolation, that man augmented the means of destruction by the invention of guns and gun-powder.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OF all the questions on which human sagacity is called to decide, there are none with which the happiness of man is so closely connected as those which respect education, because, the consequences of mistaken notions on this subject are of wider extent and longer duration than on any other; and those ingenious writers who have lately, in such considerable number, distinguished themselves by this sort of discussion, have had reason, as well as fashion, on their side. We cannot be too well guarded against error, where error is manifestly fatal. Medicine may mitigate, but can scarcely eradicate, those diseases which have been let into the constitution by a vicious regimen. Such prejudices therefore as sanction a faulty or defective plan of education, are more than all others to be deplored.

One of this class still keeps the field, though with broken forces; and it is one which should obtain no quarter, because, by embracing the very object of education, it perverts the conduct of it in all its branches; and its operation is the more mischievous, as its activity is chiefly exerted on that part of our species from which we necessarily derive our first impressions, and those in consequence which have the greatest influence in the formation of character. That judgment is but little instructed by reason, which can prefer ornament to utility, and set a higher value on accomplishments which, though elegant and captivating in themselves, command but a transient admiration, than on all or any of the treasures of learning and science. It might have been expected that a sound philosophy, by which many errors once advanced to the rank of undeniable truths have been exploded in succession, would long since have introduced a more liberal and beneficial way of thinking. But the empire of this prejudice, if not undiminished, is still great. While the male child is reared in the bosom of knowledge and learning, and early inured to all the labours of mental cultivation, it commonly happens that the female consumes the first and most valuable years of her existence (for they are those in which habits are most formed) in acquisitions that serve only to add an evanescent lustre to the exterior, precisely at that time when it is least required, when the charms of youth and beauty are still in their zenith. It has been confidently,

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I had almost said impiously, assumed (*tantane vos generis tenuit fiducia vestri*), that the levity of her mind unfits her for the noblest attainments of man; or that those attainments, if made, would become impediments to the due discharge of domestic duties. This opinion, though refuted by an appeal to facts, and resting on no better basis than arrogance and ignorance, still has advocates respectable enough, if number can give respectability when arrayed in dullness and conceit, and opposed to reason and experience. It may be presumed, that future generations, looking back upon one which boasted many such philosophers and moralists, will regard it as still obstinately groping amid the departing shades of barbarism. It will appear next to incredible, that men, in the grave exercise of their superior understanding, as they supposed, should have solemnly maintained that a mode of education calculated to strengthen and mature the faculty of reason in woman, should in the issue disqualify her for any rational purpose in society, and especially for those offices which are the most obvious dictate of reason as well as feeling. Admit, what is not very gracefully assumed, the superior strength of man's understanding, and it becomes the more necessary to strengthen the naturally weak intellect of the weaker sex, by every aid that art can supply, instead of rearing it in such a manner as can only add enervation to weakness. Better proofs of the intellectual superiority of man must be produced than such glaring disagreement between his opinions and his practice, or it will be difficult to establish the claim in any court where the claimant is not also the judge. Let no accomplishment be lost which can be gained without mental sacrifice. To degrade unnecessarily what is elegantly ornamental, betrays want of taste. Let accomplishments be estimated highly, but not primarily. When the choice lies betwixt the spangle and the gem, it is right to prefer the latter. It is not quite absurd to think there may be even greater charms in the full use of a cultivated understanding, than in the most magical finger that ever struck upon a chord. Men of sense and education, indeed, are not pleased to be called from the conversation of sensible and well-informed women, to applaud the brilliant execution of a fair musician, or the elegant drawings of her fair sister, whose genius is happily discovered to have a convenient

nient determination in favour of the pencil. The allurements of beauty, heightened by the grace of accomplishments, have, it must be confessed, persuaded very wise men to turn traitors to the lawful sovereignty of intellect; but there is room for surmise in all such instances, that the power of beauty would have done as much alone, and that the accomplishments, if at all accessories to the offence, shared but a small part of the guilt. If display, and not use; if to gain an idle admirer, and not a faithful friend, be the object of the education of females, the prevailing practice is well contrived for the purpose. It may then be demanded with reason, of what use are literary attainments to woman? Why must the lovely trifler be condemned to the drudgery of travelling with painful steps in the hard track of elementary learning, in order to arrive at a correct and radical knowledge of words and things. The terror with which the minds of many men of undoubted courage are still agitated, on the proposal of giving much more exercise and light to the understanding of woman, seems to have sprung from the strange apprehension, that if her youth be principally devoted to the study of letters, literature must become not the entertainment and the solace, but the business, of her life; that it is impossible to give solidity to her mind, without at the same time infecting her manners with pedantry; that if habits of mental application and reflection be formed, the needle will be exchanged for the pen, and that the whole sex, armed with this formidable weapon, will rush into the field of literary conflict, each more terrible than the modern chevalier D'Eon, or the Amazon of antiquity: "*Penthesilea furens, mediisque in millibus ardet.*" To expose the vanity of such apprehensions, it is only necessary to remark, that but a small proportion of well-educated men affect literary fame; the far greater part are content to possess the advantages of learning without wishing to enrol themselves among men of letters. There is no reason to expect a different issue, if the generality of women were well taught. Besides, it is well provided by nature, that no practice shall be long prevalent in either sex, which is known to be generally odious to the other. But it is not the present design to enter upon a formal refutation of an opinion, which it is probable at no very remote period will be pronounced obsolete.

A prejudice of more recent date, and much more liberal in its aspect, must now pass under review. This respects not the objects of education, but the pursuits by which those objects are best secured. Its advocates have taken care to clothe it in terms sufficiently popular and imposing, and such as seem to justify the imputation of prejudice and pedantry to its opponents. Education, they say, should be so conducted as to store the mind with the knowledge, not of words, but of facts and things. The time which is occupied in forming an acquaintance with the learned languages, as they are called, might be employed more advantageously in collecting various information from the different sources of natural and civil history, geography, astronomy, and experimental philosophy. The child should be taught to read the book of nature, to drink in knowledge at the fountain-head; to explore the properties of things rather than bestow great labour, and often with little success, on the dissection of languages which have long been numbered with the dead. To come to a fair decision on this question, it is necessary to explain that there is no dispute as to the place which should be assigned to mathematical studies: they are strictly elementary, and yield precedence to none. The only question is, Whether language, as well as science, should be studied in its elements, or whether the time which is given to classical learning, would be better employed in storing the memory with historical facts, philosophical discoveries as far as they can be made intelligible, and with whatever is most curious in art and nature? The question must also be made general; and all those cases must be excluded in which the kind of education is determined by the particular profession to which the child is destined. The opposite opinions will be best tried by considering what are the objects of education, and what are the most probable means of attaining them. Education has two objects: the acquisition of knowledge and of habits. The latter of these is the most important. That course of instruction must be acknowledged to be the best, which is best adapted to develop the powers of the mind, and to call them into vigorous action, to qualify the mind to become its own instructor, to acquaint it with its own uses, and enable it to think, combine, compare, discriminate, decide betwixt contending probabilities, detect errors, and discover truths. As words

are the instruments which must be employed in all these operations, it is evident that great advantages must accrue from a precise acquaintance with them, from the habit of tracing them to their elements, of analysing sentences, and exercising the sagacity in annexing such meaning to phrases, and connecting them in such order, as will bring out sense and beauty from the whole. Memory, judgment, taste, discrimination, and invention, have each its due exercise in such an employment; and the child that has been trained in such habits, will come to the investigation of facts, and the study of things in riper years, with advantages never enjoyed, and therefore not to be justly estimated, by those who have been differently trained. If the knowledge acquired by this process were of less value than it is, the habits produced by it would be alone a recommendation of great authority. But the acquisition of knowledge was named as one of the great objects of education; and it should be added, of such branches of knowledge in particular, as, though of extensive and constant use in the application, are generally unattainable at a later period. The description of places and of plants, the history of nations and of animals, the characters of men and of minerals, are subjects which engage the industry or entertain the leisure of men, more or less through the whole of life: but an elementary knowledge of language, and the possession is of some value, must be obtained during the years of education, or not at all. What has been said is dictated by nothing less than a wish to under-rate the studies which are recommended by the advocates of an opposite system. All that is meant is, to express and to justify the conviction, that by substituting such pursuits in the place of those which have been generally assigned to early youth, nothing would be gained even to them, and much would of necessity be lost to elegant and polite literature. The youth that has been conducted to the *penetralia* of philosophy through the vestibule of classical learning, will have acquired such habits, and such an accurate knowledge and use of language, as will give him a decided advantage over his unlearned competitors; and his progress in scientific pursuits will, *ceteris paribus*, be so much more rapid than their's, that at the same age he will not fall far behind them in that sort of knowledge which is the sum

of their attainments. At the same time he will have secured no contemptible place in the rank of scholars: to make profound philologists of course is not proposed by any plan of education which is intended for general use. It must however be conceded, that the good which ought to be derived from the old mode of literary education, is not generally obtained. If the failure is to be attributed to any error in the conduct of it, a remedy, if there be one, ought to be applied; but if none exists, it would be difficult to establish the utility of a process in its general application, which is found to be generally abortive. It is not too much to demand, that after the consumption of seven or eight years almost exclusively in the study of the languages of antiquity, such a proficiency shall have been made in them by every ordinary capacity, as will make it easy to preserve and extend an acquaintance with them, by giving to the pursuit a portion of that leisure which cannot be commonly wanting even in a life of activity and business. It might even be reasonably expected, that in those years so much knowledge shall have been worked into the mind, and such mental habits engendered and naturalized, as shall give the possessor a certain, and not an inconsiderable, elevation in the scale of intellect, through the rest of life; and that even on the supposition of the total abandonment of his youthful studies, in a necessary compliance with the claims of his particular profession. If however neither of these results is or can be generally secured, if in a large proportion of cases little is gained, either in knowledge or in habit, so little that it is almost below estimation when weighed against the product of a ninth part of a good life, and that part naturally the most productive, if an evil of such magnitude exists, and in inseparable connection with that mode of education, the superior advantages of which, when it succeeds, have been just displayed, every unprejudiced mind must admit that for general utility it would be better to substitute any system of instruction which can be shewn to be more certain in its operation, though otherwise less beneficial in its tendency. It would however be rash to act on this conclusion, till it be fully ascertained that the failure so generally lamented, ought to be imputed to the system itself, and not to any error in the practical application of it. Several centuries have

now elapsed since the restoration of letters in Europe. Has every possible facility been supplied to the young student of ancient literature at his commencement; or might not the difficulty of the ascent have been worn down to a more gentle declivity? Is any considerable portion of time, which might be usefully employed in gaining a radical knowledge of the language, and in extending acquaintance with the productions of its greatest ornaments, expended in acquiring a sort of mechanical dexterity in Latin versification; a dexterity of little ornament, and of no practical value, in any of the uses of life? May not the ease of the preceptor have been consulted more than the interests of the scholar? Is not the abortion of time and labour to be attributed in part to the number of pupils consigned to the care of one principal superintendant, whose inspection can scarcely be more particular, and must be, from the nature of the case, more unsatisfactory and fallacious than that of the field-officer on a review? Is the business of the school prepared as well as repeated in classes; or are such arrangements made as shall oblige every pupil to prepare his work singly, and not in classes, which afford an easy refuge to indolence, while one of the class who possesses more talent or more industry than his companions, becomes interprefer to the rest, and as his judgment alone is exercised, he only is benefited by the labour? If such customs exist, and if all or any of them are principal causes of the failure of the prevailing mode of education in its most important objects, or whatever else may have rendered it inefficacious in innumerable instances, in which the blame cannot be thrown upon nature, he will not have employed his thoughts amiss, who shall apply them to the removal of such obstacles in the first stages of mental improvement.

Henrietta-street,
Brunswick-square.

J. MORELL.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS DESCRIPTIVE OF CHELTENHAM,
and its VICINITY.—No. IV.

Cheltenham, August 5, 1808.

YOU will probably not be displeased that my correspondence is likely to be diversified by descriptions somewhat different from those that have lately employed my pen.

We returned from our excursion yesterday, highly gratified with the inter-

esting objects that we had surveyed. The most prominent of these were Ludley Castle, and Hailes Abbey; the first situated rather more than seven miles from Cheltenham, and the second scarcely two miles further on the same road. We left home at noon on the preceding day, and soon reached Prestbury, a pleasant village at the distance of about a mile from Cheltenham, which place, in common with many others in the immediate vicinity of the town, occasionally receives such company as cannot there be suitably accommodated.

Immediately beyond this place is the hamlet of Southam, where the venerable mansion of T. B. Delabere, esq. is an object of no inconsiderable attraction. Those who are versed in antiquarian lore, have fixed the date of its erection in the reign of Henry VII. and have considered it to be one of the completest specimens of the domestic architecture of that period which the rage for modernizing has spared. It consists of two stories only, and the principal apartments appear to have undergone little change. Some curious painted bricks, bearing heraldic and enigmatical devices, a magnificent chimney-piece, and several fragments of stained glass, originally from Hailes Abbey, are preserved here. Many portraits also of illustrious personages, as well as of various branches of the Delabere family, form a part of the decorations of this interesting mansion. Among these are two of Edward VI. upon pannel, probably by Holbein; and another, that with some appearance of reason, is supposed to represent Jane Shore, the "*merry mistress*" of Edward IV. It is recorded of this extraordinary woman as unusual accomplishments, that she could read and write. She is therefore with much propriety placed before a table contemplating a book. Her complexion is beautifully fair, and her hair a bright auburn. She is attired in crimson satin, with slashed sleeves puffed with white; and round her neck a medallion bearing the profile of a man, is suspended by a gold chain.

Beyond Southam, the road begins somewhat abruptly to ascend, and the surrounding scenery merits attention, not so much from its extent as its richness and variety. Verdant fields reach almost to the summit of the hill, where the protruding crags are finely relieved by the shadowy foliage of a neighbouring grove. The adjacent vales are either thickly planted with fruit-trees, or divided into irregular meadows, whose hedge-

rows

rows are decorated with luxuriant timber. The prospect opens as we advance, and the windings of the road, which passes over the steepest part of the hill, are seen at intervals through the trees. The summit, which is called Cleeve Cloud, presents a lovely view of the vale of Gloucester, bounded by the mountains of Malvern and of Wales, and affords also to the lover of antiquities, the remains of a Roman camp. From this eminence we descend to the town of Winchcombe, leaving in a sequestered nook immediately under the hill to the right, a house of ancient appearance, called *Postlip*, near which is the source of a considerable brook, on whose banks several paper-mills are erected. This manufacture, which is the only one carried on in the neighbourhood, produces a very inadequate supply of labour to the surrounding poor.

Winchcombe, according to the usual custom of the Anglo Saxons, is placed in a retired situation, surrounded by hills. The town is large, but apparently not very opulent, and wears a cheerless aspect: of its once magnificent abbey not a vestige now remains. Tradition alone has preserved the knowledge of its site, which was a plot of ground immediately below the church-yard, and to this, together with an adjoining house, the appellation of the Abbey is still applied. In turning over the soil for agricultural and other purposes, many massy foundations have been removed, and innumerable human bones disturbed. Stone coffins have also not unfrequently been found; and indeed several of these are now to be seen in the gardens of the cottagers appropriated to menial uses.

In this abbey, which was founded by Kenulph, king of Mercia, in the year 800, the remains of monarchs, and of many others of illustrious rank, were doubtless deposited. The archbishop of Canterbury, and twelve other prelates, assisted at its dedication, when the generous Kenulph led to the altar the captive king of Kent, and there, in the presence of a splendid concourse of nobility, released him without ransom.

Kenelm, the son and successor of the founder, fell an early victim to the ambitious machinations of an unnatural sister, who hoped by his destruction to secure the throne. The miraculous discovery of his body forms the subject of an amusing legend, but is too long to be repeated here. Kenelm, in

consequence of this supernatural interposition, was at length canonized; and the numerous pilgrims that were made to his shrine, greatly augmented the revenues of the house.

This monastery was richly endowed; and its abbot was one of those who had the privilege of a mitre, and of a seat in the House of Lords. The building is reported to have been exceedingly magnificent, but it was speedily demolished after the dissolution of religious houses. So prosperous however was its state previous to that period, that it is said to have been "equal to a little university;" indeed, students from thence were regularly maintained at Oxford, where certain apartments in Gloucester-hall, now Worcester College, were known by the name of Winchcombe Lodgings.

An abrupt turn to the right at some distance below the church, leads directly to Sudeley Castle, which forms a picturesque object from almost every point in the vicinity of the town. This edifice was erected in a style of uncommon splendor, about the year 1442, by Ralph lord Boteler, a statesman of great power and influence in the court of Henry VI. The attachment of this nobleman to the house of Lancaster, exposed him to the animosity of the adherents to the rival house of York, when that party gained the ascendancy in the state. His princely mansion was then resigned into the hands of Edward IV. and remained vested in the crown until it was granted by Edward VI. to his uncle, lord Thomas Seymour. This castle, which from neglect was rapidly hastening to decay, its new possessor completely and magnificently repaired. He afterwards made it his principal residence; and here Katherine Parr, the widow of the late king, to whom lord Seymour had recently been united in marriage, died and was buried. After having again twice reverted to the crown, it was at length bestowed by queen Mary upon sir John Brydges, who was afterwards further rewarded with the title of baron Chandos of Sudeley. It continued in the possession of his descendants until the year 1654, when it was carried by a female into another family, and is now the property of earl Rivers.

During the unhappy contest between Charles I. and the parliament, Sudeley, which was held for the king, was twice besieged. Then it was that this magnificent edifice, in common with so many others, was reduced to a heap of ruins. Since

Since that period a very small part of it only has been habitable; but from the strength and solidity of its original fabric, its remains will probably long defy the destructive hand of time, and will exhibit for centuries to come, a melancholy monument of the architectural taste of the era of its erection.

The transient view which we had caught of Sudeley, as we approached Winchcombe, excited our curiosity, and although the evening was advancing, we resolved to take a nearer survey of this interesting pile. After crossing a brook at the extremity of the town, we followed a foot-path that brought us directly to the castle. Here the sombre foliage of the venerable oak, or the spreading elm, apparently coeval with the prosperity of the place, is no longer to be seen. A few trees however of modern growth, form an agreeable relief to the heavy portal near which we entered the garden. From this spot we had at once a complete view of the ruin. - The chapel was immediately before us, and to the right extended a long line of buildings in various stages of decay. The horizon, skirted with dark clouds, increased the gloom, which the sober tints of twilight threw over the massy towers and the tottering arches, while the deepening shades beautifully harmonized the rambling ivy with the Gothic tracery of which it seemed to form a part, as its fantastic branches clothed the dilapidated window, or entwined the shattered pinnacle.

The chapel is indeed a most beautiful object, and appears originally to have been a very complete specimen of architectural excellence. It is now roofless and desolate, its decorations are entirely defaced, and its very walls seem to be upheld by the profusion of ivy with which they are covered. At the west end is a window, ornamented on each side with a beautiful canopied niche, and surmounted by a square turret. In a small side chapel, to which some endowment is annexed, divine service is still once a fortnight performed.

Proceeding from the garden through the portal, which is surrounded with battlements, and in very good preservation, we entered a square court, in which there appeared to be no object that claimed particular attention. It merely seems to have contained the accommodations necessary for the numerous domestics and retainers, which a

baronial residence of such magnitude required. From hence we advanced to an inner court, which once enclosed the state apartments, and in which many splendid relics of former grandeur still remain. Although now converted into a farm-yard, and its original extent with some difficulty explored, it may still be perceived that at each corner stood a tower, and that one side was occupied by the great hall, whose magnificent window, even in its present half demolished state, exhibits a model, that for lightness and elegance has perhaps seldom been equalled, and probably never surpassed. The ox is now stalled and the horse fed, where the voice of mirth was wont to be heard; where the sons of power and the daughters of pleasure were wont to assemble. Here the proud and aspiring Seymour planned schemes of aggrandizement that were fatally frustrated, and here too the amiable but unfortunate Katherine, after escaping the caprice of a tyrant, whose tender regard involved almost certain destruction, at length fell a victim to the ambition of him with whom she had fondly hoped to enjoy that happiness, which the possession of a crown had failed to confer.

The square tower to the right of this court is still known by the name of the water-tower, and may be supposed once to have contained a reservoir for the general supply of the castle. Attached to the prison-tower is a considerable building, the gloomy apartments of which, from their size and strength, may very naturally be concluded to have formed a necessary appendage to the arbitrary system of feudal tyranny. The turret itself is traditionally reported to have had no entrance but from above. The unhappy victims must therefore have been lowered with cords into this dreadful abode of darkness and despair. When an opening was some years ago burst into it, a human skeleton, perhaps that of its last sad inhabitant, is said to have been found. The watch-tower may still be ascended, although some of its steps are destroyed. It has a light appearance, and is of an octagon shape, and through the apertures at the top, the country may be reconnoitered in every direction.

The views round Sudeley are, for the most part, confined and uninteresting. The park, with its ornamental timber, is totally destroyed. On one side, however,

an eminence crowned with wood, affords to the scenery a pleasing variety. Below this was planted the artillery that so successfully battered the castle walls, when the victorious arms of Massey spread through the country terror and dismay.

In Letter III. p. 20, col. 1, line 36, for alteration, read *alternation*. Col. 2, line 13, for extraneous, read *cutaneous*.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

THE public is lately indebted for the re-publication of Richard's Itinerary of Great Britain to several learned writers: copies of this work were very much wanted. The commentary upon it must be a very acceptable part of the work, so far as it is just; but in Iter 16, "the site of Moridunum is said by the writer to be doubtful, some thinking it to be at Eggardon, the hill of the Morini, with which the distance of nine miles would not disagree; whilst others, with more reason, prefer *Seaton*, the great port of the West; because the foss leads from Ilchester directly to it. Intermediate stations have evidently been lost between this place and Exeter, as has also been the case between that place and the Dart, the Tamer, the Fawy, and the Fall."

With many antiquaries it is an opinion of long standing, that Moridunum is *Seaton*; but it is a very erroneous one. A comment to this purpose in this very useful work, cannot be too soon pointed out. The public too, who have been so many years contemplating on this line of stations, *not laid down by Antoninus, or Richard*, will gladly be led out of error through the medium of your Magazine.

I must observe then, that the distance of Moridunum from Isca Dunmoniorum is *fifteen Roman miles*, both in Richard and Antoninus; and this distance seems to have been unaccountably overlooked by antiquaries. Both authors agreeing in this, the rule in such cases is to conclude that they are both right as to distance. I shall therefore enquire where a station lay which will answer to *fifteen miles* east of Exeter. *Hembury Fort*, then, on Black-Down near Honiton, is exactly *fifteen Roman miles* from this city; and the old road between Isca Dunmoniorum, and Moridunum, viewed from the fort, ran by the way of Broad Clest Heath, in a straight line

between them. This fort is situated on a point of hill land which overlooks the great eastern roads from Salisbury, Ilchester, Shaftesbury, &c. to Exeter. The *ancient* roads from Ilchester and Ilminster ran by the last, and near the castle of Neroche to Otterford, and over the hill through the north of Up-Ottery to this very point; and from thence to Exeter. The promontory on which it is situated, is calculated to secure the country: its works were truly Roman, and strong from nature. But lest my readers should suppose that this station may be found in another situation, I must inform him that there is none besides to the east of Exeter which will answer to this distance. The word *Mor*, from the Welsh, has been rendered *Sea*; and hence *Seaton*, has been stated to be the place, though nearly *twenty-two miles* from Exeter, and without sufficient remains to claim the name of a station. But according to Gale, *Mur* is the general reading. Let it however be *Mor* or *Mur*, Moridunum is not derived from this language, nor is *Seaton* a translation of this name. The letter *M* is often changed to *V*; *Maridunum* in Wales, now Cær-Marthen, or Cær-Marden, has been changed by the Welsh to Cær-Vyrdhin: and *Vor*, *Var*, *Bor*, *Bur*, &c. have frequently in old names been rendered *Border*, from the roots *er*, *or*, and *ur*, border. The Saxons translated *Mor* by *Hem*, which is also border. *Dunum* they rendered berry; and hence *Hembury* was the Saxon translation of Moridunum. I have seldom, Mr. Editor, attended to the measure of the line of road from one place to another, or to the measuring for the import of these words; but I shall just mention, that *Seaton* will not suit *any distance* in the Itinerary; on the contrary, *Hembury Fort*, by the way of Shaftesbury, over the hills by *Neroche*, will be found at the distance stated by them from Dorchester, as well as at the exact distance from Exeter. So far, Mr. Editor, have we proved that *Hembury* fort is Moridunum; and so far are we further beholden for truth, by comparing our old names with Saxon translations, hitherto generally neglected. But independent of these particulars, we have still a more important proof of this place being Moridunum. *Maridunum* in Wales, is now called Cær-Marthen or Cær-Marden; and a manor of land under Hembury fort, and the land on which the fort stands, are at this present time named

in old writings, *Cor Pitt Manor* and *Morden*.*

Having settled this point so as to preclude all dispute on the subject, I will now follow the Itter and Commentary. The site of *Exeter* is not doubted. The road from *Honiton* is said "to be visibly pointing to Exeter, as well as from Exeter to Totnes."† I have already described the direct old road from *Moridunum* to Exeter, which is not the common road from *Honiton*; I will not say that another might not be used from *Hembury Fort* to Exeter.

"*Durio Anne*," is said to be "on the Dart." Totness, with no very ancient visible remains, may have been the place supposed in the Comment; but we have on the border of the Dart, in *Hole* parish, near *Ashburton*, another *Hembury* fort, with remains which may point out a station.

Tamara is on the *Tamer*; authors suppose at *Tamerton Foliot*.

Voluba comes next, and is stated to be "on the Fawy." But *Fawy* implies a small stream, from its diminutive ending in *y*; and *Vol* in *Voluba*, *Foluba*, or *Faluba*, implies, I shall prove, *Stream*. The ending of this last word relates to the stream, or is term for land. If it relate to the stream, it must be an augment, and the same as *Ube* in the *Danou*, or *Danube*; but this stream cannot be dignified by the adjective *Great*, nor can it be diminished by *Ube*, into the term *little*, which we find in the *Fawy*. It will therefore be the *Vol*, *Fol*, or *Fal*, or the *Stream*: and *Uba* will be derived from *A*, rising ground or hill, pronounced *Au*, as *Abury* is also written *Aubury*. *Au* is also changed to *Av*, and this to *Ab* in various instances: and this further to *Ub* or *Up*, as at *Ubley*, called also *Upton*. I might carry such changes much further, and bring appropriate authorities; but these are enough for this letter. *Uba* was therefore the *Hill* on the *Fal* or *Stream*, and not on the *Fawy* or *little Stream*.

Cenia comes next in the Itinerary, and is stated to be on the *Fal*: and here all our authors have shewn their great inattention, in supposing that this word means a *Mouth*, or a *Stream*. From *An* or *En*, water, with *c* prefixed, which is

supposed to imply enclosure, is derived the Gaelic term *Can*, *Cen*, *Kan*, or *Ken*, a lake. *Ia* is said by General Vallancey to imply land, settlement, &c. *Cenia* therefore, or the Lake Settlement, must be on Richard's *Cenius*, or Lake; denominated from its widely-extended waters, and from the *Kenwyn* falling into it at *Truro*; and not on the *Fal* or *Stream* which gave not name to Ptolomy's *Cenion*, or *Great Lake*.

I have now corrected this part of the sixteenth Itter, which was, Mr. Editor, given according to our best writers; but which I have proved erroneous. I think no more blame can be attached to the writer I have commented upon than to others; for he has followed our authorities: I must therefore thank him for his labour in giving us this new edition; and again recommend this valuable remain of our countryman to all lovers of our history. Further, as the ending of *Voluba* is the same as *Rutubiæ*, or *Rutupiæ*, I will beg leave to speak of this last word, of which so much has been written without giving any satisfaction.

Camden derives *Rutupiæ* from *Rhyd-tufith*, a sandy ford; and in this *Sommer* agrees with him. *Battely* first says, that our *Rutupiæ* was always named *Rutubi Portus* by *Orosius* and *Bede*; and as there was a *Rutubi Portus* in Gaul, he supposes ours derived from it: but here he stops, and by not enquiring from whence this last was derived, he has explained nothing by it. He next states, that the name came from *Rutubus*, a tyrant who held a hill on the *Seine*; but neither in this does he shew from whence this *Rutubus* had his name. He then states, "that *Thanet* was called by the Britons *Inis Ruhin*, or *Ruithina*: *Rhuo*, in their language, he says, signifies "to roar," which *Camden* understands of the porpoises on the coast; but he rather applies it to the waves which break on the shore. "If (says he) we compound the word *Rhuo* with *tyuyn*, which signifies 'a shore,' it gives a derivation of the name exactly suitable to the description of *Lucan*, lib. vi." I shall add, he continues, "the opinion of an unpublished author, namely, that the *Rutupian* coast is so called from *Rupes* a rock; or from *Rutini*, a people of *Gaul*, now *Bologne*;" which affinity of the Gaelic *Rutini* and our *Ruputini*, seems to be confirmed by *Mallebranche*, who says of the *Ruthini*, "all that part of the coast which lies between *Calais* and *Dunkirk*, our seamen even now call *Ruthen*. Add

to

* Hist. Devon. vol. 2.

† Here some confusion takes place, the road from *Seaton* to Exeter is not by way of *Honiton*; nor is *Honiton* in the road from *Hembury Fort* to Exeter.

to this, that the sea-coast of Kent was called *Rutupiæ*, and the neighbouring inhabitants *Rutopi*, which *Ruthen*, they say, means "a rotten shore."

Regulbium, he derives from *Rhag* before, and *Gwylypha* watching; or from *Rhag* and *Goleu*. The first compound he renders, "the former watch-tower;" the second, "the former light, or light-house."

Richborough has been said little of in explanation; but Sumner derives it from *Hrige Dorsum*, which I shall prove inapplicable.

For the ancient situation of this haven, I must refer to the historians of Kent. *Rut*, *rot*, or *rod*, as in Rutland and other places, implies a road; which word may be understood for ships to lie in, or for travelling upon. I have explained *ub* and *up*. *Ruthen*, means the road land.

Rutupiæ was an haven, with two entrances or roads, and on each of these entrances a hill: the haven having two roads, and a hill on each of these entrances; and *rut* being road, and *up* or *ub* hill, the plural word *Rutupiæ* or *Rutubiæ*, became the name of these hill roads: and not originally the name of two cities, as imagined by our authors. In after times, it appears that these hills were built upon, and castles and other habitations were erected, which took names from their situations. *Rutupiæ* being a common name for the two ports of this haven, it will follow that their particular names (as fortresses and towns took denominations from situations) were nearly the same; and that they were only varied by synonyms to distinguish them from each other; and what, might be added, would be to point out their differing features. Accordingly, *Rich* in *Richborough*, from *Reic* or *Reik*, implies a reach or road; and *Borough* the same as *Up*, to wit, *Hill*. But herein, *Borough* is a name which implies great hill; *Richborough* will therefore mean the Great Hill Road.

In like manner, *Reg* or *Rec* in *Regulbium*, or *Reculver*, from the same word *Reic*, will imply a reach or road: *Ul* is a synonyme of *Up*, and may mean *Hill*, by my last letter. The root of the syllable *Bium* is *Um* or *Am*, and these are frequently rendered in old names *Ham*, which is also border or point. *Ver* in *Reculver*, is also border or point; and hence *Regulbium* or *Reculver*, will imply the Hill-road Point; and from the

purport of these words, it should seem, that the hill at *Reculver* was not of such magnitude as that at *Rutubis*, or *Richborough*; nor might *Richborough* be so much of a point of land as *Reculver*.

But *Rutubis* was also called by Tacitus *Trutulum*. Archdeacon Bately supposes, from the Trouts in the harbor, "where, (says he) to adopt the words of Alain de L'isle, the trout entering the salt-water, is baptised in the sea, and assumes the name of salmon." I have already shewn that *rut* is road; and in various instances, Mr. Lhuyd shews that *T* is only a prefix, and is often omitted in the beginning of words. But let us suppose that *T* means, as authors suppose, *inclosed*; *trut* will then, appropriately enough, imply the inclosed road, as the island of Thanet lay in its mouth. Of the letter *S*, Dr. Harris, on Isaiah, says, "that it is sometimes of little signification or use, other than to facilitate the pronunciation of some who could not well get their words out of their mouths without the use, and indeed the help, of it." Perhaps this *T* may have been considered by Tacitus as such another letter.

Rutubis has been supposed to have been on an island, from the appearances of the lands around it; but I do not recognise this from any name which I have mentioned. Further, in the name *Copstreet*,* nothing can be inferred more than a village on the head or hill road; and *Cooper-street*, nearly in a line with this last towards *Rutupis*, meant a village on the border of the head road: and in these, there is no intimation of an island on which this head stood.

The word *rut* being road or way; and *ub* or *up*, having been used for *high*, as well as *hill*, in the names of *Iluces*; a *Rutupian* robber, mentioned by *Ausonius*, implies, I conceive, a highway robber; and not, as usually understood, a robber who had gained his appellation from this town. Again, the Romans buried their dead by the sides of highways; and the same author, mentioning his uncle *Contentus*, intimates, that he was buried on the high-way border, and not, as generally conceived, in the vicinity of this city. On the propriety of these opinions, I must leave you, Mr. Editor, to judge.

A. B.

* See Map of Kent.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE PREPARATION OF THE GENUINE
BARANGERS, OR CURLED LAMB-SKINS,
IN THE CRIMM.

BARAN is the word used in Russia to signify sheep, and any kind of sheep-skins are thence called Barangers; but of those which are properly thus styled, in other countries, we meet with two sorts, the genuine and the counterfeit. The former, which are held even in Russia in great estimation, and form a valuable article of trade, fetch a very high price; the latter, though they are dyed in the most skilful manner, and the imitation so excellently performed, as to render the difference scarcely distinguishable, are however much inferior both in value and quality.

Judges note, as distinctive marks, their colour, and the perfectness and neatness of the curl of the wool. These sheep generally constitute a considerable part of the inland trade of Russia, particularly in the government in Catherinoslav, and in the Crimm or government of Taurida.

It is not at all extraordinary in these countries, to see them both in summer and winter, feeding in flocks of more than a thousand; and only when the winter is very severe, which seldom happens, or when the weather is particularly tempestuous, they are driven into inclosures called *koshari*. They are shorn once during the spring, but the wool of the sheep in the government of Catherinoslav, is neither so fine nor so soft as of those in Taurida, the causes of which perhaps are, that the climate of the last-mentioned government is the mildest, and that the sheep lamb during the winter, when the coldness of the season is of great consequence to the young and tender wool.

The Calmucks and Tartars are peculiarly skilful in rendering the wool bushy and curled; their mode of proceeding being nearly as follows: As soon as the lamb is yeaned, it is sowed up in a piece of coarse linen, wetted once every day with warm water, and after that gently rubbed in various directions with the palm of the hand; this being continued for about four weeks, at the end of that period the fleece is inspected, and if not completely curled, the operation is repeated. In Ukraine, the lambs are cut out of the sheep, and treated in the very same manner. The grey skins are more valuable than any other, so that at Rechetilofska, a

little city where the best are to be found, each grey baranger, though only a few inches in length, is worth three or four rubles. The barangers of the Crimm are so finely curled, that it is hardly possible to lay hold of the curls with the fingers. Lambs cut out of the sheep at a certain period, have skins covered with very short wool, but particularly smooth, and as glossy as satin, of which the black are preferred.

The Polish colonies in the county of Selmigsnaky, under the government Irkutsk, keep a great number of a Mongol breed, not bigger than our common sheep, but with very bushy tails, among which there are plenty of lambs, whose wool is fine and curled, and their skins are generally sold to the Chinese at a much higher rate than those of the lambs of the Calmucks and Buchares. The Poles likewise sow up new-yeaned lambs in a piece of strong linen, wetting them with warm water, and leaving them in this condition from two to four weeks with their mothers, until the wool is sufficiently curled; and when this degree of perfection is attained, the lambs are immediately killed.

There are two kinds of sheep in the Crimm and government of Catherinoslav; the one was brought from Russia, and does not succeed well, and is only kept for the flesh, yet the same breed produces in the Ukraine very good wool, and grows to a greater size: the other comes from Moldavia and Wallachia; their tails are long and broad, and often so heavy that small wheeled carriages must be fastened under them, in order to give the fatter sheep some ease in moving about. Here these sheep are called Woloskiza Owzi, and in the Crimm, Tschontagh: their native country is Caramania, and therefore they were formerly named Probatonla Caramania.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS ON DR. RENNIE'S ESSAYS
ON THE NATURAL HISTORY AND ORIGIN
OF PEAT MOSS.

AFTER a very spirited introduction, in which the author points out the various and contradictory accounts of this subject, and the vast importance of it to the united empire, he gives his own hypothesis. His object is, I. To ascertain the materials of which all peat-moss is formed. This is the subject of the two first essays. And with much ingenuity

genuity and success, he shews, that the ruined forests of Europe have laid the foundation of the greatest part of the mosses in that quarter of the globe. On this foundation nature builds her work. An endless succession of aquatic plants rushing up with rapidity over the surface of these ruined forests, has furnished the materials of which all peat-moss is composed.

So that the substance is entirely composed either of ligneous or aquatic plants, or of both. Of this there can be no doubt, after perusing these essays. In order to establish this point, a learned and curious account is given of the ancient forests of the north of Europe, in order to shew that they were abundant, and the reasons of this; and to point out the means by which they were destroyed, and by whom. From this account it is clearly established, that these ruined forests furnished materials for the formation of peat-moss. The leaves and seeds, and twigs and bark and roots of trees, being all blended together in a morass, became a soil fit for the growth of a variety of aquatic plants. By this means, this morass being filled up entirely with this accumulation of vegetable matter, has been consolidated into peat-moss.

But as that substance differs in its chemical qualities from these recent vegetables, of which it is composed, the next object of the Rev. doctor is to shew: II. The changes which these materials must have undergone in the lapse of ages. With this view he gives an interesting chemical discussion on the different changes which both animal and vegetable matter undergo in different medicines. From this view of the subject it appears, that the same materials which furnish vegetable mould when exposed to the atmosphere, are converted into moss when immersed in water, especially if that water be stagnant, and possessed of an antiseptic quality, and placed in a low and nearly equable temperature. On account of these peculiar circumstances, these vegetables do not undergo the putrid fermentation: of course, they contain the original elementary principles of which they were composed.

The carbon and hydrogen, the phosphorus and tannin, the gallic and other vegetable acids, the metallic, and other particles of this vegetable matter, being all deposited in these circumstances, furnish the materials of all peat-moss.

As a proof of this, these materials or elementary principles, may still be detected in that substance. If so, peat-moss is nearly homogeneous to coal, and other bituminous matter. The author's object is therefore to shew: III. That there is an obvious alliance between peat-moss and all the varieties of bitumen, whether liquid, solid, or æri-form. With this view, a vast variety of facts are stated to shew that similar, traces of vegetable matter, such as the trunks, branches, fruits, and leaves, of trees, and sometimes of aquatic plants, are detected in coal and jet, as in peat-moss. When all these facts are carefully collated together, little doubt can remain as to the vegetable origin of all these substances; more especially when it is added, that peat-moss, which is obviously and altogether composed of vegetable matter, may, by compression in combination with certain chemical agents, be converted into a substance that cannot be distinguished either by its colour, consistency, or qualities, from coal.

There are besides many reasons to conclude that coal, at one period of its formation, has been in a soft and pulpy state, like peat-moss. If so, compression alone would consolidate it; and all coal, wherever it has been discovered, has certainly been subjected to compression.

Above all, as these substances all yield, on chemical analysis, nearly the same elementary principles, and in the same order, and sometimes in the same proportion, and as they are sometimes found in alternate layers, one above or below the other, there can be little doubt that they are nearly homogeneous, and all of vegetable origin.

But naphtha, petroleum, mineral pitch, and all the varieties of liquid bitumens, may be extracted from each of these substances, by distillation. If therefore the latter be of vegetable origin, there can be little doubt that the former may all be traced to the same source. And there is the strongest probability, that as all the solid bitumens are formed of the elementary principles of vegetable matter, so all the liquid bitumens are evolved from them by a process similar to distillation on a large scale, in the vast laboratory of nature.

But if all these substances bear so near an alliance to each other, it may be expected that they will all be possessed of similar qualities. The Rev. doctor therefore proceeds: IV. To point out the qualities

ties of peat-moss which distinguish it from mould, or any mass of vegetable matter. (1.) Inflammability is one of these qualities. This may be accounted for even on the hypothesis that it is of vegetable origin. The vast proportion of simple and compound inflammables, found in that substance, all formed of the elementary principles of vegetable matter, are sufficient to account for this quality. (2.) That peat-moss is antiseptic, and retards the putrid fermentation either of vegetable or animal matter, immersed in it, is another quality which distinguishes that substance. The vegetable acids, the gums and resins, and the bituminous matter formed by the combination of all these elementary principles, may account for this quality. (3.) The jet-black colour of some moss distinguishes it from mould. The former will dye wool, wood, and ivory, black; the latter will not. This is owing to the combination of the vegetable and mineral acids in the moss with iron. (4.) The tenacity of peat forms a distinguishing quality of that substance. It is not a loose, friable, porous substance, when dried, like mould, or any other mass of vegetable matter, but a tenacious, impervious, insoluble substance. The bitumen it contains, and the insoluble compounds formed by the tannin and iron in the moss, are the chief causes of this distinguishing quality. (5.) The acidity of peat is owing to the vegetable and mineral acids, which are detected in it, and (6.) The sterility of that substance as a soil, may also be accounted for. It is impossible here to detail the accurate and ingenious account which the doctor gives of this quality, and the causes of it, so as to do justice to his excellent essay on the subject. I therefore refer to that essay, as not only a novel, but by far the most accurate, ingenious, and satisfactory, view of the subject I have ever read. Every proprietor of peat-moss in the three kingdoms, ought to be in possession of it.

I rather think it better to state that, in conformity with the general hypothesis he adopts as to the origin of peat-moss, he clearly shews that all these distinguishing qualities belong to coal, jet, and all the varieties of bituminous matter. All are inflammable, antiseptic, of a similar colour and consistency; all contain an acidity and all are equally sterile as peat-moss. So that the alliance between all these sub-

stances becomes more obvious, and their vegetable origin less doubtful, on this account.

I cannot avoid a few remarks on the last essay of the ingenious doctor. It is like the rest, a most masterly production. His object is, V. To classify the different kinds of peat-moss. Of all subjects in natural history this has been least attended to, and therefore least understood. All other authors on this subject have classed peat-mosses according to their colour, consistency, or the plants of which they were composed. We were never satisfied with this mode, and the learned doctor has detected the defects of it to our complete satisfaction. His classification is new, and equally correct and important. Correct, for it is founded on chemical principles which cannot be controverted; important, for he has shewn in the most satisfactory manner, that each of these kinds requires different treatment to convert it into a soil, manure, fuel, or other economical purposes.

I rejoice to see a suite of practical essays announced by the same author. If they are in as luminous a style, and display equal talents, they must be a vast acquisition to the interests of agriculture. With eagerness I look for the publication of them, and with much pleasure shall embrace the earliest opportunity of pointing out the subject and outlines of them.

CANDIDUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

STATE of the WEATHER each MONTH
in 1809.

January 1st **F**REQUENTLY snow, with to 6th. high SE. wind and smart frost. On the 6th snow lay about four inches deep; but that day a thaw set in, which soon dissolved the snow. Though cold, the weather continued open till the 13th, but often gloomy, with at times rain and sleet, (particularly heavy on the 10th.) On the 13th, a most intense frost set in, which continued exactly a fortnight; wind variable, often calm, barometer moving gradually; little snow on the ground till the 21st, when it fell to the depth of three inches. On the 26th we had another fall of snow, with a high east wind, by which it drifted to a considerable depth in some parts of the country; in this neighbourhood seven or eight inches at a medium. On the 27th, wind shifting to SW. a most rapid thaw took place, which dissolved the whole mass of snow in little more than twenty-

four hours. 27th to 31st showery, wind shifting between SW. and E. and barometer very low; 31st was clear. The cold of this month exceeded that of any other since the beginning of the century.

February. Continued heavy rain during the first three days, wind shifting from W. to E. next three days, snow more or less, but not lying above two or three inches deep. 7th and 8th, dry frost. On the 9th we had a fall of snow, with high SE. wind, which lasted till mid-day, lying then about four inches deep; thaw commenced that afternoon, and wind easterly since the 3d, shifted to west. 10th to 14th, at times, a good deal of rain, wind variable. 14th to 28th, mostly seasonable and agreeable enough weather, often windy, and at times slight showers, but not such as to prevent the ground from drying; wind westerly; barometer, till the 20th, in general very low; but after that getting up, and keeping steady.

March 1st to 7th. Hoar frost in the mornings, days often clear, sometimes cloudy and hazy, nearly calm. 7th to 11th, mild weather; rather cloudy, except the 9th, which was clear and warm; wind westerly. 11th to 15th, coldish; still clouds; little wind, rather east; 15th to 19th, mild weather, cloudy, at times clear; wind westerly. 19th to 21st, clear and coldish; little wind. 21st to 24th, flying clouds, threatening rain; wind SW. 24th to 31st, gloomy and cold, with frequent showers of rain, sleet, and hail; wind veering between east and north. Barometer till the 21st uniformly high and remarkably steady. 21st to 26th it fell considerably; but since the 26th gradually rose again. During the greater part of this month we had dry weather, favourable for agricultural labour; vegetation also made sensible progress.

April. First four days clear and frosty, at times slight hail showers; wind NE. barometer rising. 5th to 8th, rather cloudy, but tolerably mild and agreeable; wind westerly; barometer falling. 11th to 16th, at times clear, but often showers of sleet and cold rain; wind variable; barometer low. A gale from the NE. on the 16th, accompanied with sleet and snow, was followed by four days of very cold frosty weather, in general clear, now and then showers of snow; wind northerly. 21st to 23d, cold rather abated, wind getting easterly; barometer rising. 24th was clear, serene, and agreeable. Next three days we had

almost constant though not heavy rain; wind easterly; barometer falling. 28th and 29th were fair, but still cold; wind NE. On the 30th, wind shifting to west, air turned sensibly milder. This probably the coldest April since 1799; vegetation appeared quite at a stand, and the night-frosts proved injurious to the young wheat.

May 1st to 6th, rather clear, windy and coldish, sometimes showers of hail and rain; wind NW. barometer rising. 6th to 10th, cloudy and windy, getting gradually warmer, wind W. and SW. barometer keeping up. 10th to 16th, clear warm sun-shine; wind rather easterly, often calm; barometer drooping. 19th to 25th, cloudy, with slight showers, sometimes clear air, agreeably warm; wind variable; barometer rising. 25th to 28th, almost constant rain; barometer falling; wind E. In the evening of the 28th there was a very sudden change of temperature from heat to cold, the thermometer falling twenty degrees in four or five hours; last three days remarkably cold for the season; the circumstance of snow lying in the fields round Edinburgh to the depth of two inches so late as the 31st of May, is hardly remembered to have happened before by any person living. The greater part of this month was warm and agreeable, but the last three days were like the middle of winter.

June. On the 1st we had a storm of wind and rain from ENE. weather exceedingly cold. 2d to 18th, windy and coldish, with frequent showers; wind variable, rather westerly; barometer keeping down. 18th to 24th, clear warm sunshine; wind westerly; barometer, rising and keeping up. 24th to 30th, at times clear, often cloudy, air getting cooler; wind easterly; barometer rather declining.

July. First two days agreeable enough, rather cloudy. 3d to 7th very cold, gloomy and misty, with a good deal of rain; wind E. and NE. barometer rising. 8th to 10th, clear at times, misty air still sharp and easterly. 11th to 16th, sometimes clear, in general cloudy and windy, with some slight showers; wind westerly; barometer rising. 17th and 18th very sharp; wind northerly. 19th to 22d, cloudy, close, warm weather; wind rather westerly; barometer keeping up. 22d to 27th, at times clear, often cloudy and misty; rain on the 23d; thunder-storm with heavy rain on the 26th; wind easterly;

terly; barometer steady, rather declining. 23th to 31st, pleasant enough, rather cloudy and showery; wind variable; barometer low. July, upon the whole, a cold summer-month; easterly and northerly winds prevailing, and harvest promising to be later than usual.

August 1st to 19th, we had a great deal of heavy rain, often accompanied with thunder-storms, and now and then with thick mists; wind variable, rather inclining to south, often calm. 19th to 31st, at times warm sunshine, often cloudy and hazy; one smart shower almost every day, and usually in the afternoon, but no continued rain; during this latter period also, the rain that fell was exceeded by the evaporation; wind SW. sometimes brisk; barometer uniformly low the whole month, and its motions gradual; temperature also pretty uniform, rather agreeable than warm, and somewhat below the usual mean of August. This perhaps the wettest month we have had for some years. Harvest only commenced about the 25th, and even in this neighbourhood had not become general at the end of the month.

September. First two days nearly fair. 3d to 9th, very misty and close, often thin rain, heavy on the 8th; wind easterly; barometer descending slowly. 9th to 17th, often clear, at times cloudy with showers; wind varying rather westerly; barometer steady, hardly rising. A heavy rain on the 18th, was followed by windy and showery weather till the 23d; wind shifting to opposite points; barometer keeping down. 23d to 30th, mostly clear and sharp, with the exception of some heavy rain on the mornings of the 27th and 30th; wind veering between SW. and N. barometer ranging low, and fluctuating. Till about the autumnal equinox, temperature continued uniform, rather agreeable than warm; but after that it turned a good deal colder, the nights particularly. The bulk of the harvest work in the low part of the country was accomplished in the course of this month, but under rather unfavourable circumstances, the weather being unsettled, not two days in succession quite fair. The change to cold in the latter part of the month was serviceable in giving a check to improper vegetation; wheat, which had suffered both by the spring frosts, and latterly by sprouting or second growth, the effect of too much moisture, is reckoned the worst crop this season; and oats the

best; other kinds of grain, as to produce, hold an intermediate rank.

October. First three days rather cloudy and close; wind westerly. On the 4th we had continued rain; wind shifting to east. 4th to 9th, mostly cloudy, at times sunshine, air getting cooler; wind easterly. 9th to 15th, rather clear and cold, hoar frost in the mornings; wind SE. 15th to 21st, at times clear, often flying clouds, with some light showers, air mild; wind SW. 21st to 31st, mostly clear, serene, and agreeable; wind SW. often calm: barometer, which during the whole of the two preceding months, ranged almost uniformly below the medium, has this month always kept above it. October proved a very favourable month for the country, as we had very little rain or high winds, and a slight frost only one or two mornings, so that the later crops were harvested in excellent order.

November. First three days mostly clear, with slight frost. 3d to 6th, a good deal of rain fell, with high wind from NE. 7th to 11th, mostly cloudy, but nearly fair; air mild; wind W. 11th and 14th, cloudy and misty, with thin rain; wind easterly. 14th to 19th, dry frosty weather, (snow in some parts of the country;) wind northerly. 19th to 30th, very unsettled, at times clear and frosty, but often windy and showery; wind variable. Till the middle of this month, barometer kept rather high and steady, but after that it fluctuated.

December. 1st to 7th, changeable weather, mornings generally clear, with hoar frost, succeeded by windy and rainy days; wind WSW. 7th to 17th, stormy winds, mostly from the west, accompanied with snow and sleet, though seldom heavy; barometer remarkably low. On the 18th, wind shifting to N. barometer rose very suddenly; and till the 26th, though we had at times slight showers, weather continued mostly fair; some days clear and frosty; wind westerly. 26th was gloomy, with continued rain and sleet. 27th clear and frosty; last four days mostly soft open weather, at times windy and showery; wind SW. barometer falling. December, upon the whole, a tempestuous month; but as yet we have not had much severe frost, and little snow on the ground at a time. The gales of the 11th and 15th, did a great deal of damage at sea; that of the 15th being noted by a lower barometer than has been observed here for some years.

Edinburgh, Jan. 1810.

G. W.
For

For the Monthly Magazine.

*JOURNAL of a WINTER TOUR through
several of the MIDLAND COUNTIES of
ENGLAND, performed in 1810.*

HAVING been prevented last summer from making my annual tour, with the exception of a short excursion into Norfolk, and having a fortnight to spare in the beginning of February, after a visit made to some friends in Leeds, I resolved, at that dreary season, to ride up to London, having first made a little circuit in the neighbourhood, by way of experiment. The chief disadvantage attending such an expedition, consists in the want of opportunities for contemplating manners, occasioned by the absence of travelling companions: the inclemency of the weather can be easily obviated by precaution, or sustained by hardness; and as to the aspect of the country, it is no very difficult stretch of the imagination to supply foliage to the denuded trees.

In the immediate vicinity of Leeds, there are few places worthy of observation. Kirkstall Abbey stands very beautifully on the banks of the river Aire; the waters of which, collected into a wier, just opposite to the ruin, form an artificial cascade when again falling into their channel. The ground swells behind the ruin; and is richly clothed in wood. Let this spot be visited in a fine evening, when the moon-beam glistens on the rushing water; when the broken pillars and long aisles are touched with a pale light; and when the silence is only broken by the soft sigh among the trees, or the soft dashing of the fall.

Kirkstall Abbey was a monastery of the Cistercian order, founded A.D. 1147.* Its value in the king's books is 329*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* A representation of the ruin, coarse enough, forms the drop-scene of the theatre in Leeds:

"Time's gradual touch
Has mouldered into beauty many a tower,
Which, when it frowned with all its battlements,
Was only terrible: and many a fane
Monastic, which, when deck'd with all its
spires,
Serv'd but to feed some pamper'd abbot's
pride,
And awe th' unletter'd vulgar.

Temple Newsom, lately the seat of lady Irving, but now become the property of the marquis of Hertford, lies

* It was built by Henry de Lacy, and dedicated to the Virgin.

about four miles from Leeds, a little to the right of the Ferrybridge road. It is an old building, with a noble park, richly wooded, and well stocked with deer. But the chief attraction is a large picture-gallery, containing some fine paintings by the best masters. I took no notes at the time of seeing it, but well remember a St. John preaching in the Wilderness; the Death of a Wild Boar; and a few good Sea-pieces: the names of the masters have escaped me.

Halfway to Harrogate, and close to the road-side, is Harewood-house, the princely seat of the nobleman who gives a name to it. In the grounds, nature and art have vied with each other. The many inequalities of hill and dale, have afforded much capability of improvement; and the tasteful variety of wood and water, shews that ample justice has been done to them. The house is full of immense mirrors, satin beds, silver tables, and rich furniture of all sorts: but O, shame! there is not a single painting, except a few family portraits. They who wish to save themselves the trouble of reading Tooke's Pantheon, will find the whole history painted in fresco on a stair-case ceiling.*

It may not be improper to say a few words concerning that Montpellier, the sweet town of Leeds itself. It is continually enveloped in a thick smoke, which contains immense quantities of soot and dust, sent up from the different manufactories. This body is too dense to ascend in the air; and after having been carried a little way by the heat, it falls down in plentiful showers on the inhabitants. The consequence is, that every body looks dirty. I put on two clean shirts every day, and spent half my time in washing my hands; but "the damned spot would ne'er be out." There was no church here but one until after the reign of Charles I. and it was besieged in the civil wars. There are now four churches, each having a sacrament in the month, and all of them on different Sundays. All the clergy of the tributary churches and chapels in the town and neighbourhood, are compelled to pay suit and service to the old

* At a little distance from the house, the ruins of a castle, built in the time of Edward I. and demolished by Cromwell, impend over the road. The chapel is modest and elegant. It contains a monument to sir W. Gascoigne, who committed Henry Prince of Wales, for a contempt of his authority.

church,

church, by assisting at the communion every Christmas and Easter-day. These, added to clergymen who may be visitors, clad in surplices, and all officiating at once, render the scene in the highest degree solemn and impressive. The communicants, on these occasions, amounting to seven or eight hundred, kneel in different parts of a large chapel which surrounds the altar; the ministers carry round to them, as in colleges, the sacramental bread and wine, the large organ playing the 100th psalm.

There are in Leeds a number of public charities, well managed and liberally supported: an infirmary, a fever-house, and large Sunday-school establishments. The inhabitants will contribute largely to every scheme which promises to be useful; but they have no idea of the ornamental. In the middle of the square in which the infirmary stands, and which ought to be decorated with trees, fountains, and gravel-walks, the space contains long rows of posts, with webs of blue cloth stretched on the tenter-hooks. Owing to the same solidity of understanding and absence of taste, no public amusements ever succeed in Leeds: at least none merely pleasurable. There are assemblies attended like a London church on a Sunday afternoon; concerts at which Orpheus, for lack of men and women, might attempt to move the stone walls; and plays, where the comedians grin, but cannot smile, over a "beggarly account of empty boxes."

But let any Dr. Mac-Stirabout from the university of St. Andrew's, arrive in Leeds with a course of lectures on natural philosophy, and his harvest is made in a fortnight. I went to the theatre one evening, by the way, and heard the hero of the piece call his charmer, his "dear *heartless* girl;" while one actor talked of his *honor*, and another of his "appiness." It was impossible to find fault with this transposition; as it is but reasonable and fair, that if the *h* is taken away from one word to which it belongs, it should be restored in another quarter where it is superfluous. One of the best stories of the misplacing of this letter, has been related concerning a pious cockney, who being desirous to communicate, went into a circulating library at Brighton, and asked the bookseller if he had a "Companion to the Haltar." "No, Sir," said the summer adventurer of Leadenhall-street, "we have got the Newgate Calendar; but the Companion to the Haltar has not yet come down."

There is a large public library in Leeds, having a handsome external appearance, and a good stock of books; but the most liberal establishment is the news-room, which is open to any stranger of genteel appearance.

Leeds contains a presbyterian meeting-house, where Dr. Priestly formerly held forth: but if I were to recount all the sects who have here cut out different paths to the same place, I should be obliged to get Mr. Evans's Sketch, and copy his title-page. The cloth of Leeds is unrivalled. It is an hour's walk round the cloth-halls. As soon as a bell rings, early in the morning, on the two market-days, multitudes walk in without any disorder or noise. Each seller of cloth knows his own place; and laying his goods on a table, stands opposite to them, as a shopman behind a counter. The pieces lie long-ways close to one another; and the factors and buyers walk along the lanes, examining different articles. Leaning over to the clothier, they demand the price in a whisper; and the whole is transacted in a moment. Sometimes, in one hour, twenty thousand pounds worth of cloth are bought and sold in this manner. The woollen cloths of Leeds are exported, after being taken to Hull by the water-carriage of the Aire and Calder, which fall into the Humber at Ferrybridge. In Gott's Manufactory, the whole process of making woollen cloths may be seen, from the shearing of the sheep to the packing up of the finished cloth. The greater part of this process is of course carried on by machinery: but the cloth brought to market in the halls, is made by cottagers in their houses. The different parts of the manufacture employ the whole family; and as the children are thus at once kept to industry, and subjected to the eye of their parents, the woollen manufacture, as thus carried on, is more favourable to morals than the cotton business; which is almost wholly conducted in factories. The Yorkshire coals are carried from Leeds and Wakefield to York, from whence the Ouse forwards them to the Humber. They have this advantage over the Newcastle coals, that being borne on the river, they are exempt from the duty of four shillings per chaldron, to which sea-coal is subject.

Harrowgate, eighteen miles to the north of Leeds, is too well known for the efficacy of its mineral waters, to detain us in describing it. It consists of two

little villages, Low and High Harrowgate, chiefly supported by the company who resort from all parts of the United Kingdoms, either for health, pleasure, or gambling. It possesses two advantages over many other places of fashionable summer resort. The first is that of vicinity to many interesting objects, and much picturesque scenery: among the former of which may be reckoned Harwood House, and Ripon Minster; and amongst the latter, the wild confusion of Bramham rocks; the tasteful improvement of nature in Plumpton gardens; the town and river at Knaresborough; and the grounds of Hack Fall and Studleigh. The next advantage attending this assemblage of gaiety, is the variety of company which it draws together. The sea is the same in all parts of the coast: and as every body goes to the place nearest his own home, almost all sea-bathing quarters are little better than county-meetings. A stranger is looked upon with curiosity, and almost with suspicion, until he is just going away: and he who wishes to contemplate human nature at large, sees only the manners of a little province. But Harrowgate being, like Bath and Buxton, unique, you have here a delightful medley of Scotch, English, and Irish: the London cockney, the Oxford pedant, the petit-maitre, and the Yorkshire fox-hunter. Character is here found in the most luxuriant variety; and the collision of these different individuals, all reduced to an equality, and all throwing off reserve, is whimsically grotesque.

In High Harrowgate there are three excellent inns, or boarding-houses: the Granby, the Dragon, and the Queen's Head; respectively known, from the character of their guests, by the names of the House of Lords, the House of Commons, and the Manchester Warehouse. Those who have much cash to spare,* and a fine retinue of horses and servants, may drive to the first; those who choose to play may ride to the second; while all who look for plain intelligent society, and comfortable cheap accommodation, may direct the coach to set them down, with their portmanteaus, at the aforesaid Manchester Warehouse. The company at these houses give balls to each other, once every week in the season. There is a circulating library at Harrowgate—would Harrowgate be a watering-place without it? a chapel, where the minister lives on subscriptions from the visitors; who also relieve the parish by being sconced for

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all the briefs: and a methodist meeting-house, where the godly few pray for the visitors of that abandoned village, given up to the vanities of a wicked world. One of these devotees cheated me in the matter of a horse though. The chabybeate-well stands in Higher Harrowgate: Lower Harrowgate is the "*purgatory*."* I speak literally of invalids: and indeed it is not surprising that men of pleasure should have an instinctive dislike to it, from its vicinity to that sulphureous pool which continually sends forth its nauseous exhalations. There is a good inn here however, called the Crown, of which one detached apartment is denominated the Infirmary, or lazaret-house; being the Lemnos to which every unhappy Philoctetes is removed, whose cadavarous leg, anointed with the oil of olibanum, renders him unfit for the society of those who suffer from less offensive wounds.

At the distance of a few miles from Harrowgate lie Plumpton gardens, a pleasure-ground belonging to lord Harwood. Their beauty consists in a wide sheet of water, surrounded by wild crags, which are finely overhung with wood. In this artificial lake there are several islands. The waters seem to wind round bold projecting rocks; and sometimes falling back, form a beautiful bay: in the wood above there are pleasant umbrageous walks. In proceeding from Plumpton to Knaresborough, by the river, a noble scene appears about a mile below the town, where a high and bold crag forms the prominent object. The picturesque mill at its base, the sloping and finely-wooded banks, the winding river, and the bold town and castle of Knaresborough at a distance, form, together with the rock, as delightful a picture as the eye of taste can desire to contemplate.

Knaresborough is a very picturesque town as it is seen from the most favourable point of view, the bridge. It contains as many raree-shews as invention could well devise for unburthening the idle folks from Harrowgate of their money. Here is St. Robert's chapel, the former residence of a hermit; a small apartment hewn out of the rock, with a mosaic pavement, and the figure of a warrior. Fortunontague, a house likewise excavated from the rock, having four rooms above each other,

* The lower well of Harrowgate contains sea-salt, purging salt, and sulphur: and the waters are esteemed an excellent alterative, purgative, and anthelmintick medicine.

and a garden and mock battery at the top: the dripping-well, which is in summer a cool and pleasant spot; but when I saw it in the middle of January, hung round with a fringe of icicles, which shot a sparry lustre:—a museum of petrified wigs and bird's nests: an old castle: a woolly-headed boy; and many other means of raising the wind.

Knaresborough sends two members to parliament: it is nearly encompassed by the river Nid, and has a thriving manufacture of linens.

I rode in a cold winter evening from Knaresborough to Ripon, a distance of twelve miles. Ripon is a handsome town, with good houses, a spacious market-place, and cheap inns.* It sends two members to parliament. It is the seat of a rural deanery; and its Minster is truly majestic. It was originally founded during the Saxon heptarchy: underneath it is St. Wilfred's needle, a narrow passage, through which females, who had departed from chastity, were formerly supposed unable to pass. There are many traces of the ancient monastery founded by Wilfred. A few miles to the east of Ripon stands Newby-hall, containing a fine collection of busts and antiques.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS and SPECULATIONS by a FRENCHMAN, on the ADVANTAGEOUS SITUATION of EGYPT, as a STAPLE or CENTRE for the TRADE of all NATIONS; with a BRIEF ENUMERATION of the PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES that pass through EGYPT on their way to EUROPE.

IT is more from its geographical situation than from the fertility of its soil, and the variety of its productions, that Egypt will and must undoubtedly be an extensive sharer in the commerce of all civilized nations. Placed between the Mediterranean and Red Seas, on the frontiers of Asia and Africa, and equally convenient for Europe and Asia, this country was certainly destined to become the point of contact for every nation of the globe, the centre of union, and the grand staple of all trade. The fleets of all maritime powers shall enter its ports; and its

markets shall be filled with every article of trade, drugs and commodities of every kind, and the fruits of the industry of many nations. Here shall Caffres and Algerines, Chinese and Persians, Abyssinians and Hindoos, Banyans* and Jews, Greeks and Armenians, Christians and Musulmen, be seen to meet together. Here shall the jarring discords, the impolitic and rash zeal of religious rancour, together with national prejudice, receive its death-blow, at the side of Europeans and Americans. And hence it is that those sparks shall arise, which are to light a torch of common reason, which shall spread its blaze over the coasts and inmost parts of Africa, the islands of the great Indian ocean, and every corner of the extensive continent of Asia.

For a short period there appeared some probability that the army composed of philosophers and heroes, which had so fortunately landed in Egypt, might succeed in breaking its national fetters; and would, without difficulty, disperse the phantoms of superstition by which it was haunted, and enliven its drooping energy. There was indeed room to hope, that a people oppressed by a handful of foreigners, would with joy receive their deliverers, and support, to the utmost of their power, every improvement in the state which might be proposed.

No real good can however be effected, until those obstacles are removed which selfishness has created; the expulsion of the Mamelukes, at the commencement of the business, excited little interest among the Egyptians; for the peasant beheld in the French nothing but new tyrants, and the citizen trembled for his property; the Musulman conceived it an humiliation to obey whom he for-

* A cast of the Hindoos, acting as brokers and agents in the India trade, and serving in the double capacity of book-keepers and interpreters. There are very few Europeans so conversant in the Bengalee tongue as to be able to do without them, on which account a considerable portion of the Indian trade is carried on through their medium.

† It is not to be forgotten, that the writer of this article is a Frenchman, who boasts of the happiness and customs everywhere to be introduced by men, whose conquests have hitherto been only marked with misery and desolation; he does not reflect, that the happiness of man consists in the pursuit of his own pleasures and inclinations, and that he will never enjoy what he cannot comprehend.—*Translator.*

* The obelisk in the market-place is surmounted by a bugle-horn, the arms of the town. A horn is sounded every night at nine o'clock.

merly despised; the Egyptians* could not think on the degree to which they felt themselves degraded, except with dread; while the Arabs, naturally opposed all who did not either approve or allow of their depredations. But though the French have given up this valuable position, yet their expedition taught them how easily they might establish themselves there, in spite of the united efforts of Turks, Arabs, and Mamelukes, nay, even in spite of the malicious envy of the English, if the rest of Europe would only give their concurrence to such an undertaking, and promote the design of colonising, by degrees, a country whose present inhabitants are so sunk in superstition, and so blind to their own advantage. A time will certainly arrive when it will be evident to every civilized nation, that much utility would spring from the total extermination of a race of beings that disgrace the land in which they live, and whose whole force is only directed against its interests and its natives: both humanity and policy demand that new settlers of enlightened understanding should mix with the present population of Egypt, that its harbours might be opened, and a free passage granted to every nation for the support and display of industry.

But it may be said in opposition, that there is one nation that will not consent to a participation of trade—a nation that seeks to annihilate the industry and prosperity of every other; that claims for her own ships the exclusive right of navigation; that arrogates to herself the sole sale of the eastern and western produce, and the supreme dominion of the immense ocean. Let Egypt continue buried in barbarism; let the harbours of Alexandria, like its channels, be choaked with sand, and let the fertile soil of Egypt remain an uncultivated desert; the passage round the Cape will always be open, and the honest Englishmen will take charge of the navigation of the world; yet sooner or later, universal will overcome individual interest. The route to India by the Red Sea is so short, so little exposed to danger, the period of

the voyage so limited, the ports to be touched at for the sake of water, repairs, &c. so conveniently situated, the monsoons so constant and regular, that undoubtedly this passage will one day be preferred to every other. And what advantages does not Egypt possess in whatever respects victualling or refreshing, abounding as it does with every thing that the crew or passengers of a ship may stand in need of after a long voyage! What still greater benefits might not they expect it to afford, thus situated in the centre of many nations, were it formed into a general staple and universal mart.

To promote the connection of both seas to a greater degree, to save some expense in the transportation of commodities, and to avoid the influence of the prejudices of the Arabs, and the dangerous passage of Boyas (the mouth of the Nile,) the channel of Alexandria might be rendered navigable at every season, and another cut from the Nile to pass through Egypt. Besides, a harbour ought to be formed in the lake of Menzala, which would make the communication between the Mediterranean and Red Sea particularly easy; the banks of the channels would, however, require to be peopled, and also defended against the chance of their being filled up again with sand.

Some travellers have represented the difference of the respective level of these seas as a very dangerous circumstance, calculating it at about twenty-five feet. But they did not consider, that if the level of the Mediterranean were lower than that of the ocean, there would be a fall at the straits of Gibraltar the more rapid in proportion to the low site of the level of the former; and the ocean would pour its waters into the Mediterranean as the Black Sea does through the Bosphorus and Hellespont into the Archipelago: a double current is actually observed in the Straits, the one holding its course along the coast of Africa, the other along that of Europe.*

But both these currents are of such equal strength, as scarcely to be perceptible; so that the one does not bring in much more water than the other carries out; and therefore the level of the Ocean and Mediterranean Sea, must be

* All classes were awed by the discipline of the French, and the activity of their chiefs; all kind of robberies were punished with rigor; the taxes were reasonable, and levied with the greatest justice; and whatever was held sacred, met with reverence and respect.

* The real course of these currents in the straits is too well known to need to be mentioned here.—*Translator.*

about the same height: without doubt, an opening of about forty feet wide would be sufficient to reduce any remaining inequality, and indeed turn it in favor of the Mediterranean. In summer the level of the water being much more considerable than during winter, and the rivers which discharge into that sea much less, its level ought then to be remarkably low, and rise again on the return of the latter season; a difference of this kind has not yet however been observed, either in its harbours or on its shores. Hence we may reasonably conclude, that the level of the Mediterranean is the very same as that of the Ocean; and if there be any difference in respect to the Red Sea, it may be accounted for by the strong flow of the tides which is remarkable there; while on the contrary, in the Mediterranean, it is so trifling as to escape notice: yet supposing such a disproportion between the levels of these two seas actually to exist, no European engineer would consider a circumstance a matter of difficulty, which a couple of sluices or locks could easily obviate. All farther apprehension concerning this channel is ridiculous; for such a channel has already been, and its remains are still to be traced in the sands of the desert. Sesostris, that virtuous and magnanimous sovereign, whose wild ambition of conquering the world deserves to be pardoned in consideration of the innumerable benefits which he bestowed upon his subjects, was the first who formed the idea of uniting the waters of the Nile to those of the Red Sea. Necho was the second king of Egypt who attempted that junction; but the death of 100,000 workmen could not fail to protract that monarch's prosecution of his scheme, and the work, when considerably advanced, was, in consequence, abandoned; though afterwards renewed under Darius, the son of Hystaspes. This channel was almost finished at the time that the unfounded dread that all Lower Egypt would be inundated by the Red Sea, becoming prevalent, occasioned it to be entirely given up; and it was reserved to Ptolomy Philadelphus, better instructed than all his predecessors, to finish the great undertaking, to extend the trade of Egypt beyond its former limits, and raise it to the highest degree of prosperity. This channel commenced at the Pelusiac arm or branch near Bubastis, a few miles

to the north of Bilbaysais, and ended at Arsinoe, our present Suez. According to historians, its width was 100 ells, and its depth so great as to render it passable for the largest ships of that time.

On account of the sand, they were obliged to allow it nearly one hundred and fifty miles in length. With such a channel, there is no doubt but that the skill at present applied to naval objects, might without difficulty convert the lake of Menzala into a harbour capable of receiving vessels of the greatest burden, to deepen the mouth of it, and render it as well navigable as give it a communication with the channels of Salatrigh, which ought to begin near Cairo.

All the country between the lake of Menzala and the Red Sea, is flat and low, and the chief difficulty would seemingly be prevented by fixing the sand, which the inundations of the Nile, and cultivation, are alone able to effect.

The shortening of the passage is evident, with respect to merchandize bound to any part of the coast of the Mediterranean; and though this advantage does not seem so strikingly in favor of the harbours on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, or of the Baltic, yet time will be saved by choosing the route by the original mart through Egypt. Departing from the Straits, you will at least arrive considerably sooner in Egypt than at the Cape of Good Hope; and the navigation of the Mediterranean is beyond comparison less dangerous than that of the southern parts of the Ocean. Who does not know that the first name bestowed by the Portuguese on the Cape was the Tempestuous Promontory, or the Cape of Storms. Assisted by the monsoons, you will arrive much sooner from Suez, at any harbour of Hindostan, than if you had set out from the Cape; and of course the same expedition will attend the homeward passage. It is true, that unexperienced seamen have exaggerated the dangers of the Red Sea, asserting that it is narrow, full of banks, and lined all along its coasts with rocks; but without considering this sea as rarely subject to severe storms, the constant winds always allow the navigator to keep the middle of the channel, and afford a speedy voyage from one end of it to the other. Besides, there are several excellent harbours on its coasts, in which ships may at all times be sheltered; and a better knowledge of their

their entrances is only wanted to render them useful in almost every case of necessity.

During six months, the winds in that sea blow invariably to the north or north-north-west; and during the other six months, as unchangeably to the south or south-south-east.

Beyond the straits of Babelmandel, the winds for the first half of the year never shift from the south or south-west, nor in the last half from the north or north-east, so that the whole passage may be performed sailing before the wind. Moreover, the harbour of Mocha is most conveniently situated to answer the purpose of a port to refresh at, or to wait the most favorable period for prosecuting the voyage.

I do not purpose to enumerate all the advantages which would arise both to Europe and India, from the establishment of any people in Egypt except the Mamelukes, Turks, and Arabs, since they must be evident to every person not blinded by selfishness and prejudice. I shall therefore conclude with a short account of the various articles of commerce which pass through Egypt, previous to their arrival in Europe.

Coffee. Arabia, beyond dispute, furnishes the best: thirty Turkish ships bring annually from Gedda to Suez; about 30,000 bags, the average value being about 30*l.* each, or 900,000*l.* in the whole. This coffee is destined for the supply of Egypt, Syria, Constantinople, and all European Turkey. A considerable quantity of it is likewise consumed in Bagdad and Mosul, being brought by sea to Bassora, and thence dispersed over the above-mentioned places, and all the inner parts of Asia Minor. Marseilles received from Alexandria a quantity valued at from 100,000*l.* to 150,000*l.* every year.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to your querist, on the subject of the gloss on drawings in Indian ink, I have to inform him, that too much gum in the composition of the ink employed in the drawings in question, is the cause of the offensive gloss; and which must arise in different degrees from what is called *Indian Ink*, according to the caprice, carelessness, or ignorance, of the manufacturer, who is to be found, I believe, much oftener in Eng-

land than in India. The evil is, I fear, irremediable, in drawings made with such ink, without the risk of defacing their surfaces. But it may be avoided, by the artist composing his own ink, which may be done by an union of ivory or lamp black, with a small portion of Prussian blue or indigo, for a blue black; and the same blacks united with raw or burnt umber, bistre, Vandyke, or any other brown instead of the blue, for a brown black. These should be bound together by mixing them in weak gum-water (or perhaps malt-wort would answer the purpose better), having first levigated them very fine in common water on a marble slab. When dried to the consistence of a paste, the glutinous matter should be then (and not till then) well mixed with them; the proper strength of which may be readily known by a few experiments, and that will be found sufficiently strong which binds the composition enough to prevent rubbing off by the touch. Indian ink drawings should be handled as little as possible; for the slightest rubbing produces a certain degree of gloss, and frequent repetitions of it make the gloss more apparent and decided. I hope these hints may prove useful to your correspondent.

May 22, 1810.

I. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE inquiry your correspondent, Mr. James Jennings, makes (in your valuable miscellany for last month) relative to the term "*Canards tigrés*," would have been much facilitated had he mentioned the part of the world in which such a species of duck is stated to be found.

I have searched the "*Dictionnaire raisonné universel d'Histoire naturel, par M. Valmont-Bomarc*," but without success. I should conceive that "*Canard tigré*" may be rendered "*Tiger-striped duck*;" if so, probably the "*Anas Jamaicensis*," or "*Jamaica shoveler*," is the species intended. This bird is described as follows, in Dr. Rees's *Cyclopædia*, (vol. 12, part i.) article "*Anas*." "Length, sixteen inches; the bill broad, bluish, orange at the sides; legs orange; back-brown; sprinkled with yellowish sagittated dots, and tail cuneated. It is a native of Jamaica, where it first appears in October or November, and retires northward in March."

I am led to this conclusion, from the adjective

adjective “*tigré*,” being defined in the Dictionnaire Royal, “*moucheté comme un tigré*,” spotted like a tiger. This definition appears to me to correspond with the expressive description, “*sprinkled with yellowish sagittated dots*,” as the spots of the ferocious animal may be termed “*sagittate*,” from their ending acutely. The colour also, “*yellowish*,” strengthens the analogy.

Warrington, T. K. GLAZEBROOK.
May 24, 1810.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. XXX.

THEOCRITUS.

THE anxiety of the ancient grammarians to raise difficulties where there was no room for any, is in no case more conspicuous than in the biography of Theocritus. The age in which he lived, and the place of his birth, are stated in the most confused and contradictory manner; when, in truth, nothing can be clearer than the short account which the poet himself has transmitted. By his own, and other credible authorities,* we may safely consider him as a native of Sicily. As to the age in which he flourished, it seems indisputably to be ascertained by two idylliums that remain; one addressed to Hiero king of Syracuse; the other to Ptolemy Philadelphus the Egyptian monarch. Hiero began his reign, according to Casaubon,† in the second year of the 126th Olymp. or about 275 years B.C.; and Ptolemy, in the 4th year of the 123d Olymp. Though the exploits of Hiero are recorded greatly to his advantage by Polybius, in the first book of his History; though he had many virtues, had frequently signalized his courage and conduct, and distinguished himself by several achievements in war,

* Virgil invokes the Sicilian Muses, because Theocritus, whom he professedly imitates, was of that country: *Sicilides Musæ, paulo majora canamus*, ecl. iv. 1. He is called a Sicilian poet by the emperor Julian, in one of his epistles. Manilius, (lib. ii. 40.) speaks of him as *Siculo tellure creatus*. That he was born at Syracuse, Virgil seems to intimate when he says, *Prima Syracosio dignata est ludere versu*, ecl. vi. 1. But the following epigram, written by himself, is decisive on this point:

Ἄλλος ο Χίος· ἐγὼ δὲ Θεοκρίτος ὁς ταῦδε γράφα,
Εἰς ἀπο τῶν πολλῶν εἰμι Συρακοσίαν.
Υἱός· Περσέγαργο, περικλειτὸς τε φίλων,
Μῶσαν δ' ὀνειν ἔπειτ' ἐφελευσάμην.

† Cas. in Polyb. 127.

yet he seems, at least in the early part of his reign, to have expressed no great affection for learning, or men of letters. This is supposed to have given occasion to the 16th Idyll. inscribed with the name of Hiero; where the poet asserts the dignity of his profession, complains that it met with neither favour nor protection; and, in a delicate and artful manner, touches upon some of the virtues of this prince, and insinuates what an illustrious figure he would have made in poetry, had he been as noble a patron, as he was an argument, for the Muses.

Theocritus had been the scholar of Philetas, an elegiac poet of the island of Cos, and of Asclepiades or Sicelidas, a native of Samos, both of whom are mentioned by him in terms of respect in the 7th Idyll. The little patronage or encouragement which he experienced from Hiero, his own sovereign, induced him to leave Syracuse, for the more brilliant and friendly soil of Alexandria, where Ptolemy Philadelphus then reigned—the splendid promoter of science, and rewarder of genius. If we are to judge of the success of this removal from his works, and they are the only certain guide we have, we may collect from the 17th Idyll. that he, like every other stranger of merit, partook of the royal bounty of Ptolemy. He celebrates his beneficent patron, and in the 15th, the mother and wife of Ptolemy, in strains which soar above the pastoral Muse, and prove that he was capable of greater exertions.

Rejecting as we do the fictions of the Grammarians, who, mistaking Theocritus of Chios, a rhetorician, for Theocritus of Syracuse, give to the poet many of the incidents that might possibly occur in the life of the philosopher; we should only have to add, that he was the friend of Aratus, to whom he addresses his 6th Idyll. whose loves he describes in the 7th, and from whom he has borrowed the pithy beginning of the 17th. But it may be proper to rescue him from the imputation of having suffered a violent and ignominious death. From a distich in the Ibis of Ovid,* it has uniformly been asserted by all the biographers of Theocritus, that it was he to whom the allusion of Ovid applies. Kennet,† however, has judiciously observed, that either Ovid himself was mistaken, or that the commentators have again con-

founded

* Utque Syracosio præstricta fauce poetæ,
Sic animæ laqueo sit via clausa tuæ.

† Life of Theoc. 145.

founded the poet with Theocritus of Chios, who was executed by order of king Antigonus. He had been guilty of some act of treason against that monarch, but was promised a pardon, provided he would wait upon the king to solicit it. Antigonus is known in history to have had but *one* eye. When, therefore, the friends of the rhetorician were earnest in persuading him to hasten to court for that purpose, assuring him that he would be saved the moment he appeared before the king's eyes, he exclaimed, "Nay then, I am a dead man, if that be the only condition of my pardon." This unseasonable raillery having reached the king's ears, was considered by him as an aggravation of the former offence, and the unlucky rhetorician was put to death.* It does not appear that this incident can at all apply to Theocritus the poet. He himself seems to have been apprehensive of being confounded with his name-sake of Chios; and the epigram we have mentioned above, was probably written on purpose to manifest the distinction. Of the subsequent events of his life, or the time or place in which he died, we know nothing.

The remains of Theocritus consist of thirty idylliums, and about twenty epigrams. Besides these, he is supposed to have written many other detached poems, such as hymns, heroicks, dirges, elegies, and iambicks. His fame now entirely rests upon his pastorals; though it may be doubted if the name can, with propriety, be given to *all* his idylliums. The grammarians have applied the word *Idyllium* (from *Εἶδν*, a species of poetry,) to all those smaller compositions, which from the variety of their subjects, could not be clearly defined.† Thus the *Sylvæ* of Statius, had they been written in Greek, would have been called *Εἶδν* and *Εἰδύλλια*; even the Roman poets made use of the term; Ausonius styling one of his books of poems on various subjects, *Edyllia*. This ancient title was meant to express the variety of their nature, and were such as would now be called, Poems on several Occasions.‡ Fawkes, on the other hand, after stating from Heinsius, that originally there were different titles or

inscriptions prefixed to the poems of Theocritus, such as *Ἐπη Βουκολικα* to his bucolicks, of which the grammarians made *Εἰδύλλια Βουκολικα*, thinks that *Εἰδύλλια* is a corruption from *Ἐπύλλια*, which signifies *poems* or *verses*.* *Ἐπύλλια*, indeed, seems very naturally to flow from the word *Ἐπη* the plural of *ἔπος*, *Carmen*.† This, however, can only be matter of conjecture. It is to be observed, that Theocritus generally wrote in the modern Doric, sometimes in the Ionic. The Doric dialect was of two sorts, the old and the new. The one was harsh and rough, the other infinitely more smooth and harmonious. It has been sometimes supposed, that it was principally to the uncommon sweetness of the Doric, which Theocritus generally used, that he is indebted for the reputation he enjoys; but it will be found that, exclusive of this advantage, he has ample claims that will secure to him his rural crown, beyond the reach of any other competitor. He is the original in this species of poetry. Virgil, his great rival, has few passages in his eclogues, but what are borrowed from the Sicilian bard. He not merely imitates, but frequently translates several lines together, and as frequently with diminished effect.

It is perhaps not with the strictest justice that Theocritus has been considered merely as a pastoral poet. Many of his smaller compositions have merit of various kinds, and discover great facility of genius. In some he displays great solidity of reasoning; in others, a strain of courtly politeness, which admirably fitted him for the splendid palace of Ptolemy. The observation of Quintilian, *Musum illam (Theocriti) rusticam et pastorem, non forum modo verum etiam urbem reformidare*,‡ was evidently levelled at a few pastorals, which undoubtedly cannot be defended from the charge of inelegance and rusticity bordering on vulgarity. In the little poem of *Cupid Stung*,§ which is copied from the 40th ode of Anacreon, he has all the vigour and delicacy of the Teian bard. In the *Hylas*,|| and the *Combat of Pollux and*

* Life of Theoc. prefixed to Fawkes' edit. p. 30.

† The word occurs three times in Aristophanes; see his *Ranæ*, v. 973. *Acharnenses*, v. 397; and in his *Pax*, v. 531. he has *ἐπύλλιον Εὐρυπίδου, versiculorum Euripidis*.

‡ Inst. Orat. Lib. 9. c. 2.

§ Idyll. 29.

|| Idyll. 13 and 22.

* See Kennet ubi supra, who refers to Plut. Sympos. 1. 2. and Macrob. Saturn. 1. 7. c. 3.

† Heins. in Theoc.

‡ Kennet in Vit. Theoc.

Amycus, he is more clear and pathetic than Apollonius, who has the same subjects. Others have the ease and familiar dialogue which reign in the *Odyssey*; while some critics have discovered in the *Hercules Lion-Slayer** all the majesty of the *Iliad*. The panegyric on Ptolemy, has always been considered a model in that species of writing. In delicacy of address, in the soothing and graceful expression of his respect and attachment, he is not inferior to Callimachus. In the noble hymn in praise of Castor and Pollux, it is perhaps no extravagance of criticism to say, that, in boldness of thought and splendour of diction, he scarcely yields to Pindar or Homer.†

But, after all, it is as a pastoral poet that Theocritus is known to the generality of readers, and in this light only we are now to consider him.† His pastorals, undoubtedly, form the foundation of that high estimation in which he is held as a poet. Upon these rest his claims to immortality, as the great master, and probably inventor, of his art. Few of the *imitatorum servum pecus*, have yet approached him in excellence. It is as true in poetry as in painting, that originals generally, if not always, excel their copies; a truth unquestionably exemplified in Theocritus, and his followers. He is in pastorals what Homer is in the epic—the standard by which all perfection in that species of poetry must be estimated. The critics have converted his practice into so many settled

and eternal rules, for the guidance of every future pastoral; nature herself seems to be measured by this accomplished model. Virgil, who sometimes translates, rather than imitates him, is avowedly inferior to him in simplicity and sweetness. These are, indeed, in two words, the peculiar and characteristic beauties of Theocritus. The softness of the Doric dialect, which he improved beyond any poet who had preceded him, is what the Roman writers confessed their language could not approach. His thoughts and sentiments are as inimitably soft and tender, as the verse in which they are conveyed, is sweet and melodious. The same uniform simplicity is observable in his characters. His shepherds, in their contests, their amorous jealousies and complaints, never rise above the ideas or language natural to their station. The characters of Virgil are too well read in the philosophy of Epicurus and Plato; the modern shepherds of Guarini profess the sentiments and speak the language of courtiers. But Theocritus, like Tasso, confines his to cottages and plains; his comparisons are drawn from the country itself; his thoughts seem naturally the result of the rural life he describes. He is as soft as Ovid; he touches the passions as delicately; “and all this (says Dryden*) is performed out of his own fund, without diving into the arts and sciences for a supply.” The romantic wildness of thought, heightened by the Doric dialect, the lively pictures of the passions, and the pleasing delineation of simple unadorned nature, are specimens of genuine pastoral, which we meet with only in Theocritus; and which have rendered him unimitated, and inimitable, ever since.

We are not however asserting here, that Theocritus is absolutely faultless. He is accused of being occasionally coarse; the dialogue is sometimes rude and abusive; the expressions uncouth and obscene. These charges appear to be chiefly, if not wholly, founded upon the 5th Idyllium, which undoubtedly offends against the *verum atque decens* of Horace. Yet Heinsius selects this and the third eclogue of Virgil, as examples of genuine bucolics; “*veræ bucoliarum exemplum in quinto Theocriti, in Virgilii tertio habemus.*†” But it is said that Theocritus intended it as a specimen of the

* Idyll. 25. It is singular that Scaliger, Heinsius, and Casaubon, bestow no commendation upon this beautiful piece, the longest, and perhaps the best, of Theocritus.

† Apollonius, in the second book of his *Argonaut*, has copied the contest between Pollux and Amytus, in the former part of this hymn of Theocritus: and Scaliger, in his usual authoritative style, gives the preference to Apollonius: *splendore et arte ab Apollonio Theocritus superatur*, Poet. lib. v. c. 6. This decision seems to be adopted by Warton. But Casaubon is of a different opinion.

‡ The severity of critics has adjudged eleven only out of the thirty idylliums, to be purely and properly pastorals. Against this decision, some appeals might be made. The *Hylas*, for instance, has many of the characteristics of a pastoral; and the 20th Idyllium, which has for its subject *Enrica*, or the *Neat-herd*, is surely bucolical enough. Heinsius, it is true, has attributed it to Moschus; but Fawkes has, in our opinion, justly restored it to Theocritus.

* See Dryd. Pref. to his Translations.

† Heinsius in Theoc.

very ancient bucolic, which abounded in gross and offensive images.* The 27th Idyll. which is still more indelicate, is, by many, attributed to Moschus.

It is unnecessary to repeat the comparisons so often drawn between Theocritus and Virgil. They are both so well known to classical readers, as to require little or no additional illustration. Virgil, in particular, is so familiar even to the youngest students, that we shall not take any separate notice of his eclogues, but proceed, in our next, to consider the amatory poets of antiquity.

- Theocritus, with Pindar, editio princeps, apud Ald. Venet. fol. 1595.
 ——— apud Juntas, 1515. 4to. edit. 2d.
 ——— Romæ, 1516. edit. 3d.
 ——— Florent. 1515.
 ——— Paris. apud Morell. 1561. 4to.
 ——— H. Stephan. 12mo. 1576.
 ——— ab Heinsio. 4to. Oxon. 1699.
 ——— a Reiske, 2 vol. 4to. Lips. 1760.
 ——— a Warton, 2 vol. 4to. Cr. and Lat. Oxon. 1770.
 ——— a Walckenaer, Lug. Bat. 8vo. 1773.
 This edit. has only the first 11 Idylliums.
 ——— with Moschus and Bion—a T. C. Harles, 8vo. Lipo. 1780.

* Multum a reliquis differunt quæ αἰολικά sunt, in quibus major est incivilitas: ut in quinto apparet, quod Idyll. singulare est, et in suo genere exemplum, antiquæ nimirum Βακχίαις; ubi nunquam ferè sine obsceno sensu rixatur Caprarius. *Ibid.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
 AS I find that my communications meet your approbation, and as they are derived from authentic documents relative to a valuable part of Europe little known in this country, but the very great advantages of which the emperor Napoleon justly knows how to appreciate, I send you, according to my promise, an account of the celebrated salt-mines of *Wieliczka*, in Upper Poland. That they were of vast importance to the Austrian monarchy, is evident by the late treaty of peace between that power and France, by which the new-made vassal king of Saxony derives a great increase of revenue from them; exclusive of the acquisition of territory in Eastern Galicia, and a populous district round *Cracow*. To illustrate this, I subjoin an article of the treaty, dated at Vienna, October 14, 1809.

“Article 4. *Wieliczka*, and the whole of MONTHLY MAG. No. 200.

the territory of the salt-pits, shall belong in common to the emperor of Austria, and the king of Saxony. Justice shall be administered therein in the name of the municipal power: there shall be quartered there only the troops necessary for the support of the police, and they shall consist of equal numbers of those of both nations. The Austrian salt from *Wieliczka*, in its conveyance over the *Vistula*, and through the duchy of *Warsaw*, shall not be subject to any toll-duties. Corn of all kinds, raised in Austrian *Gallicia*, may also be freely exported across the *Vistula*.”

Description of the SALT-MINES in UPPER POLAND; from MALTE-BRUN's late PICTURE of POLAND.

THERE are two districts in Upper Poland worthy of claiming the attention of the naturalist and geographer; the one is that of the mines between the *Pilica* and the *Vistula*, the other that of the salt-mines between the *Vistula* and the *Carpathian* mountains.

The whole extent of the chain of the *Carpathian* from the north, rises into a gradual ascent, intermixed with small hills composed of white clay, and sometimes of chalky plaster. Underneath this stratum is found another, which consists of a fine soft pliable sand; next to this sand is a layer of sandy marl; and under this, and often in the middle of it, is found the fossil salt.

From *Cracow* to *Lemberg*, this bed of sand is visible in the plain. On ascending to the height of one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet above the *Vistula*, the argillaceous hillocks commence; amongst which, wherever they make holes of any depth, fossil salt and salt-water is met with: springs of sulphur and bitumen are common; in this tract of land are situated the two famous salt-mines of *Bochnia* and *Wieliczka*.*

According

* The following are the most accurate descriptions of these salt-mines, arranged in chronological order.

1. An anonymous Account in the *Philosophical Transactions*. *Hamburg Magazine*. vol. 4, Part III. 1760.
2. Schöber's Physical Description, &c. *Hamburg Magazine*. vol. 6. Part II. He was intendant of these mines.
3. *Memoir of Guettard*, member of the Academy of Sciences 1763.
4. Observations, by Berniard, in the *Journal de Physique*. 1780.
5. Description, by Hansen, inspector of salt mines. *Berlin Magazine*. No. I. Part III.

The Plans known to the public, are taken

According to the Polish historians and geographers, the salt-mines of *Bochnia* were discovered in 1251. This discovery is attributed to St. Kunigonda, an Hungarian princess, the wife of the duke Boleslas V. but attended with many fabulous circumstances; notwithstanding which, it is easy to conclude, that she brought along with her some Hungarian miners. They were not regularly worked, or well known, till 1442; but at present the salt-mines of *Bochnia* are far inferior to those of *Wieliczka*. The produce of both, under the Polish government, amounted to about ten millions of florins (Polish,) and the expenses of working, &c. to about nine-tenths of that sum. After the restrictions which were taken off, and the encouragement given by the Austrian government, it is stated that the produce of the mines amounted to two millions of florins of Vienna, clear of all deductions.

The mine of *Bochnia*, according to Monsieur Schober, consisted of a long subterraneous sort of gallery or passage, about seven hundred and fifty feet wide from north to south; about ten thousand feet long, in a line from east to west; and its greatest depth from one hundred to twelve hundred feet. The mine first appears in crystal spars, and the salt is found everywhere in veins. It is rather finer than that of *Wieliczka*, especially where they quarry deeper. It is cut into moderate-sized pieces, in order to be put into barrels. Pieces of broken black wood are often found amongst the salt. Within the whole extent of the mine there is so little moisture, that dust abounds in great quantities. Alabaster too is found in the mine.

The salt-mines of *Wieliczka* are divided into three parts: that of St. John, the Old, and New Field. The town of *Wieliczka* is not only undermined, but the mines extend on each side to a distance equal to its size; that is, from east to west six thousand feet; from south to north, about two thousand; and in the deepest part of the valley about eight hundred, according to *Busching*; but to *Hansen*, and *Zollner* alone, one thousand one hundred *luchter* from east to west; and one hundred and twenty-three *luchter* in depth. There are ten pits or shafts; but that known by

from the original one published in four sheets, by *Martin German*, a Dutchman. 1643.

the name of *Wodna-Gora* serves as a canal to carry off the waters which filter through the different strata above; for throughout the whole extent of these famous mines, there is not a single spring of water. In the shaft or entrance called *Leszno*, king *Augustus III.* caused a winding stair-case to be made of four hundred and seventy steps, which cost forty thousand Polish florins in completing. It is by the shafts or entrances of the *Danielowitz*, that travellers descend by means of ropes. On their arrival at the first mine, they are struck with the grandeur, elegance, and regularity, of the columns and vaulted roofs: in many of those excavations are several little chapels and altars, cut out of the rock, that is to say, the salt; and adorned with a crucifix, or the image of some saint, before whom a lamp is continually burning. The chapel of St. Anthony is thirty feet high; there are several very spacious apartments in it; some of them serve as store-houses for barrels of salt ready packed; some for the forage of the horses, and others as stables for those animals, about twenty or thirty, according to the demand for the article. In some spots where water has been, the sides and bottom are covered with crystallized pieces of salt, hanging over each other in clusters of thousands; many of these pieces weigh half a pound and more, and form a brilliant spectacle where many torches are held near them; but much less so than many ancient enthusiastic travellers have described it. In the chapel of St. Kunegonda, there is a statue of king *Augustus III.* entirely of salt.

The air is particularly wholesome, although it is chiefly composed of a nitrous gas, which rises towards the roofs of the passages, where it sometimes is set on fire by the approach of torches; it burns slowly, with a clear reddish flame: the miners call it *saletra*. The number of persons employed in the mines, is generally about seven hundred. No one passes his life in them, although travellers have asserted the contrary. Accidents but rarely happen: at certain distances, large pillars of salt are left standing to support the weight of the solid roof. In the year 1745, however, a considerable part fell in. Owing to neglect, the mines took fire in 1644, and 1696, and continued to burn for a long time.

In the two first strata, the salt is found in huge unformed masses, from which pieces

pieces may be cut of three, four, and five, hundred cubic feet. The earths or rocks, are of three sorts: one is a marl, of a deep greyish colour, moist and soft to the touch, sometimes intermixed with gypsum. In this marl is found the kind of salt called *ziłona*, or green salt; it takes this colour from a small portion of marl which it contains. Amongst the different varieties of this salt the *spisa* is distinguished; it is of a greyish colour: it is the common salt, the *lodowaty* or frozen salt, and the *jarka* or sandy salt. The second sort of earth is a rich unctuous soapy marl, which contains an infinity of shells. The third nature of the rock offers a mixture of impure salt, with gypsum and pyrites; in this mixture called *zuber*, is found the salt-gem or crystals of salt, which are either regular cubes, or rectangular prisms.

After these nests of salt, frequently very irregular, there is generally found a bed of marl and lime before they arrive at the *szybakowa*, or the regular bed of fossil salt, the most compact and pure: these beds are alternately mixed with white clay, slate, and gypsum; they run with a very little declination in a line from west to east: they incline upwards towards the south principally, and consequently towards the Carpathian mountains. The layers or beds of salt, are strongly undulated above; while their base presents a flat regular surface. The layers, whether of salt or earth, are often found interrupted by what the miners call *coins*. In the earth, and even in the body of the salt, are found pieces of a black sort of wood, which frequently resemble strong branches of trees. Mons. de Born cites an instance of a piece of an elephant's tusk having been taken out of the mine; and he adds, that the jaw, teeth, and several bones of the same animal, have also been found there.

To the north-west of Cracow is the town of Olkusz, now in a wretched state of decay, but formerly flourishing from its mines. The strata follow in regular order: first, a marl; then a species of marble, slate, silver ore, with a little iron and calamine; and then the calcareous stone. The public accounts prove, that in 1658, the royal tithe of these mines amounted to 1,225 marks, of eight ounces each; and to 1,858 quintals of lead; which may naturally be supposed to be one-tenth less than their real value, as

the royal tithe was not levied with any rigour. Adopting for our data however the most moderate valuation, the produce of the mine amounted to 476,773 florins (Polish) of the then currency, or to 1,907,100 florins of the present. It has frequently been in contemplation to resume the working, on a liberal and advantageous plan.

At Ligots is a mine of calamine. The marbles of the environs of Czarnowa are intersected with veins of lead; there is a curious kind of mixture also found there: it is a sort of white lead combined and embodied with the sand: this mineral yields in the proportion of fifty four to the hundred of pure lead. The mines, the most common however in this part, are of iron. At Drzeica, from sixty to seventy quintals of iron are produced weekly from a mineral found on a sandy free-stone; in other parts, a sort of muddy iron ore abounds, as in the neighbourhood of Konskie. The iron of Breri near Wochoc, would be most excellent, if, owing to the want of care in its preparation, a considerable portion of copper were not left in it. A naturalist, on his travels, found at Miedziana Gora, a piece of native iron: it is certain that in the same place are found pyrites of iron, azure-coloured copper, malachite, vitriol, and quicksilver: this last substance appears to abound here. It is evident, that this is the mineral of which the ancient authors speak, when they say, "The bishops of Cracow, among their other possessions, chiefly prefer the city of Slawkow, on account of the celebrated silver mines which are in its neighbourhood."

But the riches of this interesting country do not alone consist in metals. Mill-stones of a superior quality are found at Mniow: and fine marbles, in many other places. At Chencyn, a perpendicular vein of pyrites of copper, three ells wide, traverses a hill composed chiefly of marble: from this vein of copper, according to a Polish naturalist, is extracted lazulite; and the Palatine Bidzinsky even offered to Pope Innocent IX. a table made of this precious substance. At Miedzianka, there is a green copper, disseminated in small veins through the marble: near Ostrowice and Gonia-Wola, the fields are covered with an efflorescence of vitriol and alum.

Generally speaking, the whole of this country appears to consist of rocks composed of small fragments, fancifully mixed

mixed together, and containing minerals of every sort, scattered in small portions.

Both by its important productions, as well as by its military position, Upper Poland offers a considerable degree of interest in the event of a re-establishment of Poland. For the sovereign of Poland can never believe himself firm upon his throne, so long as any other powers shall remain master of the passages of the Carpathian mountains: on the other side, the salt-districts, and mines of Wielicza, are the natural magazine of all Poland. Nature has rendered a separation between Upper and Lower Poland equally disadvantageous for both. The Vistula is common to them; and this natural conveyance of the productions of both countries, this great aquatic road, should never own but one sovereign, if the policy of states deigned to consult the interests of the people.

W. B. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEVERAL of your correspondents having thrown out the idea that the masses of flint found in chalk-pits, are produced from the chalk itself by some unknown operation of nature, I am induced to point out to their notice, through the medium of your publication, the circumstance of fossil sea-shells being sometimes found of a siliceous, instead of calcareous, substance. In the case of the amorphous masses of

flint, one may imagine, that the substances composing them may have been dissolved by some menstrooms, and have mixed together on coming in contact, when in a liquid state; but the fact appears otherwise with respect to these shells; they preserve their natural characters so correctly, that their change can, in some instances, be only known, even to fossilogists, by actual examination of their substances; here the silicifying matter seems to have been taken up by the calcareous matter of the shells, and a total change in their nature, without any alteration in form, appears to have been the result. I should wish your correspondents to advert to this circumstance, as one of them has a notion that the outer coat of common flints is indicative of a gradual increase in their bulk.

The above-mentioned shells are found in great abundance and variety of genera, among the loose sand, and in the Whitstone Pits on Blackdown hills in Devonshire; and also in other parts of England.

The study of extraneous fossils is becoming every day more attended to; and if some of your corresponding tourists would point out where any have been recently discovered, giving either their proper or provincial names, as most convenient to themselves, it would doubtless give great pleasure to many others of your constant readers, as well as,

X. Y. Z.

London, 6th, June, 1810.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Original and authentic MEMOIRS of the late LORD ROKEBY.

MATHEW ROBINSON, (Morris,) the late Lord Rokeby, was son of Mathew Robinson, esq. a gentleman formerly well known in Kent by his residence in that county during the life of his wife, the heiress of the families of Morris and Drake, but who, holding those estates during her life only, resided, from the time of her death, in London, where he died so late as 1778, at the age of 84; on which event the paternal estates in Yorkshire descended to the subject of this article, who had possessed the seat at Horton, and the other inheritance of his mother, from her decease in 1745.

This venerable peer was born at York, in March 1713, many years before his father came into possession of the Kentish estates; and before even the death of his great grandfather Thomas Morris, esq. the builder of the present mansion at Horton, who died in 1717. Mr. Morris left an only daughter, at that time the wife of the celebrated Dr. Conyers Middleton, whom she re-married in 1710, being the widow of Mr. Drake, Recorder of Cambridge. But her son, Mr. Morris Drake, succeeded his grandfather, and added the name of Morris to his own. He died young before 1723; and the Horton estates reverted to his mother, who spent a summer or two here with her husband, Dr. Middleton.

It was at her death, in 1723, that these estates came to Mrs. Robinson.

I know that the generality of readers despise these dull relations of a family; and what they call the dry detail of the inheritance of dirty acres. But to these, perhaps, in the present case, may be traced back that habit of acute investigation, and of bold and original opinions, which so much distinguished the late Lord Rokeby; and that pre-eminence in elegant literature which rendered his sister, Mrs. Montagu, so justly celebrated.

Dr. Middleton, a man of profound thinking, of various and extensive knowledge, and a most accomplished writer, whose *Life of Cicero*, composed "in the most correct and elegant style, and abounding with every thing that can instruct and entertain, that can inform the understanding and polish the taste," is celebrated all over Europe, held forth a model of intellectual exertion to the young family connected with him, which was not likely to fail in effect on abilities naturally searching and vigorous. Whatever injuries Mr. Robinson's family might owe to him in pecuniary matters, his house at Cambridge was always open to them; and his manners, enriched by learning, and polished by travel, afforded no common advantages of conversation and instruction to them. "You have doubtless heard," writes Mr. Gray the poet, on Aug. 9, 1750, "of the loss I have had in Dr. Middleton, whose house was the only easy place one could find to converse in at Cambridge. For my part, I find a friend so uncommon a thing, that I cannot help regretting even an old acquaintance, which is an indifferent likeness of it; and though I do not approve of the spirit of his books, methinks 'tis pity the world should lose so rare a thing as a good writer."

Mr. Mathew Robinson was yet a child when he became, by the death of his uncle, Drake Morris, next in succession, not only to the paternal estates in Yorkshire, but those of his mother in Kent and Cambridgeshire. He was about this time at the public school of Westminster, and thence removed to Trinity-hall, in Cambridge, of a lay-college, of which in due time he became fellow, and so remained till his death. His companions were men not only of rank and fortune, but of minds energetic like his own, who afterwards made a conspicuous figure on the theatre of public life.

In his 32d year (1745), his mother,

for whom he had the warmest affection, died, and he came immediately, by the will of his great grandfather, Morris, into possession of the maternal part of his inheritance. With a taste totally dissimilar to that of his father, who, though of polished manners, and highly accomplished, possessed the elegant rather than the strong qualities of the mind, and was never happy out of the clubs of Bond-street, and the gaieties of a London-life, he instantly took complete possession of the country mansion, and embraced with enthusiasm all the manly pleasures of an enlightened country gentleman.

But he was soon called away from this peaceful character, to add to it another, which crowns it with its highest ornament, but which now, from the gradual operation of the national debt, of the increase of commercial wealth, and the corruption of manners, is too seldom united with it. The neighbouring city of Canterbury invited him in 1747 to be a candidate to represent them in Parliament. In this election he was completely successful. The happy pliancy of his popular manners, adapted to all the various ranks of society, has been well expressed by the writer of his *Memoir* in the *Monthly Magazine*. Early as he had freed his mind from all the trammels of authority and custom, he, at a period when form and ceremony kept the different orders, perhaps as much too distant from each other as the total removal of those barriers has lately mingled them too indiscriminately together, was in the constant habit of displaying that frankness of sentiment and ease of manners, which at once removed diffidence, tranquillized awkwardness, flattered low pride, and delighted humble worth. And his spirit, his penetration, and the quickness of his powers of retort, accompanied by the same frankness, enabled him to repress in a moment the occasional encroachments of ill-judged familiarity, and at once to obtain respect and love.

In 1754, he was re-elected for Canterbury, and continued to represent it during the remainder of that parliament which outlived the king. At the next election, being nearly fifty years old, and in precarious health, he retired from a public station, and passed the remainder of his days principally at Horton.

A letter of Mrs. Montagu to her brother, may here perhaps be worth transcribing:

Sundelford,

Sandleford, June 9, 1777.

DEAR BROTHER,

"It would be with much greater pleasure I should take up my pen to tell you I am at Sandleford, if I could flatter myself with the hope of alluring you to it. You would find me in the character of a farmeress. The meagre condition of the soil forbids me to live in the state of a shepherdess queen, which I look upon to be the highest human dignity. The plough, the harrow, and the spade, remind us that the golden age is past, and subsistence depends on labour; prosperity on industrious application. A little of the clay of which you complain would do us a great deal of good. I should be glad to take my dominions here from the goddess Ceres to give them to the god Pan; and I think you will agree with me in that taste; for wherever he presides, there Nature's republic is established; the ox in his pasture is as free and as much at his ease, as the proprietor of the soil; and the days of the first are not more shortened to feed the intemperance of others, than the rich landlord's by the indulgence of his own. I look upon the goddess Ceres as a much less impartial and kind deity. The ancients thought they did her honour by ascribing to her the invention of laws; we must consider her also as the mother of law-suits; and indeed of all the divisions and dissensions and distinctions among mankind. Naturalists tell us, all the oaks that have ever been were contained in the first acorn: I believe we may affirm, by the same mode of reasoning, that all arts and sciences were contained in the first ear of corn. To possess lasting treasure and exclusive property, has been the great business and aim of man. At Sandleford you will find us busy in the care of arable land. By two little purchases Mr. Montagu made here, my farm contains ——— acres. As I now consider it as Amazonian land, I affect to consider the women as capable of assisting in agriculture as much as the men; they weed my corn, hoe my turnips, and set my potatoes; and by these means promote the prosperity of their families. A landlord, where *le droit du Seigneur* prevailed, would not expose the complexion of his female vassals to the sun. I must confess my Amazons hardly deserve to be accounted of the fair sex; and they have not the resources of pearl, powder, and rouge, when the natural lilies and roses are faded.

"You are very polite in supposing my looks not so homely as I described them;

but though my health is good, the faded roses do not revive; and I assure you, I am always of the colour of *la feuille morte*; my complexion has long fallen into the sere and yellow leaf; and I assure you, one is as much warned against using art by seeing the ladies of Paris, as the Spartan youths by observing the effect of intoxicating liquors on the Helots. The vast quantity of rouge worn there by the fine ladies makes them hideous. As I always imagine one is less looked at by wearing the uniform of the society one lives in, I allowed my friseur to put on whatever rouge was usually worn; but a few years ago I believe my vanity would not have submitted to such a disfiguration. As soon as I got to Dover, I returned to my former complexion. I own I think I would make that complexion a little better by putting on a little rouge; but at my age any appearance of solicitude about complexion is absurd; and therefore I remain where age and former ill health has brought me; and rejoice however that I enjoy the comforts of health, though deprived of its pleasing looks.

"It has given me great pleasure to hear, by many opportunities, that your health is pretty good; but if St. Anthony's fire should menace a return, remember that his distemper as well as his temptation, is most dangerous in a desert or wilderness, and repair to the city of Bath. Though I say this, I was never more sensible of the charms of rural life and the blessing of tranquillity; but at the same time I am sensible my relish for them is much quickened by having been, for above a twelvemonth past, in a very different mode of life.

"I regret very much that the emperor did not come to Paris last summer, though I suppose amongst the French nobility I met with men as polite; amongst the academicians with men more learned, ingenious, and witty, yet as I am a virtuoso in what relates to the human character, and love to see how it appears in various situations, I should have seen an emperor, as an emperor is an unique in human society at present; and the Austrian family has also had a strongly-marked personal character.

"All my French correspondents assure me that his imperial majesty veils his dignity on all occasions under the character of Count de Falkenstein. He sleeps at his ambassador's, but dines with the two noblemen of his court, who attend him at an *hotel garni*. When he goes to Versailles to visit his sister, he refuses to lodge in the palace, and lies at a *bagno*,

a bagnio. He goes sometimes to Versailles in his coach, at others in a hack, or walks. The French, who are much struck with every thing that is new, are full of wonder and respect, and at the public spectacles they give a thunder of applause whenever he appears.

"In private society his majesty is easy and affable, and by what I can understand, glad to shew he is more conversant in the common affairs of human life, than princes usually are. The objects of his curiosity, and the subjects of his discourse, are such as seem to indicate he is a man of sense; whether he has talents for empire, time must shew. Without understanding the doctrine of chances as well as De Moivre, one may pronounce the chances are nearly infinite that he has not. I am glad however princes begin to travel; one has a chance of meeting these itinerant monarchs somewhere, and they amuse us at least as well as stuffed eagles or lions in a museum.

"I was in great hopes that you would have had the curiosity to have come to town, to have heard lord Chatham in support of his motion the other day, and when you had got so far towards Bath you might have proceeded, and I should have had the happiness of seeing you here. The primate of Ireland, and sir William Robinson, were so good as to call on me in their way to London; they staid only three days. I believe the primate will go to Tunbridge before he returns to Ireland.

"I believe I shall not remove from hence till the middle of next month, when I propose to make a visit at Mount Edgecumbe. I am ashamed of this long letter. I have an opportunity of sending it to London this moment. I am, dear brother, with most affectionate esteem,
E. MONTAGU."

In the dispute with America, Mr. Robinson, though long retired from parliament, was a most strenuous and able opponent of the ministerial plans. In the progress of that unhappy affair, he wrote several pamphlets, which were received with great attention. The earliest I have met with is entitled, "Considerations on the Measures carrying on with respect to the British Colonies in North America. The second edition, with additions; and an Appendix relative to the present State of Affairs on that Continent," with the following motto: "There is neither king or sovereign lord on earth who has, beyond his own domain, power to lay one farthing on his subjects, without the

grant and consent of those who pay it, unless he does it by tyranny and violence."—*Phil. de Commines, ch. 108.* It is dated April, 1774, and the Appendix, in the following November.

This memoir is not intended as a fulsome and indiscriminate panegyric, and therefore I have no hesitation in owning that the language is unequal, often uncouth, and seldom elegant; but it is not deficient in vigour; and, however unskilled in the graces of style the writer might be, for powers of thinking, for sagacity and extent of information, he deserves much praise.

The Appendix commences in the following words: "The foregoing sheets were first published in April, and we are now in the next November. Time and events have, in the short intervening space of seven months, but too plainly and too strongly confirmed the opinions respecting our American measures and their consequences, which were then presumed by the author to be laid before the public. It is in the preceding pages explained, that the plan proposed and confided in by the administration on that occasion appeared to be, that the removal of the Custom-house, and the suspension of the commerce of Boston, would soon bring on their knees, and subject to our commands, the inhabitants of that town and of its colony, who were, by that means to become, besides their own obedience, an example and a terror to the rest of their brethren on that continent; but the policy and the probability of this fine-spun scheme are there doubted of, questioned, and discussed. It is represented that the harsh and violent measures then carrying on in America be received no otherwise than as a declaration of war, and depend upon the same issue; that it could only be by force or by conquest, if they were submitted to; that we must expect to have to do with an union of that continent; that it would amongst them be made a common cause not to be taxed by us; and that they would certainly join, combine, and associate together, for their general and mutual assistance and defence. Is there any occasion to say whether these things have proved true?

"We were at the same time warned, that if it was intended to use force and violence, the decision might not be so very soon, or so very sure; that these being a truly free people, and their governments democratical, they would be able to arm every man in their country;

that

that necessity would, besides their committees of correspondence then subsisting, teach them other means of moving and of acting together; that they would probably have at their head some of the wisest and of the ablest of their country; that the influence of our governors and of our other civil officers would shrink to nothing; nor our own authority probably extend further than where it was enforced by our own troops; that our very soldiery would desire and endeavour to leave us, and go over to the Americans. Has one word of all this fallen to the ground? Or is there almost a single sentence of it, which is not now become a matter of fact?

"It was further set forth, that no immediate impression upon the town of Boston, or possession taken of it by a fleet or an army, would carry the command of all that continent, or force them to submit to measures so universally against their bent and inclinations; but that on the contrary the most strenuous and most vigorous exertions were from that whole people to be expected, in support of their common liberties and properties. May I call on our ministers, and demand whether they are not themselves sensible by this time of all these things?"

The writer concludes with the following emphatic paragraph. "It is not owing to a want of information, to a want of understanding, to a want of sense, and a knowledge of the importance or the imprudence of our American measures, if some people of property, of capacity, of independence, seem to sleep supinely while a rock is ready to fall and to crush their country. There is in public concerns an abjectness which obtains and daily increases among us, and that in a rank of men where it ought least to prevail, and to whom others are entitled to look up in a time of danger or of difficulty. The rise and the beginning of this might readily be pointed out; it was not first of this reign: but these men may truly be told, that there is no support for themselves but in the stability of all; that their private fortunes and possessions will, in the common destruction, most inevitably go to wreck and to ruin with the rest: the cloud from the Atlantic threatens them as well as the merchant and the manufacturer, the farmer, and the labourer. But we seem not to remember that we are born Britons; that governments are instituted for the good of the governed, and for that only; that we have in our immediate personal and

collective capacity, an inherent right to signify our sentiments of the national measures, to those who contrive, govern, and direct them; that the concern therein of many is upon the comparison much as considerable, one for one, as their own; but that of all united and taken together, almost as the ocean to a drop of water; that we are men, and not a flock of sheep forced to follow our fellow, because he happens to hear a bell about his neck. The writer has thrown out these things from a sincere and an earnest desire of the general safety and welfare; he heartily hopes that the seed is sown in good ground, and that it will bear fruit for the benefit of the whole! But if, after all, the hand of fate is upon this nation; if the period approaches in which we are doomed to perish; if there is at once an incurable madness in our councils, and a boundless obsequiousness in our proper guardians and protectors; if the constitution is forgotten, and men of weight and of effect abandon their country, I must say that His will be done, who governs both individuals and communities! I trust, nevertheless, that these words will not be so lost, but that they shall at least preserve one private person from the charge and the consciousness of having scrupled to speak freely and plainly his opinion of the dangers, and the but too probable ruin impending over the country."

In 1776, Mr. R. published, "A further Examination of our American Measures, and of the Reasons and Principles on which they are founded." 8vo.

In the next year also, he brought forth another pamphlet, entitled, "Peace the best Policy; or, Reflections on the Appearance of a Foreign War, the present State of Affairs at Home, and the Commission for granting Pardons in America." 8vo.

In 1778, when he had completed his 65th year, he was still an eldest son only; but in the spring of that year his father died, at his house in the neighbourhood of Bond-street, at the age of 84; and he came into possession of the paternal estates in the northern parts of Yorkshire, and on the confines of Durham. It was only in the preceding February, that Mrs. Montagu mentioned her father in the following words: "I suppose you know there was a report of my father's death. I had promised to introduce the dowager Duchess of Beaufort to the French ambassador on Wednesday night; so, though the weather was terrible,

ble, I went out; and such was the report of poor papa, that I was stared at as a ghost when I entered the room, and the servants below were very busy questioning my footmen. To-day I had a message from lady Ann and lady Betty Finch, with an apology, that not having heard of that melancholy event till to-day, they had not sent enquiries. All this while the old gentleman is in as good health as he has been for this twelvemonth." The accession of fortune, by his father's death, made no difference in Mr. R.'s mode of living.

It was in the preceding year that he received a visit from his cousin, the Primate of Ireland. Mrs. Montagu, in a letter of that date, says, "The primate and sir William Robinson were much pleased with my brother's kind reception of them. Indeed I do not know any one who makes his house so agreeable to his friends. His parts and knowledge make him an excellent companion, and his apparent benevolence, integrity, and virtues, endear his talents."

In 1780, his popularity and strenuous exertions contributed to obtain for his younger brother, Charles, who was Recorder of Canterbury, that seat in parliament, from which himself had retired nearly twenty years before; and the same exertions co-operated again to reinstate him in 1784.

In 1786, Mr. R. published, "An Address to the Landed, Trading, and Funded, Interests of England, on the present State of Public Affairs."

In 1794, when eighty-one years old, Mr. R. became, by the death of his cousin, the primate, who was little older than himself, a peer of Ireland. Richard Robinson, the primate, was sixth son of William Robinson, esq. of Rokeby, in Yorkshire, who was grandson of William Robinson, esq. of the same place, whose younger brother sir Leonard Robinson, (who died in 1696) was great grandfather of the subject of this article, so that he was only third cousin to his predecessor. This magnificent prelate had gone over to Ireland as chaplain to the duke of Dorset in 1751, and was the same year promoted to the bishopric of Killala; in 1759 he was translated to the sees of Leighlin and Ferns; and in 1761, to the see of Kildare: and at length, in 1765, to the primacy of Ireland. His elder brother, sir Thomas, who was a vain and eccentric character, had been created a baronet in March 1730, with

remainder, after his brothers, to the Kentish branch of his family. He spent his family fortune, and sold the beautiful seat of Rokeby Park, which now belongs to I. B. S. Morritt, esq.: he died, 1777. The primate was created an Irish peer by the title of lord Rokeby, on 26th February, 1777, with the same collateral remainder as the baronetage. Of this respected nobleman, it has been truly said, that "the many magnificent buildings and institutions erected and endowed by him, for public benefit and private conveniency, both in England and Ireland, will always preserve a grateful recollection of a man, who near thirty years filled the first station in the sister kingdom, with so much credit to himself, and advantage to the nation."

Mr. R., now become lord Rokeby, neither varied his style of living, his manners, his habits, nor his dress. The independence and whiggism of his politics were not in the smallest degree abated in their ardour. In April 1797, when he had attained the age of eighty-four, he sent forth his last pamphlet, entitled, "An Address to the County of Kent, on their Petition to the King for removing from the Councils of his Majesty his present Ministers, and for adopting proper Means to procure a speedy and an happy Peace," &c.

The following are the concluding words of this address: "I will now take my leave. There are, I trust, no excuses or apologies necessary to be made on this occasion by one who did, from his early days, adopt the principles of an old and true whig, the principles of Mr. Sydney, Mr. Locke, Lord Molesworth, Mr. Trenchard, and such men, from which he has to the best of his knowledge, throughout his life, in no single action or circumstance ever once varied or swerved, and which he will certainly now relinquish only at his grave."

Years still rolled on, and lord R. possessed all his faculties, and all his spirits; he could not walk, as he had formerly done, but he yet could use exercise, and pass much of his time in the open air. In short, the powers of life seemed so vigorous in him, that he appeared destined to reach the age of 100; when, in 1800, a weakness fell into one of his ancles, which he himself attributed to a strain. On this occasion, he resorted to one of his sovereign remedies, the bathing it in cold water; and he persevered so long in this method, in the

severest weather, in defiance of all the remonstrances of his attendants, that serious and alarming symptoms began to discover themselves. At length he was confined to his room and his bed: a mortification ensued; and after six weeks of

the most painful sufferings, with which the amazing strength of his constitution struggled to the last, he died on the 30th of November, 1800, in the 83th year of his age.

SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of Scarce and Curious Books.

"The English Spanish Pilgrime; or, a new Discovery of Spanish Popery and Jesuitical Stratagems. With the Estate of the English Pensioners and Fugitives, under the King of Spaine's Dominion, and elsewhere, at this present. Also, laying open the new Order of the Jesuitresses, and preaching Nunnes. Composed by James Wadsworth, Gentleman, newly converted into his true Mothers Bosome, the Church of England; with the Motives why he left the Sea (see) of Rome; a late Pensioner to his Majesty of Spain, and nominated his Captain in Flanders; Sonne to Mr. James Wadsworth, Bachelor of Divinity, sometime of Emanuell Colledge, in University of Cambridge, who was perverted in the Yeere 1604, and late Tutor to Donna Maria, Infanta of Spaine: The second Edition, corrected and unended. Printed at London, by T. Cotes, and R. C. for Mich. Sparke, dwelling at the Blue Bible, in Greene Arbor. 1680."

THE author commences his narrative with observing, that he was born in 1604, and son of James Wadsworth, B.D. rector of Colton and Great Thorne, Norfolk, and chaplain in ordinary to the Bishop of Norwich. Upon his father's going out chaplain and joint commissioner with the ambassador sir Charles Cornwallis to Spain, the Jesuits immediately attacked him with disputations, which he was weak enough to hold with them; but not succeeding by this means, at least openly, they effected their purpose by mock miracles. He therefore settled in Spain: the Jesuits, that his conversion might not be ascribed to profit, taking care that his income should not be too large. After a time he persuaded his wife to come to him in Spain, with their children, the youngest of whom

was our author: after being taught to read and write at Seville, till he was eight years old, he was sent, by the advice of the Jesuits, to the celebrated college of St. Omer's, the institutes and customs of which, he thus details:

"This college was founded about some 40 years since, by the order and furtherance of Father Parsons, that famous Jesuit who sent Father Flacke to St. Omers, with sufficient monyes for the foundation, having before obtained of his Catholic Majesty a pension of 2000 ducats per annum, for the maintenance of the students there.

"At which college (as I above said) accompanied with two other fryars, I arrived, who after they had been well refectioned by the rector, they tooke their leave of them and the rest of the paternities; and returned into their own convents: I remained behinde, and for the first night was, by the rector and the other fathers, well entertained at supper, making vp the time our stomachs would spare vs, with discourse of my present journey from Spaine, which, yet that they might more at large be informed of, they lengthened the meal to my narration, vnuill bed-time broak vp both. No sooner had the morning and myselfe opened our eyes, but the rector and father Creswell sent for me, where they begun a remonstracion of their rules and orders, and obseruations, somewhat shorter than their entertainment. First, that they might take none blindfold, they opened me with a general confession of all my sins; then closed vp all again by the sacrament; and after this, least there might be any relique of the world left upon mee, they made mee disinvest myselfe of such profane garments I had, and the superfluities of haire; but one they kept, the other they throwe away: then

was I reinvested with a doublet of white canvas, breeches and stockings that had not troubled the weaver with over much pains, cassocke of the same, blacke and graue, the band precise and short, with a hat that might almost shadow all, and shoes correspondent. Thus accounted, the rector delivered me to another student, to whom he gave the charge of shewing me the colledge, and committing me to Father Thunder to appoint me a study and a chamber in the dormitory, which was speedily done, and the next morning I was promoted to the first form, called the figures; there I had given me a schedule, which contained the duties and observances of the house, which are as follows: first, and above all, entire observance and duty to be performed to the rector as our vice-god; next to the vice-rector, as his minister; next to the præfects, which are overseers to the schooles. The first of these was Father Robert Drury, who had his eyes knocked out of his head with his braines at Black Fryers; the other Father Thunder, who appoints chambers and studies, makes them render account of their studies, keeps houres of study and recreation, and exercises many of his claps vpon their breeches. The third is Father Darcy, of the Sodalityum Beate Mariæ, and the refectory. Then to all the rest of the fathers in the house, as Father John Flood, hee who is their champion to answer and write against the protestants in England, and Father Baker, bursar of the colledge, who keeps the bagge and provides necessities. Besides, especial respect is due to the five masters of the schooles, to Father Adriano, or Tush, which the students called him, from his own mouth; Father Lacy, the reader of poetry and master of the syntax; Father Henry Bently, and Father John Compton, of grammar; and Father John Crater, of the figures; and Father Wilson, overseer of the print-house; and besides duty is to be given to the porter, who is the Lord Montagues brother, who hath not as yet beene higher promoted;* to the bursar, brewer, taylor, butler, baker, apothecary, shoë maker, master of the infirmary, who overlookes the sicke, the cleaerke, and cook, which are all lay-brothers, which why they should bee thus

honoured with cap in hand I know no reason, unless they mean to pay them with respect of hoes, for the disrespect they giue themselves; yet this may seem sufficient for those, all which, except Father G. Kemp and Brother Browne, were neither born nor bred to deserue higher, being such as either misfortunes, debts, or misdeeds, had in ship wracke cast upon coast, where only perpetuall seruitude was their liberty, and misfortune their only fortune. Thus much for the obedience the students are bound to bestow upon father Jesuites and lay-brothers. Let us now descend to the students: their chiefest quality is noble blood for the most part, to make such a proselyte the fathers compasse sea and land, perswading them that such a call addes to their nobility. Of others less eminent by birth, it is required they should at least equall if not transcend in eminency of parts and wits, in which time would purchase better portions than men more nobly descended would have afforded from inheritance. The number of the first ordinarily neither amounts above or under an 100, of the other 40. The obseruation of the distribution of the day is thus: euery morning the fifth hour summons them up, the first half is bestowed in making up themselves and their beds; the place where they sleep is called a dormitory, which contains three long galleries topping the house: each of these is furnished with some 50 beds, distanced only by a partition of boards; the next half houre the chappell doth challenge their attendance, the masse their deuotion; who-soever is absent shall be sure to haue the vnwelcome presence of Father Thunder. At six they go all to study in a large hall under the first gallery, where according to order each takes his seate, where they study one hour, and in the midst walks Father Thunder, and sees they all keep silence and be diligent at their books; all are bound to be there without budging; at seuen, which is their houre of breakfast, they go down two by two, with their bookes under their arms, and first, those in rhetoricke vnto the refectory, where euery one has for his part a peece of bread and butter, and beere, as pleaseth him. The loss of this breakfast is their punishment, whose names had been given up to the præfect for having spoke English the day before, but within a quarter of an hour, each hoy quits the refectory, and repaires to the schooles; from seuen and an half untill nine and better they are exercised in repeating and shewing what coposures they

* He says (p. 29) that they had of him no less than 10,000l. sterl. but for his situation, he was to work miracles after death. He adds, that they made a brother of Sir Gerard Kempe, or whom they got 2 or 3000l. caterer to the college.

they have made, after which time the prefects and masters leaue the schooles, and the students of the three under schooles go up to those of the upper, which read to them Greek till ten, at which houre every one betakes himself to his study untill eleven, as in the morning before, then to dinner. After they haue ranged theselues awhile the rector and fathers enter, the elder saies grace himselfe, or ordains another, which being done he placeth himselfe at the upper end of the table, the others in their order. All this while the students mouths are shut not from eating but speaking, bestowing their cares vpon six other of their companions disputing three against three in two pewes one ouerthwart the other, of such things which may rather help digestip to the fathers then benefit their own vnderstandings, as whether their paternities had better eat flesh or fish, drink wine or beere, and this dispute begins and ends with their dinner: at the fathers meale both Ceres and Bacchus vouchsafe their company to sit, and that liberally too, their meat is what their delicacies can desire, that their procurator caters for: the abbey of Watton, two leagues distant, furnishing them with that fatnesse it was wont to afford the monkes, as you may read in Owen.

"Now let vs come to the collegiates or students, and their diet: first, they are serued in by seven of their own rancke weekly, and in course, and according to seniority, each man hath first brought him a messe of broth, which is the antipast: afterwards half a pound of beefe, which they call their portion, after an apple, or piece of cheese for their post past, bread and beere as they call for it. When they have ended the meal, the rector enjoynes silence to the disputants, and then rising frō the table himselfe, stands and sayes grace, which said the students first go out one by one, each making his reuerence hat in hand to the rector; next after himself goes forth to heare them play their musicke, which is in a great hall over the refectory; thence vntill one of the clocke they recreate themselves in the garden, thence each man to his study, which is vntill two, then again to the schooles, so vntill four and a half (as in the morning) at their Greek and Latin exercises: then againe to their studies, vntill six, which is supper-time; and in the same manner spent as dinner, sauing that six others go into the pewes, and after some short dispu-

tations, one of one side reads the Latine Martyrologe, and another after the English, which contains the legend of our English martyrs and traitours together, sometimes two in one day.

"The students heare out the relation with adniring and cap in hand, to the memory of *Campion, Garnet, Thomas Becket, and Moore*.^{*} After this, vntill seven and a halfe musicke, vntill eight they recreate themselves together, thence to their studies againe until halfe an houre be past, so to their letanies, and to provide themselves to bed, but before they doe it for the most part, they demand on their knees all the prefects benedictions, otherwise they take not themselves blest; then while they are disturbing themselves, one amongst them reades some miracle, or new booke, vntill sleep close up all, and Father Thunder's noyse awake them in the morning. Discipline is here enough, were it well bestowed; thus pass their dayes and yeeres, save Teu-days and Thursdays, when on the afternoones they are licensed to the recreations of the open fields; on this wise dinner ended, we march forth of the college, by two and two, Father Thunder himselfe carrying up the rear, untill we are distant about a mile from the towne, where we walke, or play at ball, or bowles, or other such games, till the clock and our stomachs strike supper-time, whence repairing to the colledge, roast mutton is our prouision, being not ordinary. Now let us touch sabbath affaires, vnto which on Saturday on the afternoone, from four to six, and after supper till eight, all the students confesse themselves to their ghostly fathers aboue named: on Sunday morning at six of the clocke, they hie to their studies, where they read sacred letters untill seven, from thence to the chappel, and congregation of our lady, which is kept in one of the schooles; Father Darcy aforesaid being prefect of the place, where sitting in a chair, he exhorts all to the honour of the virgin Mary, declaring to them her great power and miracles; all the schollars are not admitted here vnto, but those only whom the prefect and his twelve consultants approve of, which twelve consultants are ordinarily termed his white boyes. The priuiledge of this sodality is, that they haue graces, rosaries, and beades; indulgences, meddals, and halloiwed grains from his holinesse. In vertue whereof, as the prefect tels them,

^{*} Jesuits executed in Engl. v. Eliz. &c. See Fuller's Ch. Hist. b. ix. p. 117, &c.

being once admitted into the same society, they may obtain pardon of all their sinnes past, at the hour of their death, saying or but thinking on the name of Jesus, Mary, Joseph, they are actually pardoned, and free from the paines of purgatory; which otherwise, had they not bene of this society, they should have endured.

"With one of the aforesaid graines, saying *Ave Maria*, they may, by the virtue of each, defieuer a soule from purgatory. Besides, on the day any that are in this sodality establish their sins are remitted, swearing fidelity, and stiling themselves the Virgin's slaves. On this manner each Sunday, between seven and eight they spend their time, and they all go to masse, and receive the communion; thence to breakfast, after to study, whereas before, they busie themselves in reading draine stories til dinner; anon after dinner to their church where they sing vespres and letanies to our lady for England's conversion, having written on their church and colledge doores in great golden letters, *Jesu, Jesu, conuerte Anglium, fiat, fiat*. These are only the outsides of their profession: but now will I rippe up the very bowels of these treacherous glosing fathers: first, those schollars who are nobly descended and of rich parentage, they strive to allure by their honied words and flattered imbracings, endowing them with pictures, beads, meddals, agnus dei, which they have from Rome. Also that their baits may take effect, they licence them to participate of all those wines and juncates, provided for their own palates, and if white boys of a comely feature, they bestow on them (though ill-deserving) the preheminance of the schooles. And with these is the prefect of musick most recreated, reading to them Ovid, Hor. Catull. and Propertius." — *From page 11 to 19.*

"As for their religion, they make it a cloake for their wickedness, being most of them atheists, or very bad christians; these are they that observe these ten commandments which follow:

1. To seek riches and wealth.
2. To govern the world.
3. To reforme the clergy.
4. To be still jocund and merry.
5. To drinke white and red wine.
6. To correct text of scripture.
7. To receive all tithes.
8. To make a slave of their ghostly child.
9. To keepe their owne and live on another man's purse.
10. To govern their neighbour's wife.

These commandements they divide into two parts: all for me, and nothing for thee." — *From page 27 to 28.*

In 1622, our author obtained leave to go from St. Omer's to Spain, which he did, he says, (page 31) in a ship "that had taken" a false certification from the governor of Calais that the ship and goods belonged thereunto. In their voyage they had an engagement with a pirate, which I shall give, as describing a sea-fight of that era, in his own words:

"This ship was of an one hundred tunne burthen, carrying twelve pieces of ordnance, forty men besides passengers, one chirurgeon and two trumpeteers. And we departed with seven other ships in the company, and having sailed to the promantery called Fines Terræ, upon the coast of Galisia, we descried a ship coming from the coast of Portugal, which took his course aside of us; at last we perceiuing hee discerned our French colours, we forthwith made towards him, who put out the States colours, but we supposing him to be a pyrate of Algier, Sally, or Rochell, it would not be amisse to board him, being so near the coast of Spaine, not doubting within a few houres to take him, to which end the admirall, with the other five being all French, joyned himselfe to the vice-admirall, being the strongest of the company, they were conceited it were best to let him goe; but the vice-admirall, desirous to contest with them, preparing himselfe for to fight, launching forth his boate, charging his artillery, muskets, and murdering pieces,* laying his traines of powder, nayling vp his decks, crossing the hatches with cables, and hanging his grappling chaine on the maine mast; which done, the captaine of the vice-admirall Jaques Banburge by name, began to encourage his mariners, telling how easy it was for seven to take one, not thinking the supposed pyrate to have had above thirty men, and ten pieces of ordnance, whereupon the rest gathering together, resolved that the admirall should make the first onset, and the vice-admirall the second, and the rest in their order; but the Hollander discerning us to be French, made no haste to escape us, and having gotten the winde made towards us, with a desire to get some provision of vs for his money,

* Grose (*Milit. Antiq.* i. 403) has *Murderers* chambered pieces of cannon, much used in small forts, and on shipboard. An old dictionary of technical terms has, *Murdering shot* to clear the decks when men enter

and we towards him, which seeing, he hung out a flag of truce, but our admirall saluted him with two pieces of ordnance, our vice-admirall with four, and the rest in their order came on, which he valiantly withstood, putting forth on each side some fourteen brass pieces of ordnance, not having before out above four or five, his burden being some two hundred tunne, with one hundred and fifty men and five trumpeteers, who, turning about, gave us two broadsides with his ordnance, shooting three or four of our ships through and throughout. Our admirall and the other French ships seeing themselves deceived, and that he was no pyrate, but a statesman of warre, fled, leaving our vice-admirall engaged in the fight. The vice-admirall seeing how the case stood, said unto us twelve, that we were now to die with honour, or survive with infamy, and because we were young and unexpert in sea-fight, to encourage the better, made vs drink each one of vs a good draught of aqua-vitæ with gunpowder; this done, he enjoined his mariners to play on them with small shot, but they replying so stoutly, made our mariners quickly quit the hatches, and fly to their ordnance underneath, as their best defence, whereupon we killed the master of their ship, which their captaine perceiving, discharged more eagerly, and with the shot took off the sterne of our ship, which our captain perceiving, grew desperate, even sometimes minded to blow up the ship; in twelve shootes more they strooke downe our maine-mast, and killed our chirurgion, who newly was come up from onder the lowermost deckes, and saying these words, *Si Deus nobiscum, quis contra nos*, was slaine on a sudden with a common bullet, and having one hand on my shoulder, pulled mee downe along with him, his blood streaming out upon me.

“And thus, after seven houres fight,

they boarded vs with fire and sword, massacring all those that came first to their hands, and after they had cleared the decks, they desisted.”—*From p. 31 to 33.*

The Dutchmen then shifted the prisoners to a Hamburger, which was taken by the Moors of Sally. The state of the slaves he thus describes:

“This Morisco carried me to his house, where, fettering one my legs with an irone chain, and cloathing me with a canvas suite, laid these injunctions vpon me: first he gave me charge of his stable, and then to grind at his hand-mill, and to draw water at the fountaine, with many others of the like nature. The victuals he gave me were vere greas, cabbage, and goat-flesh; as for my lodging it was in a dungeon, in the market-place, where they vse commonly to lodge their slaves, who repaire there every night about eight of the clocke, their masters maniling their hands before for feare they should make an insurrection, the number being about eight hundred; being Spaniards, Frenchmen, English, Italians, Portugals, and Flemish; our beds were nothing but rotten straw, laid on the ground, and ouer couerlets, peeces of old sailes full of millions of lice and fleas, being constrained to put back to back, and rub out the paine; about five of the clock in the morning, the doore being opened, we repaire to our masters houses, and so to our wouted worke.”—*From page 37 to 38.*

The remainder of the author's history is, that he escaped from Africa to Spain, where he obtained an appointment under his catholic majesty; but, through reading the Scriptures, detected the errors of the Romish church, and going into France, emigrated from thence to England, where he became a protestant,

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

PALM-SUNDAY.

MIDDLETON, in his Letter from Rome, omits to observe that the procession on Palm-sunday was a rite borrowed from the worshippers of Serapis. It was Origen who introduced it into the christian church. He is said to have presented palm branches to the adorers of the Egyptian idol on their favourite holiday, (Epiphanius, lib. ii,

heres. 64,) saying: “Take the leaves, not of the image, but of Christ.” The christians had early converts among the priests and votaries of Serapis; and were therefore the more inclined to coalesce in any innocent observance of that form of worship. In a letter of the emperor Hadrian, preserved by Vopiscus, it is said: *Illi, qui Serapin colunt, Christiani sunt*

SERTORIUS.

Sertorius is described by Plutarch, as imagining the first emigrations to America. When Sertorius, (says he, vol. iii. p. 313.) fearing the might of Sylla, fled to Africa, and thence to Spain, he met with Andalusian shippers, who were just returned from the Fortunate Islands. Thereupon he felt a violent desire to go and reside in those regions, where he might dwell in peaceful independence, escaped from tyranny and warfare.

MEDLARS.

The medlar, or *mespilus germanica*, is rarely praised as a dainty; but is preferred when slightly tainted by frost. It requires a Dutch palate to relish medlars; for Linnaeus, in his *Academic Amenities*, says, that they pass for delicacies in Holland; and a Dutch traveller to Surinam, (Fermin, vol. i. p. 176.) vaunts, as an exquisite fruit, the scarlet medlars of Guyana.

TOMB OF EZECHIEL.

Benjamin of Tudela says, that within a few leagues of Bagdad, exists a superb mausoleum, containing a valuable library, which is still called the tomb of Ezechiel, and is visited not only by Jewish, but by Christian and Mahometan pilgrims.

SALVATION OF SOCINIANS.

Basnage, (*Histoire des Juifs*, lib. iv. c. xxix.) quotes certain Rabbies who allow, that Serveto and the Antitrinitarians may be saved; but who maintain, that there is no chance of escaping damnation in the next world, for those Christians who have thrust a strolling physician into the throne of the Almighty.

BON-MOT OF TASSO.

The exemplary virtue and chastity of Laura towards Petrarch, drew the following bon-mot from Alex. Tasso: "That Petrarch enjoyed her as rats do the drugs of an apothecary, by licking the outsides of the bottles."—*Mem. Vie. Pet. vol. ii. p. 478.*

SINGULAR EXTRACT FROM A WILL.

Thomas Cumberworth, kn. of the diocese of Lincoln, by his last will, made in the year 1450, thus provides for his funeral: First, I gyf my sawle to Gode my Redemptur, and my wretched bodie to be bery'd in a chitte without any kyste, (that is, a shroud without any coffin,) in the north yle of the paryshe kirke of Somerethy.—*Ex. Mram. Lum. Episc. Linc.*

SCOTTISH OATH.

The following singular oath, according

to Skene, was formerly in use in Scotland, and taken by their assisers or jurors:

"We shall leil snith say,
And no suich conceal, for nothing we may,
So far as we're charg'd upon this assize,
Be God himself and our part of paradise,
As we will to answer God upon
The dreadful day of done."

SPANISH INDOLENCE.

Voiture, in a letter to a friend, says: "I have no other excuse to make for the length of time I've been a writing to you than indolence; for besides my own, I've contracted that of the country where I am, which surpasses, without doubt, all the kingdoms of Europe for laziness; so conspicuous in the Spaniards that no constraint whatever will oblige them to sweep away the dust from their own doors, and when it rains, those who carry bread from Madrid to the villages, will not go, although they were sure of getting double the price. When the corn is dear in Andalusia, and there is a plenty in Castile, they will not take the trouble to fetch it, though they are literally starving at home for want: if a countryman has here a hundred acres of land, he will badly cultivate fifty of them, thinking it enough, leaving the other half uncultivated. Their vines grow spontaneous of themselves, without being taken care of, though at the same time they have nothing at all to do: the fertility of the land is so great in Spain, that they seldom plough more than four inches deep; yet some reports say, the increase is as eighty to one; nevertheless, they are poor in the midst of abundance, in one of the finest states of Europe: the reason of which is, because they are nothing but a set of rogues and vagabonds."

A SPANISH PROVERB.

In a little old book, without date, printed in Latin, entitled, "Spanish Proverbs," is the following singular one: "Woman is the paradise of the eye, the hell of the soul, the purgatory of the members, and the limbo of the thoughts."—*Voiture. p. 47.*

A CURIOUS SHIELD.

Alphonso, duke of Calabria, made a present to Edward his son, of a golden shield, on which was engraven four animals; the first of which were a stag, with this inscription, *Deum time*; this emblem was to remind him of his duty to God, as the stag is said to be fearful of thunder and lightning: the second was a stork, with *Parentes revere*; this was to admonish him with a due respect toward

toward his parents, as the storks are said to bear their ancient parents on their back, and to take care and feed them when grown helpless by age: the third was a tortoise, with *Domum procura*; the emblem of the tortoise carrying its house along, to remind him of his duty to his as a provident master: the fourth was a dolphin, with *Officiis vaca*; because the dolphin is said to be the most friendly of all fishes, and their sporting and playing in the sea is said to predict a tempest. Around all these the following motto was engraved, *Celer Virtutis Cursus*; to remind him of the uncertainty of life, thereby to make the most of a promising long life — *Campof, lib. 8.*

SIR THOMAS WHITE.

The munificent charitable donations of this worthy man, who was lord mayor of London at the commencement of queen Mary's reign, deserve to be recalled to remembrance, although I believe the benefits arising from most of his bequests have gone into far different channels than those in which he endeavoured to direct them. He was avowedly the patron and protector of scholars, and founded St. John's college at Oxford, which he endowed with several considerable manors, and at his decease left three thousand pounds to increase its revenues. He also founded schools at Bristol and Reading, and reserved two fellowships at St. John's for natives of each of these places. He gave during his life two thousand pounds to the city of Bristol, to purchase lands of the yearly value of one hundred and twenty pounds, for which it was agreed that the mayor and corporation of that city in 1567, and the ten ensuing years, should pay the sum of one hundred pounds, which having for that time been allowed to accumulate, was to be thus expended: Eight hundred pounds to be divided in loans without interest, among sixteen young clothiers, freemen of that city, for ten years, upon sufficient security, at the end of which time that sum to be lent to such other persons as the desire of the mayor, aldermen, and four of the common-council, shall point out. The remaining two hundred to be expended in the purchase of corn, to be sold to the poor at prime cost. At the expiration of nine years, at the feast of St. Bartholomew, he directed that one hundred and four pounds should be paid to the mayor and corporation of the city of York, to be lent by them to four young freemen of that city, (clothiers always to be pre-

ferred.) The same sum the next year, on the same conditions, to the city of Canterbury; the next to Reading; the next to the Merchant Taylors' company, the next to the city of Gloucester; and is to proceed, year by year, to Worcester, Exeter, Salisbury, Norwich, Southampton, Lincoln, Winchester, Hereford, Oxford, Cambridge, Shrewsbury, Linn, Bath, Derby, Ipswich, Colchester, Newcastle, and then to begin again at Bristol, and to proceed annually to the other places for ever. He also gave to the mayor and corporation of Coventry, the sum of two thousand and sixty pounds, for the purchase of lands, the rents of which, after the deduction of an annuity of forty pounds to St. John's college, were to be thus appropriated: Twelve poor men were to receive an annual donation of two pounds, and a free loan of ten pounds a year was to be granted to four young men for nine years; at the end of which time this benefit was to be conditionally enjoyed by the towns of Northampton, Leicester, Nottingham, and Warwick. The master and warden of the Merchant Taylors' company were his executors; and for the performance of their trust, forty shillings a year was bequeathed them. To the mayor, recorder, and ten aldermen of the city of Coventry, six and eight-pence each for ever, for their trouble; and to the steward and town-clerk, for bonds, &c. twenty shillings annually, so that no charge might be made to those who received his bounty.

DR. LODGE.

Thomas Lodge, M.D. who was one of the numerous versifiers that graced "the golden days of good queen Bess," acquired some reputation as a writer of songs, odes, and madrigals. The following lines, which are a fair specimen of the poetical taste of the times, are selected from his *Euphues's Golden Legacy*:

Of all chaste birds the phoenix doth excel,
Of all strong beasts the lion bears the bell;
Of all sweet flowers the rose doth sweetest
smell:

Of all fair maids my Rosalinde is fairest,
Of all pure metals gold is only purest;
Of all high trees the pine hath highest crest,
Of all soft sweets I like my mistress best.

Of all chaste thoughts, my mistress
thoughts are rarest,

Of all proud birds the eagle pleaseth Jove,
Of pretty fowls kind Venus likes the dove;
Of trees, Minerva doth the olive love,
Of all sweet nymphs I honour Rosalinde,

Of all her gifts her wisdom pleaseth most,
Of all her graces, virtue she doth boast ;
For all the gifts my love and joy is lost,
If Rosalinde prove cruel and unkind.

CURIOUS EXTRACT FROM STOW.

Although human credulity is very liable to imposition, and a distempered imagination ever on the wing for "tales of wonder," yet circumstances of a most improbable nature do sometimes occur, stamped with such marks of authenticity, as the most sceptical must give credence to. Such I conceive to be the following singular account, copied verbatim from Stow. "The seventeenth of March, (1586,) a strange thing happened: master Dorington, of Spaldwick, in the county of Huntingdon, esquire, one of her majesties gentleman pensioners, had a horse which died sodainly, and being repped to see the cause of his death, there was

found in the hole of the heart of the same horse, a strange worm, which lay on a round heap in a call or skinn, of the likeness of a toad, which being taken out and spread abroad, was in form and fashion not easie to be described; the length of which worm, divided into many graines, to the number of fifty, (spread from the body like the branches of a tree) was, from the snout to the end of the longest grain, seventeen inches, having four issues in the graines, from whence dropped forth a red water; the body in bigness round was about three inches and a halfe, the coloure whereof was very like to a mackarell. This monstrous worm, found in manner aforesaid, crawling to have got away, was stabbed in with a dagger and died, which after being dried, was shewed to many honourable persons of the realme.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ADVICE TO THE M—D B—D.

PREVIOUSLY TO THE SECOND EDITION
OF HIS POETICAL WORKS.

"Lintot (dull rogue) will think your price too much,
Unless you well revise 'em and retouch."

POPE.

WILD on the waste of Time thy verses roll,

By scornful tempests hurl'd without control;
Doubtless they perish, genius will not save
Her spurious offspring from th' oblivious grave;

Would Fate to incense pour'd before her shrine,

Yield up those records, this advice were mine;

Tear from each cold uninteresting tale,
Parental fondness, that asbestos veil;

Kindle the critic torch, nor dread its fire,
Though favorite pages in one blaze expire;

Lines their own flaxen texture may consume,

Dead expletives invite a flagrant tomb;
Conceits may sparkle in devouring flame,

Low phrases shine that lack, alas! a name;
Beauties conceal'd may vivid heat explore.

Ideas glow that never glow'd before;
Yet such regret not in their ashes lie,

Treasures unsain'd, like gold in purity;
These when array'd in language choicest

flow'rs,
Will please all senses by their charming pow'rs;

But think not tameness is simplicity,
Nor foist for humour mere vulgarity;

Force is not fustian, lowliness not mire,
Passion not pathos, nor is fury fire.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 200.

So shall impartial Fame award thy soul's
delight,

With Burns and Bloomfield rank thee in the
Cælian height.

Newcastle-under-Lyne.

Scio.

THE BROKEN REED.

BESIDE the sedgy banks of Can,
A musing, moralizing man,

At eve I sometimes stray;
There mark the rippling water glide,
A clear, uninterrupted tide,
Along its winding way.

At such a time, in such a mood,
As bending o'er its brink I stood,

An object caught my view;
A reed it was, whose slender stem

Obej'd the impulse of the stream;
The stream in which it grew.

Its taper neck and downy crest,
Now rising from the river's breast,

In all the pomp of pride;
Now sinking as the water swell'd;

Next moment not to be beheld,
Disporting in the tide;

Drew from my cogitative mind
Conclusions of a different kind

To those experience taught;
In thinking it secure, I er'd;

But soon a circumstance occur'd
That rectified the thought.

For now the wind, both rough and rude,
Came whistling from a neighbouring wood,

And louder, stronger blew;
Till, rushing with resistless force,

It cross'd the river in its course,
And snapt the reed in two!

Its fury quickly spent or past,
To mark the ravage of the blast,
With feelings of alarm
I look'd, supposing mischief done;
But save that simple reed alone,
Saw vestige none of harm.

Devoted reed! I then exclaim'd,
With sympathy shalt thou be nam'd,
When next a theme I choose;
The moralist in thee shall find
A subject suited to his mind,
Depicted by my Muse.

The vot'ries of ambition too,
Their semblance in thy form shall view;
Their danger in thy fate;
While those of pleasure, wealth, and pride,
Alarm'd, perchance may step aside,
And learn to contemplate.

Chelmsford.

J. POTTER.

SONNET.

TO A SKY LARK.

"**H**ERALD of morn!" and minstrel of
the sky!

Whose votive music hails the rising light;
Now flutt'ring o'er the corn—now soaring
high,

Scarce seen, or wholly lost to human sight;
How dear to me, sweet warbler, is thy lay,
How thy lov'd notes my drooping spirit
cheer;

Give a new joy to every opening day,
And fresher rapture to the vernal year.

Gladden'd by thee I range the flow'ry fields,
Forget awhile the anguish of my heart;
Inhale the fragrance bounteous nature yields,
Nor feel, or faintly feel, sharp sorrow's dart.

Thy song attracts my gaze to yon blue scene,
And fills with heavenly sounds the airy
space between.

I. U.

SYDENHAM.

O, WHY, sweet Sydenham, does my
heart

On thy loved haunts so fondly dwell?
And whence the charm, which thou alone
Canst yield, each ruder sigh to quell?

Th' expansive scenes so oft admir'd,

Thy neighb'ring woods, thy flowery
meads;

Thy smooth canal, thy shady groves,
For these, the mind delighted pleads.

These may awhile engage the mind,
And Fancy's magic pow'r invite;
But these a bounded influence hold;
When absent, they no more delight.

But kindness holds my heart to thee,
By polished manners made more dear;
And beauty's form, and spotless worth,
Bid me thy very name revere.

When night's blue vault, by gems illum'd,
Spreads o'er the world its glittering
veil,

A sully'ng cloud will oft appear,
Borne by some unregarding gale.

Each radiant star appears unmov'd;
Too high, too bright, to heed the shade;
Nor thinks a mild complacent smile,
Its fire benignant can degrade,

But shall I, like the transient cloud,
Regardless pass thy ornate sphere?
I'll prize the worth which thou contain'st,
And ever hold sweet Sydenham dear.

And shall not memory ever speak
Claims on regard, which thou can'st
prove?

Eliza's beauty, kindness, worth?
And shall I not, sweet Sydenham love?

LINES,

SENT TO A YOUNG LADY, IN CON-
SEQUENCE OF HER IMMEDIATE
GRIEF FOR THE LOSS OF HER CHILD.

WHY, dearest friend! such signs of woe
Do thy conscious features wear?

Why, from thy eyes in ceaseless flow,
Streams Affliction's sacred tear?

Why is thy soul to sorrow giv'n
For one that lives; and lives in heav'n?

True, thy child is snatch'd for ever
To Death's cold and darksome seat!

True, his infant prattlings never,
Never more! thy ears shall greet;

True, that thy fond maternal heart
Must keenly feel the fated dart.

Yet consider, that good Being

Who the lovely treasure gave;
Kind! beneficent! all-seeing!

Never strikes but strikes to save!
And p'rhaps that word which clos'd his eyes,
Bade him, thy guardian angel rise.

Ah! then let a softer feeling

Calm the tumults of thy breast;
While reflection gently stealing

Soothes thy troubled mind to rest:

Kneel humbly to the afflictive rod,
And bless the fiat of thy God.

I. U.

AN ADDRESS TO THE DEITY.

WRITTEN DURING A THUNDER STORM.

ALTHOUGH around thy awful thunders
fly,

And roll terrific thro' the vaulted sky;
Altho' thy vivid lightnings blaze on me,

Yet shall my hope, my trust, be fix'd on
thee;

On thee, the fountain whence our solace
flows,

On thee, the soother of our wrongs and
woes;

Protect, I pray, if such thy blessed will,
The mariner, who guides with wond'rous
skill,

The unwieldy bark: oh! spare the advent-
rous crew,

Safely let them their wonted course
pursue;

Save too, I pray, the wanderers on the shore,
Shield them from harm, tho' loud the tem-
pests roar;

Shield

Shield the poor hind who sleeps in lonely
shed,
And spare the great who rest on downy bed.
But should'st thou call me from this world of
woe,
Still in my heart let resignation flow;
Lead me, oh! lead me, to thy courts above,
And join me to the sainted friends I love.

SONNET.

TO TRUTH.

HOW mild, and yet how firm, is Truth
pourtray'd:

Placid, benign, yet awful in her air;

Assur'd, determin'd, yet serenely fair!

Scar'd at her frown, her glance, her tread,

Pale-visag'd Vice droops his detested head!

Awak'ning conscience, rage, remorse, despair,

Guilt's black and horrid train, his bosom
tear,

And pierce his dark and secret soul with
dread.

No timid fears Truth's steadfast purpose
break,

No mean and sordid views her dictates
shake!

With virtue fir'd, with rectitude imprest,

She veils no treacherous motives in her
breast;

Bares her pure bosom, and rejects disguise;

And courts th' enquiry of discerning eyes.

I. U.

ON THE PREVALENCE OF VICE.

VIRTUE, friend, is rarely found

In this life's uncertain round,

Vice fills up the mazy way,

And bears, alas! despotic sway.

Here, Distraction spreads her snare,

And pale Phrenzy rends the air,

With her sorrow-piercing cry,
Hapless child of misery.

Next we hear the sceptic bold,

Dare his impious thoughts unfold,

Tell us virtue is a cheat,

And the grave our last retreat.

Bid us revel all the day,

And idly trifle time away;

Laugh at our most sacred laws,

And claim (oh impious!) our applause.

Wretched wanderer from the truth,

Cease to tempt unguarded youth,

Take your tenets far away,

And let us feel Religion's sway.

Let us still enjoy the hope

Of sharing that unbounded scope,

Which Heaven's high King has long decreed

For those who merit Virtue's meed.

SONG.

HOW peaceful smiles this sylvan scene!

Cheerful and gay the songsters rove;

The fields are clad in vernal green,

And vocal ev'ry breeze with love:

How happy once the woods among,

At early dawn, I lov'd to stray;

Here Laura first inspir'd my song,

Here first she heard, and bless'd my lay.

This transient dream of bliss is fled,

These rural charms no more delight,

Their fairest, fondest, nymph is dead,

And ravish'd from my longing sight:

A gloomy home my fancy seeks,

For this I heave the frequent sigh;

Life's blush has left my Laura's cheek,

And I with Laura wish to lie.

I. U.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JOHN MARSHALL'S AND MR. JOHN
NAYLOR'S, (NORTHWICH,) for a *New
and Improved Method of Manufactur-
ing Salt.*

BY the method now in use, the salt-
brine is placed in pans or boilers,
to the whole of which the fire has access,
and all the parts of it are equally heated.
No means are employed for the special
purpose of causing the brine to sustain,
in different parts, various degrees of heat,
by the greater or less proximity of such
parts respectively to the fire. The new
method consists in varying, at short and
successive intervals, the degrees of heat
which the brine receives from the fire;
and it is done by adding to the common
brine-pan or boiler a condenser or
cooler, having a communication with the

boiler, by which means the heated brine
may freely flow from the boiler into, and
circulate about, the cooler or condenser,
and from thence back again, which it
will do by means of the impulse and mo-
tion communicated by the fire; and by
the consequent expansion of the brine,
the most heated parts following upon the
top, and so going on towards the extreme
part of the condenser, and afterwards,
when become more cool and dense, re-
turning in an under and backward cur-
rent towards the fire, which progress
forward and backward is continued, and
thus the salt is formed into crystals,
chiefly in the condenser, and not in the
heated pan or boiler, in which the salt is
wholly formed by the method now in
use. For dispatch, two or more con-
densers

densers might be applied to one boiler, or two or more boilers may be applied to one or more condensers. The cooler or condenser might be another pan not heated, but for saving of expense, the patentees recommend clay lined with brick-flags, or any other cheap and convenient materials, for forming a shallow pond or reservoir, communicating with the boiler, and acting as such cooler or condenser: any other way of causing an alternate variation of the degrees of heat in the brine, during the process, would produce a similar effect; "but no method," say they, "can be more simple and easy for this purpose, than that which we have described; and this, in its principle, comprehends all other methods of graduating and regulating the heat of the brine, by alternate increase and diminution; and therefore we protest against the evasive employment of any mode different in form and appearance, whereby the same or the like effect may be produced, either entirely or partially, inasmuch as all such different modes would be in substance and principle, the same as that which we have described; and we particularly notice that, as the communication is to be open, a pan or pans of an enlarged size, having the heat applied only to part thereof, would operate to the forming of the salt, because in that case the parts of the pan not heated, would be in effect condensers to the heated parts of the pan; but the extension of the pans would operate against saving of expense. By the addition of the coolers or condensers, a much greater quantity of salt will be made in the same space of time, than can be made in the same pans or boilers, without the coolers, or condensers."

MR. CHARLES LE CANN'S, (LLANELLY,) *for an Invention of certain Apparatus to be added to the Axle-trees and Wheels, or Naves of Wheels, of Carriages, so as to impede, resist, or check, their Action.*

This invention consists in causing the wheels, or either wheel singly, of any carriage whatsoever to be stopped, or become stationary, at the pleasure of the driver thereof, by means of bolts or slides of iron, or any other metal or compound metal, attached to an axle-tree of any kind or sort, which bolts or slides, by means of levers, with or without the assistance of springs, come into contact with a plate of iron, or any other metal, or compound metal, on which one or

more projections are formed; which plate being let in, and fixed to the nave of a wheel, will answer the purpose required, by impeding the motion of any carriage, to the wheel or wheels of which the same is applied. The levers are, or may be, connected with the body of any kind of carriage, and to such part thereof as may prove most convenient, by either chains, strings, cords, leather, or any other substance necessary for the purpose.

MR. JOHN SCHMIDT'S, (ST. MARY AXE,) *for a Phantasmagoric Chronometer, or Nocturnal Dial, rendering visible at Night, to any enlarged size, the Dial of a Watch, against the Wall of a Room, &c. &c.*

This instrument consists of a vase, or any ornamental case, either of wood, stone, tin, or any other metal applicable, and so constructed as to allow a free communication of the air, yet to prevent the rays of the light from being visible; and having on one side a watch with two dials, or what are called the day and night dial; and on the opposite side a combination of glasses, or a single glass moveable in a tube: the diameter of the glass is one inch and three quarters, and the pins two inches and three-quarters; serving to represent the inward or nightly dial, against the wall. In the foot of the vase is a light or lamp, shut in, yet so constructed, that by means of a little door or slider, it may be taken out, and when in, may be altered in its position, and placed nearer or further off the magnifier or dial. In the bottom of the vase is a case, to receive the waste oil of the lamp. Having stated at large the particulars of the nocturnal dial, the patentee goes on to describe the mysterious circulation, or chronological equilibrium; which apparatus may be applied instead of the watch-work, described in the specification, and illustrated with figures, or may be used as a separate time-piece, or as an orrery. It consists of the work of a horizontal or vertical watch, fixed in a box or globe, representing the earth. "I fix," says Mr. Schmidt, "to the hour-hand wheel a weight; and the box, with the watch and weight, are fixed to the lever, through which the steel centre or axis, made of hardened steel turned very smooth and thin to prevent friction, is fixed. On the other end of the lever is attached a box, containing lead sufficient to counter-balance the watch in every position when in motion;

tion; to obtain which with facility, the weight should be fastened in such a manner as to be moveable out and in, upwards and downwards, &c. when adjusting it, the proper weight and quantity of the counterpoise should be found by trials, as the weight and size of different time-pieces are not alike." In that recommended by Mr. S. the box containing the watch is three quarters of an inch high, and the distance from the steel centre, is one inch and seven-eighths long: the counterpoise is one inch and a quarter in diameter, and half an inch high; and the distance from the steel centre is two inches and one-eighth of an inch long, the weight fixed to the hour-hand wheel, forms a semi-circle, and is the one-eighth of an inch thick: the whole rests upon two ornamental and jewelled supporters, or friction rollers, which are screwed upon a stand, upon which is also fastened a supporter for the rim, serving as a dial, which may be divided into twelve, or twenty-four hours, according to the construction of the time-piece; the hours and minutes are shewn by one hand only, or, if required, a nonius may be applied to subdivide the minutes. The centre piece serves to represent the sun. To use this apparatus as a nocturnal dial, the reflector is fixed

to the steel centre, and is confined within the ornamental case or vase, that contains the lamp and magnifier; the hand shewing the hours is fixed within the case. By this contrivance, the watch-work is not exposed to the heat of the lamp, as in the manner described with the double dial. To represent the increase and decrease, as well as the regular revolution of the moon round the earth, an apparatus is fixed to the back of the globe or box, in such a manner as to make the moon invisible when between the sun and earth, and then, when turning round, gradually to increase, shewing the phases on the proper day; for which reason, the number of days in the month are engraved upon a brass circle, fixed round the globe. The motion is effected by a little weight fixed to the axis of a pinion, with six teeth, this pinion acting into a wheel with thirty teeth. To the axis of this wheel is attached the bent arm of the moon, the other end of this arm serving as a counterpoise to the weight of the moon; this apparatus, turning round with the box or globe, occasions the pinion to be turned by the weight, always hanging perpendicularly, and thereby causing the wheel, with the moon, to move one tooth every day.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JUNE.

*** As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid,) and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.*

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DRAMA.

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The Use of all New Prints, Communication of Articles of Intelligence, &c. are requested under cover to the Care of the Publisher.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF LONDON, 1810.

(Continued from page 481.)

148. *Cleopatra dissolving the Pearl; the original Design for a Painting executed on the Great Staircase at Burlington.* T. Stothard, R.A.

THIS is a sketch, but it is of that vigorous class of art that distinguishes those of Rubens, who mostly sketched in oil. The coloring, chiaroscuro, and local tints, are of that brilliant harmonizing nature, that evinces the hand of a master, and the design exhibits the result of deep thinking.

166. *Benevolence*, by H. Corbould; is a well-imagined little picture, well drawn and clearly coloured, but the head of the old man is rather too obtrusive and equivocal; at first sight it is doubtful what it is meant for.

Of 167 and 190, two pictures in the class of historical or fancy works, by Drummond, nothing can be said in their favor; bad grouping, ill coloring, and an affected manner of handling, overpower the real merits they possess. More simplicity, and a little regard for nature, would improve the style of this artist.

The next objects that our slight sketch admits of, are the portraits: among which, most distinguished for grace or dignity of treatment, or excellent coloring, are, 32. *Lord Grenville*, by T. Phillips, R.A. 42. *The Persian Ambassador*, Sir Wm. Beechey, R.A. 61. *Lord Castle-rough*, and 67. *Mr. Canning*, both by T. Lawrence, R.A. 79. *Walter Scott*, esq. author of *Marmion*, &c. H. Raeburn.

80. *A Lady and her Attendant*, W. Owen, R.A. 159. *A Groupe of part of the Baring Family*, T. Lawrence, R.A. 197. *Octavius Gilchrist*, esq. F.S.A. J. Lonsdale. 263. *A Whole Length of a Lady*, A. W. Devis; which, for elegance of attitude, and clearness of tint and coloring, has not often been surpassed. 292. *Sir C. Burrell*, M.P. R. R. Reinagle. 413. *The Marquis of Downshire*, J. Lonsdale; this portrait ranks among the best of the present exhibition, and is at once simple and dignified in character, and vigorous in execution. 401. *Mrs. Owen*. 402. *Children of Lady Mildmay*, by Edridge. 493. *A Nobleman*, J. Northcote, R.A. 505. *J. Elmes*, esq. J. Lonsdale. Among the miniatures, Robertson, Haines, Mrs. Singleton, Newton, Davis, Watts, Pope, and Englehart, are principally conspicuous; the former (Robertson) by his large portraits of Messrs. P. Cox, Wilkie, A.R.A. and Gwilt, which certainly are among the finest miniatures ever produced.

The landscapes of this year are not very numerous, but of a high class of art. No. 29. *Southampton*, by Moonlight, Pether; is a correct representation of the place, and a faithful transcript of a moonlight effect. 44. *Elgin Cathedral*, W. Wilson, is well managed. 52. *Landscape on a Lake, Evening*, P. J. De Loutherbourg, partakes of the usual excellencies of this eminent master's works; as does No. 20. *Landscape, Morning*, by the same. 55. *A Fisherman's Cottage*, by Miss H. Gouldsmith, is a faithful transcript of nature. 85. *Loothe Castle, Westmorland, the Seat of the Earl of Lonsdale*;

Lonsdale; North west View from Ulleswater-lane, Evening, J. M. W. Turner, R.A. is one of those enchanting scenes that England alone can boast, executed in a most transcendent style of effect: the same character awaits Mr. Turner's other pieces. No. 115. *The North View of the same House*; and 153. *Petworth, Sussex, the Seat of the Earl of Egremont; Dewy Morning*; which even surpasses the others: the mist rising on the lawn in front of the house, is among the happiest effects of Turner's pencil; in fact, the uncommon brilliancy of this charming picture produces the same effect on the neighbouring pieces, as hanging them against the pier of a window through which the sun is shining. 102. *The Entrance to Conway Castle*, Sir G. Beaumont, II. is worthy of the pencil of a professor. 127. *A Landscape, in which is introduced the Story of Diana and Actæon*, A. W. Callcott, R.A. is magnificent in composition, forcible in execution, but partakes too much of an affectation of being like some of the old masters rather than nature, which Mr. Callcott must know, from his own former successes, to be the best guide. Under this head, although not in their proper class, must not be omitted the excellent Sea-pieces of Mr. R. B. Hoppner; and one by Pocock, of a *Wreck*, No. 118.

The architectural department of this year is below mediocrity. Mr. Soane has some designs for a theatre, which are not much better than some he has been in the habit of despising; although they possess much positive merit, they are not sufficiently gay and playful for theatrical edifices. Mr. Soane has also some drawings of various parts of the Bank of England as executed, which are appropriate and classical as designs, but not so well drawn as has been usual from his office.

Mr. Gandy's designs for the New Assembly Room, Liverpool, are gay and splendid in selection, and of uncommon beauty in drawing. All the rest, with the exception of a Restoration of the Temple of Jupiter Olympius at Agrigentum, by R. Smirke, jun. A. are of that common-place description that must be expected to arise from the neglect which this branch of the fine arts is receiving, and has for a long while received, from the Academy. If the Royal Academy will thus suffer the genius of their architectural students to run riot, they must not complain of the degradation of the national taste which has ensued.

The sculptures this year are not numerous, but excellent. Flaxman has

some admirable monumental designs and basso-relievos. Westmacott exhibits some classical productions. Nollekens, as usual, shines in the department of bustos; Bubbs has a very good one in marble of Lord Nelson; and Bacon, an elegant figure of the late Mr. Pitt; and some good busts. The Honourable Mrs. Damer has an admirable head of a Muse, in bronze.

On the whole, judging from the present Exhibition, the progress of the British school may be thus estimated:—To be retrograde in grand historical and poetical composition; to be increasing in correct drawing and chaste coloring; eminent in portrait; and beyond competition in landscape. In sculpture, rather pretty than grand; and in architecture, absolutely fallen from the “high estate” the other of the sister arts would warrant.

The friends of brilliant talents and amiable manners and disposition, will lament to hear of the premature death of that able and eminent artist, Lewis Schiavonetti: a pleurisy put an end to the days of this important man (to the arts) in the zenith of his fame. His works are well known, and will immortalize his name. His etchings for Blair's Grave; his head of Blake, after Philips's picture; are wonders in the style he adopted: his Death of Tippoo Saib, and other large plates, with an almost innumerable collection of the most tasteful book-prints ever executed, are among the works of this lamented artist. He was employed till just before his death, on an engraving from Stothard's well-known picture of the Pilgrim's Procession, from Chaucer, which he has left unfinished. Some authentic particulars of his life, and a list of his principal works, shall be given in our next Number.

The London Architectural Society have just published another volume, a Selection from the Essays read before them; containing, one on Taste, by Jos. Woods, jun.; on Bridge-Building, by James Savage; and on Foundations, by James Elmes: also an Essay on the Doric Order, with plates, by Edmund Aikin. They shall be noticed next month.

No. I. of “The Fine Arts of the English School,” is just published, which shall also receive due attention at the same time.

Proposals have been issued by Messrs. Boydell and Mr. Wilkie, and Mr. Burnet, for publishing, by subscription, an Engraving from the celebrated painting of the Blind Fidler, by Wilkie; to be executed in the line manner by Burnet.

Two highly-finished engravings of the
4 E Interior

Interior of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, combining precision of perspective representation with that species of effect most characteristic of that celebrated and interesting specimen of the florid Gothic, and on a scale sufficiently large to admit of much detailed architectural information, from drawings by Mr. John Morton, jun, are nearly ready for publication.

The British Institution has awarded the premium of 100 guineas to Mr. B. R. Haydon, son of Mr. H. bookseller, of Plymouth, for the best historical picture this year. The subject is, the Death of Dentatus.

CHALCOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(Continued from page 482.)

According to the promise in the last Number, a few additional particulars are given of the Society for the Encouragement of the Art of Engraving. The professed objects of this patriotic society, are to restore the art of engraving to the rank which it ought to hold among the fine arts; to the protection of living artists; and to the production of future excellence in the same line. The committee of managers are, His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, the Marquis of Stafford, the Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, the Earl of Dartmouth, Sir John Fleming Leicester, bart. (who is also treasurer), Sir Mark Sykes, bart. Sir Abraham Hume, bart. Sir Thomas Bernard, bart. Wm. Smith, esq. M.P. Samuel Whitbread, esq. M.P. J. P. Anderson, esq. Thomas Hope, esq. In addition to our former intelligence, it is intended that each plate, after having produced the limited number of one thousand impressions, shall be absolutely destroyed, by which means the true tone and vigor of the engraving will be preserved. Also, an establishment is to be formed, to which every engraver may send his works for exhibition and sale, thus facilitating his own interests, and the views of such subscribers as may wish to select an artist for employment. Prospectuses and shares may be had, at Messrs. Down and Co. Bartholomew-lane; Drummond, Charing Cross; Hammersleys, Pall Mall, bankers; or of any of the before-mentioned committee; and of Mr. Crome, secretary to the society, 64, Newman-street, Oxford-street. The following extracts from their memorial to the noblemen and gentlemen who patronize the institution, will serve to shew its objects and tendency:

“For some years past, national patronage

seems to have neglected the superior walks of this art, leaving the engraver, however enlarged his views or his talents, to practise in a narrow field, where his powers are circumscribed, and he can reap but little profit and no reputation. If he occasionally produces a large work, which may be supposed to have given proper scope to his mind, it is generally some slight engraving done in haste at a small expence. Perplexed with absurdities, and seeing nothing before him but sorry prospects, the engraver is not only disappointed in his views of that independence to which every liberal art has an attachment and just claim, but his proper feeling of ambition, which alone can make him serviceable to his country's reputation, is mortified, disgusted, and at last exhausted. Thus the higher walk of engraving gradually becomes deserted, and without the immediate interference of the public-spirited amateurs of England, this nation is in danger of losing the reputation it has acquired through the productions of *Strange, Woollett, and Bartolozzi*. Such a reflection too, is more particularly mortifying, and it is hoped will more immediately excite the spirit of the country, when it is well known, that it is not only the fashion among all ranks in France to form extensive collections of prints, but that the French government has directed one of the best parts of its ambition to the cultivation of the fine arts, and has employed engravers in all parts of Europe to enrich its galleries and museums.”

The forwarding the views of the Chalcographic Society appears to be an act of national consequence, and of first-rate importance to the encouragement of the arts of design, and will doubtless receive that encouragement its liberal plans deserve; and every lover of his country's fame and arts, will lend assistance to its infant endeavours to obtain the following sound national objects:—1st. A rescue of the nobler province of the art of engraving in this country from total degradation and decay; 2dly. A most desirable rivalry of the French, who are growing as ambitious in arts as they are in arms; and would fain get the start of us in every race for renown; 3dly. The permanent advancement of the art, by means of its national museum and school, which will give it at once improvement, stability, and dignity; and, 4thly. The comfort and support of helpless old age, and objects not only dear to the hearts and habits of Englishmen, but expressive of the true effects of polite art, which never proves its influence so finely as in the perfection of the social feelings. We cannot close this article without entreating our readers to give the society's plan and address a careful reading.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE sixth portion of the History of Leicestershire, comprising the Hundred of Guthlaxton, almost all the copies of which were destroyed by the fire at Messrs. NICHOLLS'S, is nearly reprinted, and may be expected to appear in July. The hundred of Sparkenhoe, which will complete the work, is also in great forwardness.

PROFESSOR DUGALD STEWART, of Edinburgh, will shortly publish a quarto volume of Moral Essays.

MR. BELOE has put to press a fifth volume of his Anecdotes of Literature.

The second volume of *The Artist* is completed, consisting, like the former, of Essays on Subjects of Science and the Arts, chiefly written by men of eminence in their respective professional studies.

The History of the National Debt, in one volume octavo, a posthumous work of the late Mr. J. J. GRELLIER, so well known to the generality of our readers by his various writings on different branches of political economy, will be published next month.

MR. GRANT, author of *Institutes of Latin Grammar*, has made considerable progress in preparing for the press, a comprehensive work on the English Language, which will be found to combine several new and important practical advantages.

MR. W. MOORE, of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, has in a state of forwardness, a *Treatise on the Doctrine of Fluxions*, with its application to all the most useful parts of the true theory of gunnery, and other very curious and important matters relating to military and naval science. The fluxions will be preceded by such parts of the science of mechanics as are necessary for reading the work without any reference to other authors.

The first volume of the Theological works of Mr. ARCHIBALD McLEAN, one of the pastors of the Baptist church, Edinburgh, which, from the unexpected demand, the proprietors were under the necessity of reprinting, is now finished, and ready for delivery. Volumes 5th and 6th, containing the Paraphrase and Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews, will be immediately put to press, and the subsequent volumes will be published as speedily as possible. The whole, when finished, will consist of eight or

nine handsome volumes duodecimo. A new edition of his *Treatise on the Apostolic Commission*, is also just published.

The Rev. H. H. BAKER, of the British Museum, has just published a new edition of Wiclif's Version of the New Testament. Prefixed to this most ancient English Version of the New Testament, are *Memoirs of the Life of Dr. Wiclif*; and an *Historical Account of the Saxon and English Versions of the Scriptures* previous to the fifteenth century; embellished with an elegant portrait.

A new edition of Dr. LAMONT'S Sermons, on the most prevalent vices, is in the press, and will appear early in August.

MR. FOWLER, of Winterton, has completed fac-simile engravings of the principal Mosaic Pavements which have been discovered in the course of the last and present centuries, in various parts of Great Britain; and also, engravings of several subjects in Stained Glass in the windows of the cathedrals of York, Lincoln, &c. the whole executed on twenty-seven plates; and each impression accurately coloured after the original subject of the respective plates.

The author of *Nubilia*, is about to commence a periodical work, entitled *the Contemplatist*; a Number of which will be published every Saturday.

The Rev. THEOPH. ABAUZIT, has in the press, an edition of the *Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England*, in the French language; the gospels, epistles, and psalms, are taken from the edition of Geneva, in 1805.

A romance in three volumes, under the title of *the Spectre of the Mountain of Grenada*, will be published early in the ensuing month.

The Rev. SAMUEL ELSDALE, curate of Surfleet, near Spalding in Lincolnshire, has nearly ready for publication, a small volume, under the title of *Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell*, a poem, with other pieces, with additions and emendations.

The Rev. I. SPENCE, late curate of Spalding in Lincolnshire, has upon the eve of publication his Farewell Sermon, on taking leave of that parish.

A new edition of DUGDALE'S *Warwickshire*, with the additions of Dr. THOMAS, and a Continuation to the present time, is now preparing for the press by some Warwickshire

Warwickshire antiquaries, who have collected much original matter of local interest and historic importance from various private repositories hitherto unexplored. The work will be comprised in three volumes folio; and, in addition to such of the original subjects as must necessarily be re-engraved, will be embellished with select views of the most interesting objects of architectural and antiquarian curiosity in the county.

Mr. TURNER, of the Middle Temple, is preparing a new work on Conveyancing, to consist of a collection of modern precedents, with notes and illustrations; and a practical introduction on the language and structure of Conveyances.

Mr. JOSEPH HARRIS has nearly ready for publication, an Essay on the Principles of Philosophical Criticism, applied to poetry.

A third and last volume of the Temple of Truth, under the title of Additional Studies, is in the press.

The Travels of Mirza Abu Taleb Khan, commonly called the Persian Prince, in Asia, Africa, and Europe, during the years 1799, 1800, 1801, and 1802, written by himself in the Persian language, and translated by CHARLES STEWART, esq., are preparing for publication.

The History of Lincoln, with an Appendix, containing a list of the members returned to serve in parliament, will speedily be published in a duodecimo volume.

Mr. TOY has in the press, a work on Scripture Geography, containing a description of the most distinguished countries and places noticed in the Holy Scripture, with a brief account of the most remarkable historical events connected with the subject, intended to facilitate the study of the sacred writings.

A new edition of Bishop Earle's Microcosmography, is in the press. This curious and entertaining volume was originally printed in 1628, and contains a variety of allusions illustrative of the manners of that age.

The Norrisian prize in the University of Cambridge, is this year adjudged to HENRY JEREMY, B.A. of Trinity College, for his Essay on the Connection of Learning and Religion.

By an accurate calculation, it appears that, in the course of the last year, Great Britain produced 600,000 packs of wool, each weighing 240lbs.

A correspondent gives the following improved method of preparing phosphorus bottles. The phosphorus being care-

fully dried by filtering paper, cut a thin slice, divide it into as many pieces as can expeditiously be done, and introduce each piece into a small bottle, with as much lime as will surround it. Lime slaked in the air, and submitted to a strong red heat in a black-lead crucible for twenty minutes, is in a good state for the purpose. The bottle when full may be exposed, corked, to the radiant heat of a fire, till some of the pieces of phosphorus have assumed an orange tint. It will then be ready for immediate use. But the heating is not necessary, if the bottle is not wanted for immediate use, and it will continue longer in a serviceable state. In using the bottle the mouth should be closed as soon as the match is withdrawn. Bottles thus prepared continue serviceable four or five months, though very frequently used.

Mr. YEATES has been for some time employed in collating the manuscripts brought from India to England by the Rev. Dr. Buchanan, and presented by him to the University of Cambridge. From the account given of them by Mr. Yeates, the following particulars are extracted:—These manuscripts are chiefly biblical, and are written in the Hebrew, Syriac, and Ethiopic languages: the Hebrew manuscripts were obtained from the black Jews, who have had settlements in India from time immemorial. These Jews differ in many respects from those of other countries, and bear evident marks of being descendants from those ancient dispersions we read of in sacred history. They call themselves Bene Israel; they have the Hebrew Pentateuch, but scarcely know of any other books of Scripture. A copy of the Hebrew Pentateuch, written on goatskins, and found in one of their synagogues, is in the Buchanan collection. The Syriac manuscripts were collected from the Syrian Christians in Travancore and Malayala, where a race of Christians had existed ever since the apostolic times: and the native Indian christians bear the name of Christians of St. Thomas to this day. They have the Bible, and other books, not in our canon, extant in the Syriac language; and theirs is perhaps the purest of all the versions of Scripture now known. There is in Dr. Buchanan's collection, a copy of the Bible, containing the books of the Old and New Testament, with the Apocrypha, written on large folio vellum, and in the ancient or Estrangelo character, and which was a present to the doctor from
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Mar Dionysius, the archbishop of the Indian church. But though all these MSS. were brought from India, some were written at Antioch, in Mesopotamia, and in other parts of Syria, Asia, and Africa. The Hebrew Pentateuch already mentioned, being probably one of the oldest MSS. extant, is a curiosity of the highest value and importance. It is written upon a roll of goat-skins, dyed red, and was found in the record-chest of a synagogue of the black Jews, in the interior of Malayala, in 1806. It measures in length forty-eight feet, and in breadth about twenty-two inches, or a Jewish cubit. The book of Leviticus, and most parts of Deuteronomy, are wanting. The original length of the roll was not less than ninety feet, as appears from calculation, and it is properly Morocco, though now much faded. In its present state, it consists of thirty-seven skins, contains one hundred and seventeen columns of writing, perfectly clear and legible, and exhibits a noble example of the manner and form of the most ancient Hebrew manuscripts among the Jews. The columns are a palm broad, and contain from forty-five to fifty lines each. Some of the skins appear more ancient than others, and it is evident, from a bare inspection, that they were not all written at the same period, or by the same hand.

THE DROUGHT.—About twenty years ago, SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS published a dissertation, in which, arguing from the analogy of Nature, he conceived it in the power of man to regulate the weather to certain extents. Nature, he remarked, provides high mountains and the innumerable spiculæ of leaves and grass, as means by which the electricity of the atmosphere and the clouds is regulated. Droughts arise when these, from an accidental absence of rain or moisture, cease to be good conductors, and a rainy season is a consequence of these becoming too powerful as conductors. Hence mountains, trees, and vegetation, increase the quantity of rain in all countries, and the cause and effect alternately interchange. Hence too the immutable sterility of certain districts of Africa and Asia; and hence likewise the changes which have been observed to take place in the fertility of countries. All the peculiar phenomena of Peru, and other countries, may also be referred to the same causes. The practical deduction which Sir Richard Phillips made from this reasoning was, that man, by means of very high metallic conductors, may be

able so to affect the electricity of the clouds as to produce the same effects as Nature produces from the action of mountains and the points of trees, leaves, and vegetables; and he submitted the idea to the notice and adoption of patriotic and philosophical governments. The idea of regulating the weather may, on a superficial view, appear to be a very bold one; but when it is considered that man triumphs over the seasons, and subjects Nature in many other respects to his rule, an artificial means of affecting the clouds ought not to be considered as impossible; and the notion deserves to be re-considered on account of the immense value and great importance of the objects in contemplation.

The following curious circumstance respecting the toad, is communicated by a correspondent to Nicholson's Journal: "A person," says he, "in the neighbourhood of Maidstone, who manufactures brown paper, informed me, while I was observing his people at work, that he had frequently placed a toad amidst a pile of sheets to be pressed, and always found it alive and well on taking it out, though it must have sustained with the paper a pressure equivalent to several tons; but a frog could never survive the same degree of pressure. I sought a long time for a toad to see the experiment myself, but was unable to find one till after the men had left work."

SIR GEORGE MACKENZIE, accompanied by Mr. HENRY HOLLAND, and Mr. RICHARD BRIGHT of the University of Edinburgh, has sailed from Leith for Stromness, whence they proceed to Iceland, in a vessel from London. The object of this arduous undertaking is to explore a part of that inhospitable country, which nevertheless, in the circumscribed state of our commerce, is well worth the attention of Great Britain. In return for our coarse fabrics, we might procure from it such articles as Iceland, with proper management, would yield in great plenty, such as fish, oil, feathers, and sulphur, the scarcity of which last article is such as to have already attracted the notice of parliament.

At a late meeting of the Society of Arts, a premium of fifty guineas was awarded to Mr. JOHN DAVIS, of John-street, Spitalfields, for a highly ingenious fire-escape, which promises to be of great utility in decreasing the number of personal accidents which are so frequently occurring in cases of fire. This contrivance consists of a curious yet simply-constructed ladder, or rather
three

three ladders, so combined as to admit of their being slid out, like the tubes of a pocket telescope, to the height of from forty to fifty feet, if required; carrying up, at the same time, a box to receive females or children, or small valuables, while the less timid can descend the ladder. This box, by means of a chain and pulley, worked by the people below, descends to the ground, where being instantly unhooked, another box is sent up while the first is emptying. All this is performed in about two minutes. This apparatus is erected on a carriage with four wheels, nine feet long and five wide, furnished with the usual apparatus and harness for yoking a horse to it, for the more speedy removal to the scene of danger.

Mr. KNIGHT, in his Report of the Transactions of the Horticultural Society, mentions an improved method of cultivating the alpine strawberry. The process consists of sowing the seed on a moderate hot-bed, in the beginning of April, and removing the plants, as soon as they have acquired sufficient strength, to beds in the open ground. They will begin to blossom after Midsummer, and afford an abundant late autumnal crop. Mr. K. thinks, that this strawberry ought always to be treated as an annual plant.

Mr. de LUC has invented a machine which he denominates the Electric Column, and which, by some of our natural philosophers, is considered the most important discovery in the science of electricity since that of the Voltaic pile. He is preparing an account of it for publication.

RUSSIA.

The cranium of a horned animal, the race of which seems to be extinct, has been recently dug up near Minava. From the description given of this part of the skeleton, the animal must have been at least ten or twelve feet long. The horns, which are attached to the head and have partly passed into a fossil state, far exceed in size those of the oxen of the present day. They are a foot and a half in circumference at the root, and two feet and a half long. It was hoped that the entire skeleton would be recovered; but on further search, two teeth only were found. Foreign naturalists are of opinion, that this head must have belonged to the race of Urus or Aurochs, mentioned by Cæsar in his Commentaries, and which some even suppose still to exist in the mountains of Siberia and in the forests of Poland.

SWEDEN.

FÄRLUN has lately witnessed an incident which partakes of the romantic. In opening a communication between two mines, the corpse of a miner was found in complete preservation, and in a soft state, being impregnated with the vitriolic water of the mine. When exposed to the open air, it became stiff. The features were not recognized by any person present, but tradition had preserved the recollection of the accident by which he had been entombed more than half a century ago. All farther enquiry was dropped, when suddenly a decrepid old woman advanced upon crutches, and discovered that the deceased was a young man to whom she had been engaged by promise of marriage fifty years before. She threw herself on the body of her lover, and bedewed it with tears, at the same time thanking Heaven for having once more granted her a sight of the object of her affection before she descended to the grave. The contrast between these persons, one of whom had been so long buried and yet retained the features of youth, while the other was bowed down by the weight of years, may be more easily conceived than described.

GERMANY.

An officer in the Bavarian service, who had made a variety of experiments to ascertain the ingredients used in the composition of the Greek fire, while recently engaged at Munich in an analysis for that purpose, was, by the explosion of the article he was decomposing, propelled through the window, with his arms torn off, and his face so dreadfully burnt, that he expired a few minutes after being taken up.

The following account of the present state of the universities, and other seminaries of education in the new kingdom of Westphalia, has been published. The universities of Halle, Göttingen, Helmstadt, Marburg, and Rinteln, contain 1207 students. There are besides in the kingdom 52 gymnasia or classical schools, at which are educated 6851 children. The inferior schools, at which are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, amount to 3600, and are attended by 253,338 children of both sexes. In each of the two cities of Brunswick and Magdeburg, there are thirty-five public institutions for every branch of education, besides private seminaries. In the public schools, the hours of teaching are

so arranged, that the children who attend them are generally able to earn their livelihood in the intervals. On a moderate computation, there is a teacher for every fifty children throughout the kingdom.

FRANCE.

The archives of the different states brought from Ratisbon, Rome, and Vienna, to Paris, are to be deposited in a new building erected on purpose for them, to be called the Palace of the Archives of the Empire. The arrangement will include three divisions, French, German, and Italian. All the papal archives, including the different documents relative to the donations of Constantine and other emperors, are now on their way from Rome to Rhims.

The repairs of the church of St. Genevieve, lately the Pantheon, are continued with activity. The pavement of black and white marble, in compartments, is begun. The repairs and embellishments of the subterraneous church, destined to the interment of eminent men, will soon be completed. At the entrance of this vault are the tombs of Rousseau and Voltaire. The towers of this church, which, during the revolution, were almost entirely demolished, will be rebuilt as speedily as possible.

ITALY.

LUCIEN BONAPARTE, who possesses a fine villa in the vicinity of Rome, and devotes his attention to the arts and sciences, has recently made some valuable discoveries. Several houses belonging to the ancient Tusculum have been discovered, in which have been found, besides various pieces of furniture, seven large statues, one of them a Muse of singular beauty. The Roman antiquaries estimate this treasure at 22,000 six dollars.

AFRICA.

In addition to the circumstances already detailed respecting the late earthquakes at the Cape of Good Hope, the following particulars are communicated in a letter, dated Cape Town, January, 1810. "My last letter was principally about earthquakes, which have been repeated almost every day since the 31st ult. During the last week we have had five or six shocks, but none except the three on December 4, and two since, have been violent. The Dutch inhabitants begin to console themselves with the idea that the noises we hear are thunder, although not a cloud is to be seen in any part of the sky. These earthquakes have greatly reduced the value of houses, most of which in the

colony are more or less damaged. In every part of the settlement the shocks have been experienced, in some slightly, in others in a more violent degree. Salt water has been thrown up in places at the distance of three or four miles from the sea, without leaving any appearance of springs or openings in the soil. In other parts, where the soil is black, as low down as our wells have been dug, several spots of white sand, about six feet in diameter, and generally of a circular form, have been thrown up, evidently in union with water, which immediately subsided. Springs of water have also burst out in many parts of the colony where there never were any before. A waggon, which came into Cape Town two days ago, sunk to the top of the wheels in a quicksand, which is thrown up in the middle of a road that was before as hard as a rock. If these are the only effects that will be produced by such subterraneous convulsions, we have great reason to be satisfied with the result, since our climate appears to have been greatly ameliorated by them. Ever since the first shocks, we have experienced cool pleasant weather, and have been free from those violent winds, which at this season of the year, usually prevailed three days out of seven. During the last month, which is our Midsummer, the thermometer has seldom been higher than 72°, and the barometer has varied between 29.30 and 30.15. Our winter passed with only one storm of thunder and lightning, and that by no means violent. The first winter of my arrival (1803,) I believe we had thunder two or three times a week, for five weeks successively. If, as some philosophers assert, electricity be the cause of earthquakes, may it not also account for the absence of thunder and lightning, which we have experienced during the last winter?"

AMERICA.

Steam has been applied in the United States, to the purposes of inland navigation, with complete success. The passage-boat between New York and Albany is 160 feet long, and wide in proportion, with accommodation for 100 passengers; and the machine which moves her wheels is equal to the power of 24 horses, and is kept in motion by steam from a copper boiler, 8 or 10 feet in length. Her route is 150 miles, which she performs regularly twice a week, and sometimes in so little as 32 hours when the wind is fair; light square sails are employed to increase her speed.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

MR. DAVY, in his analytical experiments on phosphorus, says, the same analogies apply to this substance as to sulphur. Common electrical sparks, passed through phosphorus, did not evolve from it permanent gas; but when it was acted upon by the Voltaic battery of 500 plates, gas was produced in considerable quantities, and the phosphorus became of a deep red brown colour, like phosphorus that had been inflamed and extinguished under water. The gas examined, proved to be phosphuretted hydrogen; and the light of the Voltaic spark in the phosphorus was at first a brilliant yellow, but as the colour of the phosphorus changed it appeared orange. From certain experiments, Mr. Davy supposes that phosphuretted hydrogen contains a minute proportion of oxygen, and consequently that phosphorus likewise may contain it; but the action of potassium on phosphorus itself furnishes more direct evidences of the circumstance. One grain of potassium and one grain of phosphorus were fused together: they combined, with the production of the most vivid light and intense ignition. During the process $\frac{1}{10}$ th of a cubical inch of phosphuretted hydrogen was evolved. The phosphuret formed, exposed to the action of diluted muriatic acid over mercury, produced $\frac{3}{10}$ ths of a cubical inch of phosphuretted hydrogen. In a second experiment, one grain of potassium was fused with three grains of phosphorus, and a quarter of a cubical inch of phosphuretted hydrogen was generated during the ignition. But from the compound exposed to muriatic acid, only $\frac{1}{10}$ th of a cubical inch could be procured. It is not easy to refer the deficiency of phosphuretted hydrogen in the second case to any other cause than to the supply of oxygen to the potassium from the phosphorus; and the quantity of phosphuretted hydrogen evolved in the first case, is much less than could be expected, if both potassium and phosphorus consisted merely of pure combustible matter. The phosphoric acid, formed by the combustion of phosphorus through a crystalline solid, may contain water. The hydrogen evolved from phosphorus by electricity proves that this must be the case; and, though the quantity of hydrogen and oxygen in phosphorus may be exceedingly small, yet they may be sufficient to give it peculiar characters; and till the basis is obtained free, we

shall have no knowledge of the properties of the pure phosphoric element.

In considering the states of the carbonaceous principle in plumbago, charcoal, and the diamond, Mr. Davy notices the experiments of Messrs. Allen and Pepys, which have proved that plumbago, charcoal, and the diamond, produce very nearly the same quantities of carbonic acid, and absorb very nearly the same quantities of oxygen in combustion. "Hence it is evident," says Mr. Davy, "that they must consist principally of the same kind of matter; but minute researches upon their chemical relations when examined by new analytical methods, will, I am inclined to believe, shew that the great difference in their physical properties does not merely depend upon the differences of the mechanical arrangement of their parts, but likewise upon differences in their intimate chemical nature. From the experiments mentioned, the professor infers that in plumbago the carbonaceous principle exists merely in combination with iron, and in a form which may be regarded as approaching to that of a metal in its nature, being conducting in a high degree opaque, and possessing considerable lustre. Charcoal appears to contain a minute quantity of hydrogen in combination. Perhaps the alkalies and earths produced during its combustion, exist in it not fully combined with oxygen, and hence it is a very compounded substance, though in the main it consists of pure carbonaceous element. The experiments on the diamond render it probable that it contains oxygen, but the quantity must be exceedingly minute, though perhaps sufficient to render the compound non-conducting: and if the carbonaceous element in charcoal and the diamond be considered as united to still less foreign matter in quantity than in plumbago, which contains about $\frac{1}{20}$ th of iron, the results of their combustion will not differ perceptibly."

In his experiments on the decomposition and composition of boracic acid, Mr. Davy had noted in a former paper that it appeared to be decomposed by Voltaic electricity, a dark-coloured inflammable substance separating from it on the negative surface. He now attempted to collect quantities of it by means of the battery of 500 double plates, and an olive-brown matter immediately began to form on the negative surface, which gradually increased in thickness, and at last

appeared almost black. It was permanent in water, but soluble with effervescence in warm nitrous acid. When heated to redness upon the platina it burnt slowly, and gave off white fumes, which slightly reddened moistened litmus-paper, and it left a black mass, which, when examined by the magnifier, appeared vitreous at the surface, and evidently contained a fixed acid. In another experiment the boracic acid, heated in contact with potassium in a gold tube, was converted into borate of potash, at the same time that a dark-coloured matter, similar to that produced by electricity, was formed. Thus the evidence for the decomposition of the boracic acid is easily obtained, but the synthetical proofs of its nature involve more complicated circumstances. Mr. Davy found that, when equal weights of potassium and boracic acid were heated together, there was a most intense ignition before the temperature was nearly raised to the red heat; the potassium entered into vivid inflammation when it was in contact with the boracic acid. When this acid had been heated to whiteness, before it was introduced into the tube, and powdered and used while yet warm, the quantity of gas given out in the operation did not exceed twice the volume of the acid, and was hydrogen. He only used twelve or fourteen grains of each of the two substances in this mode of conducting the experiment; for when larger quantities were employed, the glass tube always ran into fusion from the intensity of the heat produced during the action. In many experiments in which he used equal parts of the acid and metal, he found that there was always a great quantity of the former in the residuum; and by various trials he ascertained that twenty grains of potassium had their inflammability entirely destroyed by about eight grains of boracic acid. For collecting considerable portions of the matters formed in the process, he used metallic tubes furnished with stop-cocks, and exhausted after having been filled with hydrogen. When tubes of brass or copper were employed, the heat was only raised to a dull red; but when iron tubes were used, it was pushed to whiteness. In all cases the acid was decomposed, and the products were scarcely different. When the result was taken out of a tube of brass or copper, it appeared as an olive-coloured mass, having opaque dull olive-brown specks diffused through it: in this way he collected the largest quantities. It appears as a pulverulent mass of

the darkest shades of olive; is perfectly opaque; very friable; and its powder does not scratch glass. It is a non-conductor of electricity. It gives off moisture by increase of temperature, and if heated in the atmosphere takes fire at a temperature below the boiling point of oil, and burns with a red light, and scintillations like charcoal. The phenomena of its combustion are best witnessed in a retort filled with oxygen gas. When the bottom of the retort is gently heated by a spirit lamp, it throws off most vivid scintillations, like those from the combustion of the bark of charcoal, and the mass burns with a brilliant light. A sublimate rises from it which is boracic acid. In oxymuriatic acid gas, the peculiar inflammable substance occasions some beautiful phenomena; when brought in contact with the gas it instantly takes fire and burns with a brilliant white light, a white substance coats the interior of the vessel, and the substance itself is found covered by a white film, which, by washing, affords boracic acid, and leaves a black matter behind. The properties of this matter are enumerated; and the inference drawn is, that it is different from any other known species of matter, and is the same as that procured from it by electricity: thus is established the decomposition and recombination of the acid. From other experiments it would seem that boracic acid consists of one part of inflammable matter and 1.8 of oxygen, and the dark residual substance, supposing it to be simply the inflammable matter combined with less oxygen than is sufficient to constitute boracic acid, would be an oxide consisting of about 4.7 of inflammable matter to 1.55 of oxygen. Mr. D. likewise thinks that the combustible matter obtained from boracic acid, bears the same relation to that substance as sulphur and phosphorus do to the sulphuric and phosphoric acids; but it is still a question whether it is an elementary body, the pure basis of the acid? or whether, like sulphur and phosphorus, it is compounded? There are many circumstances which favor the idea that the dark olive substance is not a simple body; its being non-conducting, its change of colour by being heated in hydrogen gas, and its power of combining with alkalies; for these properties, in general, belong to primary compounds that are known to contain oxygen. Some of this olive inflammable matter he treated in a different way, and the result led Mr. D.

to suppose, that in it the basis of boracic acid exists in union with a small portion of oxygen. "From the colour of the oxides," says Mr. D. "their solubility in alkalies, and from their general powers of combination, and from the conducting nature and lustre of the matter produced by the action of a small quantity of potassium upon the olive-coloured substance, and from all analogy, there is strong reason to consider the boracic basis as metallic in its nature, and I venture to propose for it the name of Boracium."

In experiments made upon the fluoric acid, the professor obtained an inflammable chocolate-coloured substance; but as he had acted only on very small quantities, he was not able to gain decided evidence that the inflammable part was the pure basis of the fluoric acid; but with respect to the decomposition of this body by potassium, and the existence of its basis, at least combined with a smaller proportion of oxygen in the solid product generated, and the regeneration of the acid by the ignition of this product in oxygen gas, he has no doubt whatever. The decomposition of the fluoric acid by potassium, seems analogous to that of the acids of sulphur and phosphorus. In neither of these cases are the pure bases, or even the bases in their common form, evolved; but new compounds result, as in one case sulphurets and sulphiter, and in the other phosphurets and phosphites, of potash are generated.

Mr. Davy is less confident respecting the decomposition of the muriatic acid. We shall mention one of his experiments on it. When a piece of potassium is introduced into the substance that distils over during the action of heated sulphur upon oxy muriatic acid, it at first produces a slight effervescence, and if the volume of the potassium considerably exceeds that of the liquid, it soon explodes with a violent report, and a most intense light. He endeavoured to collect the result, which he was able to do with a quarter of a grain, but in this small quantity he could not ascertain that any gaseous matter was evolved; but a solid compound was formed of a very deep grey tint, which burnt, throwing off bright scintillations when gently heated, which inflamed when touched with water, and gave most brilliant sparks, like those thrown off by iron in oxygen gas. Its properties differed from those of any compound of sulphur and potassium, but whether it contained the

muriatic basis, must be still a matter of enquiry.

Mr. Davy infers, that the experiments detailed in this elaborate paper, offer some new views with respect to the nature of acidity. All the fluid acids that contain water, are excellent conductors of electricity. When he first examined muriatic acid in its combinations, free from moisture, he hoped he should be able to decompose them by electricity; but there was no action without contact of the wires, and the spark seemed to separate no one of their constituents, but only to render them gaseous. The circumstance likewise applies to the boracic acid, which is a good conductor as long as it contains water; but which, when freed from water, and made fluid by heat, is then a non-conductor. The alkalies and earthy compounds, and the oxides, as dry as can be obtained, are non-conductors when solid, but if rendered fluid by heat, they become conductors. In mixing muriatic acid gas with carbonic acid, or oxygen, or hydrogen, the gases being in their common states, as to moisture, there was always a cloudiness produced, which was owing to the attraction of their water to form liquid muriatic acid. On fluoric acid gas no such effect was occasioned, which might be supposed to shew that the hydrogen, evolved by the action of potassium upon fluoric acid gas, is owing to water in actual combination with it, like that in muriatic acid gas, and which may be essential to its elastic state; or the moisture may be in that state of diffusion, or solution, in which it exists in gases in general.

"The facts advanced in this lecture," says the author, "afford no new arguments in favour of an idea to which I referred in my last communication—that of hydrogen being a common principle in all inflammable bodies, and except in instances which are still under investigation, and concerning which no precise conclusions can as yet be drawn, the generalization of Lavoisier happily applies to the explanation of all the new phenomena. In proportion as progress is made towards the knowledge of pure combustible bases, so in proportion is the number of metallic substances increased; and it is probable that sulphur and phosphorus, could they be perfectly deprived of oxygen, would belong to this class of bodies. Possibly the pure elementary matter may be procured by distillation, at a high heat, from metallic alloys,

alloys, in which they have been acted upon by sodium, or potassium. As our inquiries at present stand, the great general division of natural bodies is into matter which is, or may be supposed to be, metallic and oxygen; but till the problem concerning the nature of nitrogen is fully solved, all systematic arrangements made upon this idea, must be regarded as premature."

Mr. Davy, in the course of the lecture, noticed an experiment of Dr. Woodhouse, in which the action of water caused the inflammation of a mixture of four parts of charcoal, and one of pearl-ash, that had been strongly ignited together, and the emission of ammonia from them: in repeating the process, he found that by cooling the mixture out of the contact of nitrogen, no ammonia was

formed, and infers, that this substance owed its existence to the absorption of atmospheric air by the charcoal. "Potash," says he, "or pearl-ash, is easily decomposed by the combined attractions of charcoal and iron; but it is not decomposable by charcoal, or, when perfectly dry, by iron alone. Two combustible bodies seem to be required by their combined affinities for the effect; thus in the experiment with the gun-barrel, iron and hydrogen are concerned. I consider Homberg's pyrophorus as a triple compound of potassium, sulphur, and charcoal, and in the process the potash is probably decomposed by two affinities. The substance is perfectly imitated, by heating together ten parts of charcoal, two of potassium, and one of sulphur.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Monthly Minstrelsy, a periodical Work in twelve Numbers, containing short Essays in Poetry and Music. Written and composed by T. D. Worgan, Author of Rouge et Noir de Musique, or Harmonic Pastimes. 1s. 6d.

OF this periodical work we have, as yet, seen but one Number. The present is prefaced by thirty-two lines in heroic measure, tributary to the fame of Lord Nelson, but for which, we are afraid, the hero of Aboukir, were he living, would not feel over grateful. These lines are succeeded by what Mr. W. calls a sonnet; it consists of a succession of notes intended for a melody, and applied to "What bard, O Time, discover," in the Duenna. These, and a single page of a sonatina, furnish out the Number now lying before us of the "Monthly Minstrelsy." From certain circumstances within our knowledge, we are inclined to think that Mr. T. D. Worgan is a son of the late excellent musician Dr. Worgan. But these circumstances, as our readers will conclude, have no connection with the contents of the pages we are now contemplating. From them we do not pretend that we should ever have traced the descent.

Twelve Rondos in a new Style. - In imitation of Waltzes. Composed for the Piano-forte by F. Lanza. 4s.

This is the second book of rondos written by Mr. Lanza on the present plan. We approve the idea. Whatever produces variety, without confounding

the species, is, in our opinion, eligible and praise-worthy. The present pieces are rondos in the measure and style of waltzes; and they so blend the characters as not to destroy distinction, or confuse the critical ear. It is but candid to add that they possess much evidence of taste and fancy, and merit the attention of the musical public.

Favourite and popular Airs from eminent Foreign Masters, arranged for two Flageolets or Flutes, and inscribed to W. Hunter, esq. by J. Parry, Editor of the Welsh Melodies. 3s.

These airs are twenty-four in number, and form eight divertimentos. They are obviously selected with a view to the accommodation of the tyro on the instruments for which they are arranged, yet are chosen with taste and discernment. They will be practiced by almost every one with pleasure, and by none without improvement.

La Chasse et Rondo Militaire, avec Accompagnement de Violon ou Flute, et Basse (ad libitum.) Composés et dédiés, à Melle Jeans par I. Mugnié. 3s.

The genius and taste exhibited in this publication demand critical acknowledgment. Many of the passages are of a novel cast, and the general effect is so far above mediocrity, as to ensure public approbation. The accompaniment is arranged with judgment, and the whole construction is demonstrative of the real master.

"*Blithe were the Hours*;" a favourite Song, sung with the greatest Applause by Mrs. Ashe, at the Barb Concerts. Composed by the late Mr. Rauzzini. 1s. 6d.

The late ingenious Mr. Rauzzini, among all his numerous vocal compositions, has scarcely left a more pleasing proof of his powers in the production of easy, natural, and familiar melody, than in the little sample now before us. The ideas are attractive and connected, and the whole wears the aspect of cultivated taste and real genius. The words are by Mr. W. Bennett, and are far from being destitute of poetic spirit.

"*Farewell ye Lasses blithe and fair*;" a Ballad, written by Peter Pindar, esq. Composed and dedicated to Miss Main by John Paddon. 1s.

Mr. Paddon, though not perhaps wholly unqualified for the province of ballad melody, does not, by the present specimen of his talents, authorize us to say that he is adequate to the task of coping with Peter Pindar's poetry. All that he has here done towards propriety, is the furnishing a lame imitation of the Scotch style; and all that he has effected in the way of taste or fancy, will, we apprehend, be lost upon the generality of hearers: we candidly confess it is lost upon us.

Maube, Menuet, et Gavotte, a Quatre Mains, pour le Piano-forte. Composées et dédiées à mi Lady Frances et mi Lady Harriet Somerset, par L. Van Esch. 3s.

The style of these pieces is familiar and pleasing. Mr. Von Esch has evidently not intended them as great efforts. They however carry the marks of their ingenious author, and will be sure of a welcome reception with hearers of taste and judgment.

No. XV. of Handel's Overtures, arranged for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Flute and Violin, by J. Mazzinghi. 3s.

The present Number of this useful work contains the overture to Theodora, the second overture to Semele, and the overture to the Water Music. The address with which the arrangement is conducted, and the taste and good management displayed in the accompaniment, render this number every way wor-

thy of the foregoing specimens of Mr. Mazzinghi's high qualification for this undertaking, and are calculated to support the credit the publication has already attained.

The much admired Castanet Dance, performed by Monsieur Vestris, and Signora Angiolini, in the favourite Ballet of Don Quichotte, composed by F. Venna, and arranged as a Rondo by F. Lanza. 2s. 6d.

This dance occupies six pages, and is comprised in one movement. The passages are, however, so judiciously varied as to render the whole perfectly free from any thing like tedium; and the digressive strains are too analogous to the subject matter to divert the ear from what in a rondo should always constitute the centre of attraction.

Number III. of the Lyrist, consisting of Country Dances, Reels, and Waltzes. Composed and arranged for the Piano forte, Harp, or Violin, by J. Parry. 1s.

This Number contains eighteen little pieces, intended as pleasing trifles; and such we are enabled to pronounce them. For the first stage of practice they will be found very useful, and are particularly calculated to attract the juvenile ear.

"*Hope*;" selected from Essex's Op. 8. Composed for, and inscribed to, the Ladies of Mrs. Sala's Seminary, (Winchester House.) 1s. 6d.

This air is of an easy and agreeable cast. The passages are in general smooth and flowing, and the accompaniment is tasteful and ornamental. With the symphonies we are much pleased. The placing the words of the second verse immediately under those of the first, is convenient and politic, and cannot but facilitate the execution with those who have not previously studied the poetry.

"*The Merry Beggars*;" a much admired Dance, inscribed to the Duke of Clarence. Arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte by J. Ringwood. 1s. 6d.

This little exercise for the piano-forte, will not fail to please the generality of practitioners. The passages are so well disposed for the juvenile hand, that they must blend improvement with pleasure.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the Care of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of May to the 20th of June, 1810.

THE periodical propensity to migration is beginning to shew itself amongst the more opulent inhabitants

of the metropolis. It may here be considered as constituting the fashionable epidemic of the present season of the year,

year. This *domiphobia** may be opposed to the hydrophobia, inasmuch as a patient affected with the former complaint, so far from betraying any dread of water, is for the most part impelled by an almost irresistible impulse, to places of resort where that element is to be found in the greatest abundance. London, which at other times serves as a nucleus for an accumulated population, seems now to exert a surprising *centripetal* force, by which are driven to a distance from it a large proportion of those inhabitants who are not fastened to the spot upon which they live by the rivet of necessity, or some powerful local obligations. Men whose personal freedom is not in like manner restricted within geographical limits, gladly escape, in the present state of the atmosphere, from the perils, real or imaginary, of this crowded and artificially heated capital:

—pericula mille
Sævæ urbis.

An already immense and incessantly expanding city, on every side of which new streets are continually surprising the view, as rapid almost in their formation, as the sudden shootings of crystallization, it is reasonable to imagine, cannot be particularly favorable to the health of that mass of human existence which it contains. But it is at least a matter of doubtful speculation how far those maladies, which are attributed exclusively to the air of this great town, may arise from the perhaps more noxious influence of its fashions and its habits. Man is not in so humiliating a degree dependent, as some are apt to suppose, upon the particles that float about him. He is by no means constituted so, as necessarily to be the slave of circumambient atoms. As the body varies little in its heat, in all the vicissitudes of external temperature to which it may be exposed, so there is an internal power of resistance in the mind, which, when roused into action, is in most instances sufficient to counteract the hostile agency of extraneous causes. The reporter has repeatedly been acquainted with the instance of a female patient, who, at a time when she felt too feeble and innervated to walk across a room, could, notwithstanding, without any sense of inconvenience or fatigue, dance the greater part of a night with an agreeable partner. So re-

markably does the stimulus of a favorite and enlivening amusement awaken the dormant energies of the animal fibre. Upon a similar principle, they are, for the most part, only the vacant and the indolent, those "lilies of the valley, that neither toil nor spin," who suffer in any considerable degree from the closeness of the air, or the changes of the weather. One whose attention is occupied and whose powers are actively engaged, will be found in a great measure indifferent to the elevations or depressions of the thermometer. Leisure, although not the subject, is the principal source of all our lamentations. There is no *disquietude* more intolerable than that which is experienced by persons who are unfortunately placed in what are called *easy* circumstances. Toil was made for man, and although he may sometimes *inherit* what is necessary to life, he is, in every instance, obliged to *earn* what is essential to its enjoyment. The vapors of melancholy most frequently arise from an untilled or insufficiently cultivated soil.

Although habitual industry is of such indispensable importance to our physical as well as intellectual well-being, it will not be found sufficient to secure the continuance of either without the co-operation of temperance, which indeed is its usual and natural ally.

Temperance ought to be regarded as a virtue of more comprehensive meaning than what relates merely to a salutary discipline in diet. Temperance implies a certain regulation of all the feelings, and a due but restricted exercise of all the faculties of the frame. There is no species of dissipation or exertion in which we may not pass beyond the bounds of a wholesome moderation. A man may be intemperately joyful or sorrowful, intemperate in his hopes or in his fears, intemperate in his friendships or his hostilities, intemperate in the restlessness of his ambition, or in his greediness of gain.

The state of the pulse depends so much upon the *beating* of the passions, that the former cannot be regular and calm whilst the latter are violent and perturbed. The science of medicine, liberally understood, takes in the *whole* of man. He who in the study or the treatment of the human machinery, overlooks the intellectual part of it, cannot but entertain very incorrect notions of and fall into gross and sometimes fatal blunders in the means which he adopts for its regulation or repair. Whilst he is directing his purblind skill to remove or relieve

* An extremely well-written and interesting account of the *Domiphobia*, a complaint which is not even noticed in the scholastic systems of nosology, may be perused in one of the earlier volumes of the *Monthly Magazine*.

relieve some more obvious and superficial symptom, the worm of mental malady may be gnawing inwardly and undetected at the root of the constitution. He may be in a situation similar to that of a surgeon who, at the time that he is occupied in tying up one artery, is not aware that his patient is bleeding to death at another.

Without an intimate acquaintance with, or at least a diligent attention to, the intellectual and active powers of man, the physician, from the elevated rank of a medical philosopher, is degraded to that of a mere *fee-taker*, in the profession.

June 22, 1810, J. REID.
Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JUNE.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

GERMANY.

THE three departments into which Hanover is to be divided, are to be called those of the Aller, the Ilmenau, and that of the mouths of the Elbe and Weser.

HOLLAND.

The *Haerlam Courant* of the 9th inst. contained a decree, which appears to be intended to place additional fetters on commerce, extending the limits within which all magazines, depots, or warehouses of colonial produce and English manufactures, are prohibited, from 2000 rods to the distance of 5000 rods from the sea coast.

FRANCE.

The city of Paris gave a grand fete to Buonaparte and his consort on the 10th inst. on returning from their late tour. It was nearly an exact counterpart of the fete which took place on the 2d of April. Horse-races, lotteries, concerts, balls, and fire-works, were again the leading spectacles and amusements of the day. The decoration which screened the apparatus of the grand fire-works on the Quay Napoleon, evinced much ingenuity. It represented a mountain, the base of which was skirted with rocks, and armed with two bastions, to exhibit the aspect of military work. Higher up was the temple of glory, shaded by oaks and laurels; and on the top, amidst a bower of myrtles and rose-trees, was the temple of Hymen, the paths leading to which were strewn with flowers. A ship, the old emblem of the city of Paris, also formed a part of these decorations.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Dispatches have been received from Portugal to the 31st ult. at which date no engagements had taken place between the Anglo-Portuguese and French armies. The latter occupied a right line extending from Salamanca to Truxillo, and the former continue within the Portuguese frontier.

The British force in Cadiz amounts to 7000 men, the Portuguese to 1500, and the Spaniards to 15,000, making the whole 25,500. All apprehensions from the scarcity of water had subsided, a spring having been

discovered equal to the supply of three times the number of the present inhabitants.

General Massena was lately at Valladolid; before he left Salamanca, he published a proclamation, styling himself king of Portugal, and promising on his royal word to drive all the English into the sea in less than three months, and declaring that he will hang every British officer found in the Portuguese service. A large body of French troops appeared a few days since before Ciudad Rodrigo, but they retired on the appearance of an English force.

Massena is to command the 2d, 6th, and 8th, corps. The first is that which is under the orders of Regnier, and has wasted much time in Estremadura without attempting any useful operation; the second is Ney's corps, from 8 to 10,000 of which are sick in the hospitals; and the last, is Junot's, which, although originally comprising 18 or 19,000 men, is now greatly reduced, having lost more than 4000 men before Astorga, &c.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The prorogation of Parliament took place on the 21st, and it was universally expected that Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Gale Jones were to be drawn home from their respective prisons in popular cavalcade, as a means of proving the sentiment of the nation on the power assumed by the House of Commons. Extensive preparations had been made for this purpose; and the following order of procession announced on Tuesday. Six Trumpeters on horseback.—Band of Music, six abreast.—Gentlemen on foot, six abreast.—Band of music, six abreast.—Large dark blue steamer: motto "Hold to the Laws."—Fifty-two gentlemen on horseback, four abreast.—Sir Francis Burdett, in an elevated carriage, drawn by four horses, supported by six gentlemen on horseback, on each side, bearing white wands; followed by gentlemen on horseback, four abreast.—Carriages to close, to fall in at the end of John-street, Minorities. Procession to form on Tower-hill, to proceed up Cooper's-row, John-street, America-square, Minorities, Aldgate, Leadenhall-street, Cornhill, Poultry, Chertside.

Cheapside, St. Paul's Church-yard, Ludgate-hill, Fleet street, through Picket street, Strand, Cockspur street, Haymarket, Piccadilly. The only distinguishing mark to be worn, is a dark-blue favour. Members of the Common Councilmen and Livery of London will join the procession on Tower-hill.—A numerous body of Westminster electors will also proceed from the parish of St. Ann's, Soho, with their band of music, and with the following banners: Sky-blue banner, mottoes, "The Constitution." Dark-blue ditto, "Magna Charta." Ditto, "Trial by Jury." Dark-blue streamer, "Burdett and Freedom." They will fall into the procession on Tower-hill.—The Benevolent Society, called the Hope, will join the procession on Tower-hill, with a band of music and banner: mottoes, "Magna Charta," on one side; on the other, "*Lex, Justitia, et Libertas*." The day had scarcely dawned, when the people were in motion—when music was heard in every direction. At the different appointed rendezvous in the several parishes of Westminster, the people began to assemble about ten o'clock, and from thence proceeded to the Tower. Before one o'clock, Tower-hill and all the avenues approaching it were literally thronged. By half-after two the whole of the procession was in readiness to move, and from that moment the most eager expectation prevailed, but which in the end was totally disappointed; for Sir Francis, we understand, yielding to the intreaties of lady Burdett and some friends, was no sooner liberated, than he took a boat, crossed the river, and joining lady Burdett, who was waiting for him, proceeded in his carriage to Wimbledon. Lord Moira was the first who announced this disappointment to the leaders of the procession, by whom it was communicated to the assemblage on Tower-hill; but there was a general indisposition to believe it. Mr. Sheriff Wood having, however, confirmed the intelligence, mingled expressions of surprise and indignation burst from many of the crowd; but the latter sentiment was short-lived; the people feeling that they ought to suspend their judgment until an opportunity was afforded for explanation. At five o'clock, the procession moved from Tower-hill. The phaeton, with four horses, provided for Sir Francis Burdett, was empty; and the effect of a procession may be readily conceived where the hero is absent. At the head of the first party of horsemen were the Sheriffs Wood and Atkins, with their followers, mounted, dressed in black. Major Cartwright and Col. Hanger, led other bodies. Colonels Warde and Bosville, Messrs. Waithman, Quin, Langley, Walker, &c. were also in the procession. The streets through which it moved, were crowded to an excess, and the windows of all the houses were occupied by elegant and well-dressed people. At eight

o'clock, the procession reached the Baronet's house, and filed off by Berkeley street. The houses in Piccadilly, Haymarket, and the Strand, were illuminated at night; a party, parading the streets, and calling out for lights, and windows were broken where no lights were put up. The exhortations of the sheriffs, whose activity was unwearied, were at length attended with proper effect, and at twelve the crowd dispersed.

On the 21st, the session of Parliament was prorogued, by the following speech from the Throne:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen.*—His Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, that, as the public business is now concluded, he thinks it proper to put an end to the present session of Parliament. We are commanded by his Majesty to express the satisfaction he derived from the reduction of the island of Guadeloupe by his Majesty's arms, an event which, for the first time in the history of the wars of Great Britain, has wrested from France all her possessions in that quarter of the world; and which, together with the subsequent capture of the only colonies in the West Indies which remained in the possession of the Dutch, has deprived his Majesty's enemies of every port in those seas, from which the interests of his Majesty, or the commerce of his subjects, can be molested.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons.* His Majesty has commanded us to thank you for the liberal and ample supplies which you have granted for the services of the present year. His Majesty deeply regrets the necessary extent of the demands which those services have created; but we are commanded to express to you the consolation which he has derived from observing that the resources of the country, manifesting themselves by every mark of prosperity, by a revenue increasing in almost all its branches; and by a commerce extending itself in new channels, and with an increased vigour in proportion as the enemy has in vain attempted to destroy it, have enabled you to provide for the expences of the year without imposing the burden of any new taxation in Great Britain; and that, while the taxes which have been necessarily resorted to for Ireland, have been imposed upon articles which will not interfere with the growing prosperity of that country, you have found it consistent with a due regard to its finances to diminish some of those burdens, and relax some of those regulations of revenue which had been felt the most inconvenient in that part of the United Kingdom. His Majesty further commands us to return you his thanks for the provision which you have enabled him to make for the establishment of his Serene Highness the duke of Brunswick.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen.*—His Majesty has

has directed us to acquaint you, that Portugal, rescued from the oppression of the enemy by the powerful assistance of his Majesty's arms, has exerted herself with vigour and energy in making every preparation for repelling, with the continued aid of his Majesty's forces, any renewed attack on the part of the enemy; and that in Spain, notwithstanding the reverses which have been experienced, the spirit of resistance against France still continues unsubdued and unabated; and his Majesty commands us to assure you of his firm and unaltered conviction, that not only the honour of his throne, but the best interests of his dominions, require his most strenuous and persevering assistance to the glorious efforts of those loyal nations. His Majesty has commanded us to recommend to you, upon your return to your respective counties, to use your best exertions to promote that spirit of order and obedience to the laws, and that general concord amongst all classes of his Majesty's subjects, which can alone give full effect to his Majesty's paternal care for the welfare and happiness of his people. His Majesty has the fullest reliance upon the affections of his subjects, whose loyalty and attachment have hitherto supported him through that long and eventful period, during which it has pleased Divine Providence to commit the interests of these dominions to his charge. His Majesty feels that the preservation of domestic peace and tranquillity, under the protection of the law, and in obedience to its authority, is amongst the most important duties which he owes to his people. His Majesty commands us to assure you that he will not be wanting in the discharge of that duty; and his Majesty will always rely with confidence on the continued support of his loyal subjects, to enable him to resist with success the designs of foreign enemies, and to transmit unimpaired to posterity the blessings of the British Constitution."

Dispatches have been received from Sir J. Stuart, in Sicily, communicating intelligence of the complete reduction of the island and

fortress of St. Maura, to the troops employed against it, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Oswald. The batteries had been opened against the fortress nine days before its surrender. The French garrison consisted of 714 men, who have been made prisoners of war. Major Clarke, of the 35th, was killed, together with one subaltern and twenty-two rank and file; and two field officers, seven captains, two subalterns, and about 133 men wounded.

AMERICA.

Letters and papers from Boston, were received on Wednesday. The John Adams had not arrived at that date. The intelligence of the seizure of American ships by the French, had produced a strong sensation, and occasioned a difference between Mr. Secretary Smith and Mr. Gallatin, on which, it is said, the president had signified his approbation of the conduct of the latter; and, it was rumoured, that the former would resign, and be succeeded by his opponent.

Government have received dispatches by the Musquito sloop of war from Curacao, announcing that a revolution has been effected in South America, extending from the settlement of Vera Cruz, along the adjacent isthmus, to the southern extremity of the Caraccas. This important event is said to have been effected by an irregular force of between 30 and 40,000 men, which, on the 19th of April last, seized all the public functionaries in the capital, and with the utmost secrecy and expedition, but without bloodshed, forced them on board ship, and it was supposed that their destination was for the island of Cuba. A provisional government was next formed, and a proclamation issued, in which the whole of the inhabitants of the Caraccas declare their independence, and invite the other colonist in energetic terms, to seek protection under the new government. The recent events in Old Spain which induced a belief that the cause of Ferdinand VII. was hopeless, is stated to have led to this revolution, as also a desire to establish a more intimate commercial intercourse with Great Britain than the policy of the mother country permitted.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of May and the 20th of June, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ACKERLEY Samuel, Liverpool, woollen draper. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, and Orred, Liverpool)
Aldridge Joseph, Nelson Square, Blackfriars' road, surgeon. (Arrowsmith, Devonshire Street, Queen Square)
Allen J. W. Lambeth, corn-chandler. (Tucker, Bartlett's buildings)
Arrowsmith George, Bell Savate yard, money scrivener. (Watson and Fownalls, Knight Rider Street, Doctor's Commons)
Bairbridge Thomas, Manchester, muslin manufacturer. (Unwin, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Inner Temple)

Baker John, Shepton Mallet, Somerset, innkeeper. (Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford Row, and Shephard, Bath)
Barrat Samuel, Roll's buildings, Fetter lane, Jeweller. (Burgees, Great Portland Street)
Bott John, Birmingham, snuff maker. (Rodfield, Hinde Court, Fleet Street, and Maudfield, Birmingham)
Bowler William, Fen, Castle Street, Southwark, hat-manufacturer. (Bennet, Dean's Court, Doctor's Commons)
Brearley W., Birmingham, money-scrivener. (Barber, Fetter lane)
Brookes Thomas Banwell, Somerset, tailor. (Harris, jun., Bristol)
Browne John, Crosby Square, Bishopgate, money scrivener. (Kearley and Spurr, Bishopgate)
Burford John, Whitechapel road, glass and earthenware seller. (Sweet and Stokes, Temple)

Burnett

Burnett William, North Betherston, Somerset, baker.
 Burrows, Bridgewater, and Blake, Cook's court.
 Caithney J., New Bond street, watchmaker. (Mafin, Foker lane, Cheapside.)
 Canning Henry, Broad street, merchant. (Shawes, Le Blans and Shawes, Throgmorton street, Blackfriars.)
 Carter J., Stockton, Durham, dealer. (Sloper and Heath, Montague street.)
 Christie David, Bradfield, Berks, shopkeeper. (Satunders, Reading, and Holmes, Great James street, Bedford row.)
 Colman John, Silver street, Golden Square, tailor. (Landon, (Gale and Son, Bedford street, Bedford row.)
 Collett Thomas, Uxbridge, grocer. (Gale and Son, Bedford street, Bedford row.)
 Cook Richard, Little St. James's street, victualler. (Cowan, Temple.)
 Cooper Valentine, New Bond street. (Chambers, Filwell's inn.)
 Critchley James, Nottingham, draper. (Ruffell, Lant street, Southwark.)
 Davies R. Bernondsey, leather dresser. (Humphries and Dunster, Southwark.)
 Dougan T., Broad street, warehouseman. (Palmer, Tomlinsons and Thompson, Cophall court, Throgmorton street.)
 Dove Richards, Montmouth street, victualler. (Whilton, Great James street, Bedford row.)
 Duckworth Henry, Liverpool, merchant. (Pritt, Liverpool, and Wilton, Temple.)
 Duncan W. and A. Liverpool, drapers. (Hord, Temple Dutton J., Hillfey, Gloucester, shopkeeper. (James, Gray's inn square.)
 Emmett Henry, James and James, Gerard street, Soho, tailors. (Jones and Rocca, Covent Garden.)
 Evans Evan, Neath, Glamorgan, shopkeeper. (Whitcombe and King, Serjeant's inn, Fleet street, and Francis, Billfil.)
 Evered Ambrose, Lower Grovenor street, wine merchant, (Tonley St. Martin's lane.)
 Farrel C., Gosport, hoppers. (Dynes, Serjeant's inn, Fleet street.)
 Fea Thomas, Crown court, Threadneedle street, and Hull, merchant. (Frost, Hull.)
 Fea Magnus, Crown court, Threadneedle street, and Hull, merchant. (Frost, Hull.)
 Fea William, Crown court, Threadneedle street, and Hull, merchant. (Frost, Hull.)
 Froh George, Gateshead, Durham, victualler. (Bell and Bromick, Bow lane, and Willis, Gateshead.)
 Fullard John, Hales, Warwick, miller. (Tidmas, Warwick.)
 Fuller Richard, Deal, shopkeeper. (Ruffell, Lant street, Southwark.)
 Gaerlach Gottlieb Henry, London street, Fenchurch street, merchant. (Palmer, Tomlinsons and Thompson, Cophall court, Throgmorton street.)
 Graham Archibald John, Liverpool, master mariner. (Crump and Lodge, Liverpool, and Battye, Chancery lane.)
 Gray Daniel, Long Melford, Suffolk, grocer. (Sewell, Chatteris, and Leigh and Mason, Bridge street, Blackfriars.)
 Gray Charles, Liverpool, ship-builder. (Blackstock, emmer, and Birdwell and Stephenson, Liverpool.)
 Hackney Samuel, Bowgate-hill, the merchant. (Salver, Aldgate, Green.)
 Harrison Edwards, Clifford's inn, merchant. (Jacobs, Holborn court, Gray's inn.)
 Heron George, Bernondsey street, salmononger. (Sherwood, Cuthon court, Broad street.)
 Hewitt D. Stoke Newington, carpenter. (Harvey, Chifford street.)
 Hoyle Charles, Warrington, druggist. (Blackstock, London, and Pritt, Liverpool.)
 Hunter Andrew, Little Portland street, coachmaker. (A'Fleckner and Wedge, Broad street, Golden Square.)
 Jackson Samuel, Bernondsey street, wooldraper. (Wright, Dowgate-hill.)
 Kinney J., Liverpool, merchant. (Cooper and Lowe, South mpton buildings.)
 Klugh George, Coventry street, tailor. (Jones and Roche, Covent Garden.)
 Lindsay Thomas, Cheapside, silvermith. (Taylor, Old Bow street.)
 Lovett J., Colchester, grocer. (Naylor, Great Newport street.)
 Lowe Richard, Great St. Helen's, Broker. (Mafin, Foker lane, Cheapside.)
 Mann Joseph, Red Lion Passage, Holborn, potatoe merchant. (Croftes, Princes row, Finsbury.)
 Menley J., Rochdale, Lancashire, ironmonger. (Roffler and Son, Barckett's buildings.)
 Moore John, Little Portland square, wandry merchant, (Hull, and Biddle street, Blackfriars.)
 M'Taggart Peter, London, broker. (Wansbrough, Warrford court, Throgmorton street.)
 Nelson James, Liverpool, tailor. (Davies, Liverpool, and Meadowcroft, Gray's inn.)
 Newman W., Southwark, and Noble, Dorset, merchant. (Richardson, New inn.)
 Nixon Robert, Sandeshill, Cumberland, horse dealer. (Burker, Bond court, Wallgate, and Blow, Carlisle.)
 Oakley J., John street, Broad street, Baker. (Watkinson, Chancery lane.)
 Oakley William, William Overend, and William Smith, Oakley, Chesham street, Southwark, wooldrapers. (Oakley, Martin's lane, Cannon street.)

Osborne William, Dalby's Terrace, City road, builder. (Annellay and Bennett, Angel court, Throgmorton street.)
 Parker J., Gunthorpe, Norfolk, merchant. (Ballache, Capel court, London.)
 Parker Michael, Ripon, York, shopkeeper. (Exley and Stocker, Festival's inn, and Powell, Knareborough.)
 Parrell William, Southwark, common brewer. (Hall and Drake, Salter's hall, Cannon street.)
 Regal Samuel, Newham, Gloucester, linen draper. (Chilton, Lincoln's inn, and Ward, Gloucester.)
 Perks Samuel, Walsall, Stafford, factor. (Swaine, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry, and Whiteley, Birmingham.)
 Pickard William, Little Moorfields, breeches-maker. (Young, Vine street, Piccadilly.)
 Polley John, New Bond street, furniture printer. (Sweet and Stokes, Temple.)
 Post Walter, Bristol, carver, gilder, and glazier. (James, Gray's inn square, and Cornish, Bristol.)
 Poulter William, Upper Thames street, wooldraper, stationer, and stationer, Temple.)
 Powell W. Bristol, dealer. (Gabel, Lincoln's inn.)
 Pratt Charles, Long-acre, money scrivener. (Popkin, Dean street, Soho.)
 Rawlin Epworth, Clement's lane, carpenter. (Noy and Pope, Mincing lane.)
 Richardson Thomas, Waterford, Halifax, dyer. (Wiglesworth, Gray's inn, and Wiglesworth and Thompson, Halifax.)
 Roberts William, Edward, Liverpool, woollen draper. (Lay, John street, Bedford row, and Phillips, Liverpool.)
 Roblin George, Lancaster, linen draper. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Smith, Preston.)
 Rogers John, Strand, merchant. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street.)
 Robt James, son and son, Tonley street, Southwark, provision merchants. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street, Cheapside.)
 Robt J. Hull, merchant. (Sykes and Knowles, New inn.)
 Routledge E. Sen. and jun. Burroughs, Cumberland, drovers. (Mouncey, Staple's inn.)
 Ruffel Philip, sheepskin, hoppers. (Haggs, Bury street, St. Mary's.)
 Salter Roger, Bathampton, Somerset, baker. (Highmore, Bath lane, Cannon street, and Winrate, Bath.)
 Say Charles, Falmouth, Cornwall, merchant. (Young, Falmouth, and Acaodon and Davis, Corbett court, Gracechurch street.)
 Scott I. P., Newcastle upon Tyne, grocer. (Bell and Brodick, Bow lane, Cheapside.)
 Simpson J. and W. G. Fairman, Old Change, factors. (Pullen, Fore street.)
 Simpton John, Rois, Hereford, innholder. (Meredith, Robbins, and Tomkyns, Lincoln's inn, and Harvey, Rois.)
 Smith J. St. John street, lath tender. (Lamb, Aldersgate street.)
 Smith William and John, Stapleford, Herts, and Whetstone, Middlesex, timber merchants. (Giles, Great Shire lane, and Pate, Cury St. Edmunds.)
 Sparks W. Calfre street, Leicester fields, carrier. (Bower, Clifford's inn.)
 Stonebridge William, Colchester, grocer. (Tilfon, Chatham place, Blackfriars.)
 Storey Richard, Clement's lane, tailor. (Barlett, Laurence, Poultry lane.)
 Sutton Edwin, Houndditch, butcher. (Wilde, Warwick square.)
 Swain John, Ramsgate, bricklayer. (Wightwick, Ramsgate, and Ege, Hatton Garden.)
 Sweeting John, Old Bond street, tailor. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street.)
 Tabart Benjamin, Bond street, bookfeller. (Hartman, Covent Garden.)
 Taylor William, Clifton, Lancashire, innkeeper. (Cheshyng and Walker, Manchester, and Ellis, Chancery lane.)
 Thompson John, Philip Bond, provision-baker. (Boswell, St. Michael's alley, Cornhill.)
 Tipping George, New, Wormwood street, merchant. (Lamb, Aldersgate street.)
 Tripp John, Bristol, woollen draper. (James and Abbott, New Inn, and Clarke and Son, Bristol.)
 Trotter Dionysius, Old Change, calico printer. (Wilde, jun., Little street, Falmouth.)
 Ward William, Jeffup, Mark Lane, St. James's, victualler. (Watkins Thomas, Plymouth dock, Tavern keeper. (Williams and Dark, Prince's street, Bedford row, and Roger, Plymouth.)
 Wells Thomas, and George Owen Tuke, Bankside, Southwark, timber merchants. (Surman, Golden square.)
 Whitman L., Market street, Newport, spital, phosphate merchant. (Chabot, Griffin street, spital.)
 Whitcham W., York, Norfolk, printer. (Vandercom, and Corn, Duch lane, and Ann, St. Paul's.)
 Wighman J., George street, Foster lane, haberdasher. (Hartley, Regent square.)
 Woodward Thomas, Jun. Ride, Suffolk, shopkeeper. (Giles, Great Shire lane and Pate, Bury St. Edmunds.)
 Wylie Joseph, Cophall court, merchant. (Baron, Threadneedle street.)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Abney R. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicester, brick maker, July 1.
 Agar M. City Chambers, ship-owner, June 73.
 4 G Anderson

Holden J. Cnn. and J. S. Jodrow, Lancaſter, dyers, June 20
Holland P. & C. Cweth, Cheſter, tanner, June 19
Horton W. Knigbt, Cheſter, coachmaker, June 26
Horley Richard, Epſom, port butcher, July 9
Hounſon J. Fleet ſtreet, linen draper, July 7
Huggins A. Briſtol, cabinet-maker, June 21
James Humphrey Richard, Type ſtreet, Finsbury, com-
ſetioner, June 23
Jones J. Whitechapel road, cordwainer, June 26
Kirkling J. Eddiſtrey, July 26
Kington John, Lower Capſton, corn Chandler, June 23
Lautie G. W. Hatton ſtreet, merchant, June 26
Lee W. A. Sunderland, grocer, June 26
Leechman J. Derby, innkeeper, June 27
Leo Joſeph, Maſcheter, merchant June 26
Leviſon S. Jann. Barnes, broker, June 26
Lewis W. New Broad ſtreet, woollen draper, June 30
Littles J. and W. Cranſon, Hythe and Alford, linen
drapers, June 26
Mak-ham James, Upper Thames ſtreet, cheeſemonger,
July 3
Maxted J. Stoney Stratford, victualler, July 10
Mearweather Edward, Maſcheter, cotton ſpinner,
July 4
Mills J. and J. Sandeworth, York, merchants, July 23
Mordred E. Aldington, cloth ſh. owner, June 23
Mott David, Ratcliffe highway, hewn dealer, July 17
Nichollſon J. High ſtreet 30 Giles's bookſeller, June 10
Nightingale William and George, Lombard ſtreet, bank-
ers, June 30
Oakley Francis, Hereford, woolſtapler, July 7
Page John, Biſh ſtreet, ſtreet, haberdaiſer, July 3
Pateſeur J. L. Stoney Stratford, grocer, June 30
Peel C. King ſtreet, warbouiſeman, June 26
Pierce J. Thomas, Canterbury, brewer, June 30
Platt Thomas Diggle, Saddeworth, York, merchant,
June 27
Price J. Finsbury ſquare, merchant, July 3
Raby G. Great St. Helen's Chambers, merchants, July 26
Randell J. Birmingham, cotton manufacturer, July 16
Rayner John, Thirkſ, York, druggiſt, July 9
Reynold Henry, Briſtol, linen draper, July 6
Richards W. Bendersgh, Pembroke, bookkeeper, June 23
Roake, J. Minſter, Kent, carpenter, July 26
Rye W. Oxford ſtreet, linen draper, June 26
Samſon ſamuel, Bread ſtreet, lik-mercer, June 10
Samſon ſamuel and Charles, Chicheſter, Bread ſtreet,
lik-mercers, June 30
Samſon William, Liverpool, flour dealer, July 9
Schneider John Henry, Bow lane, merchant, June 23
Seager George Wellbroughſhire, Seaſford, timber-dealer,
July 13
Sherwood John William, Newgate ſtreet, cheeſemonger,
July 4
Simſon C. Maſbrough, York, boat-builder, June 26
Simkin A. Birchen lane, merchant, July 12
Sifton John, Lombard ſtreet, baker, June 16
Skiffe Richard, Liverpool, ironmonger, July 2
Slade Thomas Moore, Old Bond ſtreet, picture-dealer,
June 30
Small walter G. Beech ſtreet, Barbican, braſs founder,
July 1
Smith William, Portſea, linen draper, July 7
Spackman J. and J. Jewry ſtreet, pewterers, July 14
Swaine T. Birmingham, common carrier, June 22
Taylor Poſhmede, ſcrew manufacturer, June 23
Thompson A. Birmingham, merchant, June 22
Thompson J. Lawrence Poultry lane, merchant, June 23
Tice Deſtury, Northampton, watchmaker, June 21
Turner George, Linton, coſt, bookkeeper, July 2
Turner Henry, St. Martin's-le-Grand, lik manufacturer,
June 30
Vickſ Walter, Midhurſt, Suffolk, draper, July 7
Votter G. Charing Croſs, haberdaiſer, July 14
Walker W. F. Chatham, linen draper, June 19
Wallſatt C. Fenchurch, Suſſex, painter, June 13
Watts R. Finch lane, broker, June 6
Watkinson Robert, and Robert W. Hamilton, Clapham, Eaſt-
London, ſhip builders, June 30
Watſon J. Jun. and J. Freſton, Lancaſter, cotton man-
ufacturers, June 20
Watts W. Briſtol, hoſier, June 20
Wheatley J. Mark lane C. refractor, Auguſt 4
White Thomas, Southwark, haberdaiſer, July 3
White T. Cheſterſhire, ſoſſes, July 1
White Davis, Oſney, York, cloth manufacturer, July 9
Wilson Richard, Weſt Smithfield, tobaccoſt, June 20
Wood Thomas, Hereford, ſtreet, builder, July 3
Wood Thomas, Rochdale, Lancaſter, nationer, July 9
Wright John, Oldham, Lancaſter, mercer, July 7

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:
With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

ment, and cut his throat with a razor. The circumstances were fully investigated by the privy Council on Thursday, and a coroner's inquest was held on Friday, when the depositions of the witnesses taken before Mr. Justice Kead were read, and the witnesses were afterwards called before, and questioned by the jury:—The

—The first affidavit that was read, was that of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, which stated, that about half-past two o'clock on Thursday morning he was awakened by two violent blows and cuts on his head: the first impression upon his mind was, that a bat had got into his room, and was beating about his head; he was soon convinced to the contrary by receiving a third blow; he jumped out of bed, when he received a number of other blows. From the glimmering light, and the motion of the instrument, which inflicted the wounds, afforded from a dull lamp in the fire-place, they appeared like flashes of lightning before his eyes. He made for a door, near the head of his bed, leading to a small room, to which the assassin followed him, and cut him across his thighs. His Royal Highness not being able to find his alarm bell, which there is no doubt the villain had concealed, called, in a loud voice, for Neale, his page in waiting, several times, who came to his assistance; and Neale, together with his Royal Highness, alarmed the house.—Cornelius Neale, page to the duke, said, that he was in waiting upon his Royal Highness on Wednesday night, and slept in a bed in a room adjoining the Duke's bed-room. A little before three o'clock, he heard the Duke calling out, "Neale, Neale, I am murdered; and the murderer is in my bed-room!" He went immediately to his Royal Highness, and found him bleeding from his wounds. The Duke told him the door the assassin had gone out at; he armed himself with a poker, and asked if he should pursue him? The Duke replied; No, but to remain with him. After moving a few paces, he stepped upon a sword, and, although in the dark, he was convinced it was covered with blood; it proved to be the Duke's own regimental sword. The Duke and witness then went to alarm the house, and got a light from the porter. The Duke was afraid the murderer was still in his bed-room; the Duke was obliged to lean upon him from the loss of blood, and his Royal Highness gave directions that no person should be let out of the house. They called up the witness's wife, who is the house-keeper, and told her to call Sellis. He then returned with the Duke to his bed room. At that time the Duke was very faint, from the great loss of blood. Upon examining the premises, they found, in a closet adjoining the small room, a pair of slippers with the name of Sellis on them, and a dark lanthorn. The key of the closet was in the inside of the lock, and to his knowledge the key had not been in that state for ten years. He had reason to believe the wounds of the Duke had been given by a sword. Sellis took the Duke's regimentals some time since, and put them back again, but left the sword upon a sofa for two or three days; it was the same sword he trod upon, and it was in a bloody state.—The foreman of the jury asked the witness, if he thought the deceased had

any reason to be dissatisfied with the Duke. He replied, on the contrary, he thought Sellis had more reason to be satisfied than any other of his servants; his Royal Highness had stood godfather for one of his children, the Princess Augusta godmother. The Duke had shewn him very particular favour, by giving him apartments for his wife and family, with coals and candles.—Anne Neale, wife of the preceding witness, and Benjamin Smith, porter to his Royal Highness, deposed, that on being alarmed by Neale and the Duke, they had gone to Sellis's room to call him up; but, on knocking at the door, they received no answer; serjeant Creighton, of the Coldstream Guards, and a party of soldiers, had, by this time, arrived to assist in the search after the supposed murderers, and burst open the door, when Sellis was found on his bed with his throat cut from ear to ear. The jury now adjourned to view the Duke's bed-chamber, which had been carefully sealed up, so that every thing remained exactly in the same state in which his Royal Highness had left it. On a chair beside the bed, lay the night clothes the Duke had on when he was attacked. His shirt was literally steeped in blood. Two cotton night caps which he had on, and a thickly-wadded blue silk bandage with which they were fastened, were cut completely through with a stroke of the sabre. The assassin seemed to have stood rather back towards the head of the bed, which was placed in a small recess, in order to avoid discovery, and was therefore obliged to strike down at the Duke's head in a slanting direction; in consequence of which, the curtains which hung from the top, impeded the action of the sword, and to this alone can his Royal Highness's preservation be imputed; several of the tassels of the curtain were cut off. The sword was a large military sabre of the Duke's, and had been lately sharpened. The whole edge appeared hacked and blunted with the force of the blows. His Royal Highness's shirt was cut through in several places, and a great splinter was shivered from the door, through which he made his escape. Adjoining the room itself, and communicating with it, is the little closet where the murderer secreted himself. There is, in this closet, a small press, in which the bolsters were usually put, and in which he hid himself, as the scabbard of the sabre was found in it. After having inspected this room, the jury proceeded to that of Sellis's; and there a most frightful spectacle presented itself: the body of the murderer lay on a bed of matted blood, in an half-erect posture; a horrid gash extended from ear to ear. The razor with which the fatal deed was perpetrated, lay near him on a chest of drawers; the back of his head reclined upon his watch, which was suspended from the head of the bed; and a basin of blood and water was on the table beside him; his cravat, almost cut to pieces, was found beside the razor.

razor. He was a little sallow man, whose features retained some regularity, even amid the convulsion into which they were distorted. He had on his blue cloth pantaloons, on which his hands, smeared and stiff with blood, were extended, and his grey worsted stockings, but no shoes. On the return of the jury, the coroner stated, that two letters had been found in Sellis's portfolio, addressed to the Duke, and remonstrating on the preference given to Neale. One of them also remarked the difference between the treatment of the pages of the Prince of Wales, and those of his Royal Highness; as the Prince regularly placed his pages inside the carriage, while those of the Duke rode outside. From the testimony of various other witnesses, it appeared that Sellis was so much favoured by his Royal master, that he stood godfather to his last child, and prevailed upon the Princess Augusta to be godmother; since which the Queen and all the Royal Family had noticed the family. There was no proof whatever of Sellis being insane; indeed, his concealment in the closet, subsequent retreat, and ultimate death, are strongly opposed to this belief.—The deposition of Mary Anne Sellis, wife to the deceased, was read: it stated, that he had been walking with her and the children in the Park the day preceding the murder, and appeared usually cheerful. He said he should sleep that night at his room in the palace. She remembered his speaking to his sister, and saying, "Death is a debt which we must all pay, and it matters not when we do it." He advised with her about the dresses which the children should wear on the birth-day.—He was in no pecuniary embarrassment; was a sober and domestic man, never drinking any spirituous liquors even at his meals. The night before, he had made her a glass of brandy and water, but would not taste it himself. He always paid the greatest attention to her, and shewed the most tender fondness for his children. She never saw the most remote system of derangement about him. She remembered his having a dispute with Neale, in consequence of which he was about to leave his Royal Highness's service, but she represented to him the great benefits which his family derived from having coals, candles, and apartments in the palace, and he never mentioned the subject afterwards.—The jury, after deliberating about an hour, returned a verdict of *felo de se*; and the body of the murderer was accordingly buried at the corner of Scotland-yard.—The Duke, who received six distinct wounds in this atrocious attempt, was removed on Thursday night to Carlton-house, where he continues in a state of gradual convalescence.

MARRIED.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Reverend George Nowell Watkins, of Froyle, Hants, to Mary, youngest daughter of Thomas Aston, esq. of Bedford-place.—Mr. Wil-

liam Wansey, of Queen-square, to Miss Townod, eldest daughter of Mr. Matthew T.—John Soadby, esq. to Grace Amelia, daughter of the late Robert Williams, esq. of Lambs'-Conduit-street.

At Northumberland House, Lord John Murray, second son of the Duke of Athol, to Lady E. Percy, youngest daughter of the Duke of Northumberland.

At St. George's, Hanover square, the Marquis of Ely, to Miss Dashwood, eldest daughter of Sir Henry D. bart.

At Mary-le-bonne Church, Rowland, son of Thomas Alston, esq. of Odell Castle, Bedfordshire, to Rose, daughter and heiress of the late Jeremiah Miles, esq. of Pishobury, Hertfordshire.—Captain Kater, of the Royal Military College, High Wycombe, to Miss M. F. Reeve, of Fulmer, Bucks.—Mr. Stafford Northcote, of Cheapside, to Sarah, second daughter of Edward Beauchamp, esq. of Paddington.—W. Camac, esq. of Portman-square, to Sarah, only daughter of Wastel Briscoe, esq. of Devonshire-place.—Captain Fisher, of his Majesty's ship *Race Horse*, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late J. R. Carnab, esq.

At St. Martin's in the-Fields, William Augustus Gott, esq. son of the late Sir Henry Thomas G. of Newland Park, Bucks, to Miss Beazley, only daughter of Charles B. esq. of Whitehall.—W. P. Wise, esq. Captain in the Royal Navy, to Fanny, only daughter of W. Grenfell, esq.

At Welbeck Chapel, Sir William Langham, bart. to Miss Augusta Priscilla Irby, only daughter of the Honourable W. H. I.

W. Scott, esq. of the London Glass Works, to Miss Simpson, daughter of the late Alexander S. esq. of the Bank of England.

The Rev. R. Guich, rector of Seagrave, Leicestershire, to Miss James, of Gower-street, only daughter of the Rev. John J. of Arthur, Cumberland.

At Wandsworth, John Heyman, esq. of Montague-street, Russell-square, to Miss Mary Ann Johnson, of East Hill, Wandsworth.

At St. George's, Hanover square, Wm. Devaynes, esq. to Louisa, youngest daughter of W. Parr, esq. of Norfolk-street.—The Rev. H. Morland, rector of Horsmonden, Kent, to Harriet Frances, youngest daughter of the Rev. James Harriott, of that place.—Sir William Oglander, bart. to Lady Maria Fitzroy, eldest daughter of the Earl of Euston.—W. R. Cartwright, esq. M.P. to Miss Julia Fraser Aubrey, only daughter of the late Charles Richard A. esq.

At South Lambeth, John M. George, esq. to Miss Holloway, of Kennington.

At St. Botolph, Aldersgate, R. I. S. Stevens, esq. of the Charter-house, to Miss Jeffrey, eldest daughter of George J. esq. of Peckham.

At Acton, Edward Wyatt, esq. of Oxford-street, to Mrs. George.

At Clapham, Nathaniel Phillips, esq. of Manchester, to Margaret, eldest daughter of William Hlibbert, esq.

At Greenwich, George Maule, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Caroline Forsyth, youngest daughter of the late George Tarbutt, esq. of Gould-square.

At St. James's, Clerkenwell, John Plowes, esq. of Rio Janeiro, to Miss Edwards, daughter of John Esq. of Pye West, Yorkshire.

At Great St. Helen's, Henry Stokes, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister, to Miss T. Trundle, daughter of T. T. esq. of Crosby-square.

At Deptford, the Rev. Henry Foster Burder, of London, to Anne, eldest daughter of Joseph Hardcastle, esq. of Hatcham House.

At St. Andrew Hubbard's, Captain Robert Brown, of the 4th Ceylon Regiment, to Miss Elizabeth Webb Anderson, only daughter of James A. esq. of South Carolina.

At St. Stephen's, Walbrook, London, Miss Smith, only daughter of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, to Thomas Kennedy, esq. of Charlotte-street.

At Islington, Mr. Thomas Atkinson, son of the late Mr. Peter A. of York, architect, to Miss Wass, daughter of John W. esq. of Islington.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, J. W. Weavers, esq. to Miss M. Eldridge, of Hemmingford Abbots, Hants.

Major general, the Honourable William Mordaunt Maitland, to Mrs. Watherston, widow of Dalhousie W. esq. of Manchester, Leicestershire.

At St. James's, G. Rush, esq. of Farthinghoe, Northamptonshire, to Miss Ann Mosely, daughter of Mr. William M. of Stourbridge, Worcestershire.

John Bentley Cooper, esq. eldest son of John R. esq. of Abbots Ripton, Huntingdonshire, to Miss Pott, only daughter of William P. esq. of Gloucester-place.

At Algate Church, Lieutenant Percy, of the Cambridgeshire Militia, to Miss Mehala Wade, youngest daughter of Mr. W. of Whitbread, Suffolk.

Charles Chad, esq. eldest son of Sir George C. to Lady Ann Tonnour, second daughter of the Earl of Winton.

At St. Mary le-bonne, Baron De Roll, colonel of a Swiss regiment in the British service, to Miss Pate, daughter of the late William P. esq. of Epsem.

At Clapham, Nathaniel Phillips, esq. to Margaret, eldest daughter of William Hlibbert, esq. of Hine-hill, Cheshire.

DIED.

In Southampton-place, New-road, Mr. Hugh Wilson, of Chislehurst, in Kent, engraver, brother of Mr. Andrew Wilson, of the Stereotype-office.

In Hertford-street, Evelyn Shirley, esq. of Evington, Warwickshire.

In Upper Berkeley-street, Reginald Rabett, esq. of Bramfield Hall, Suffolk.

In Upper Brook street, Grosvenor-square, Jane Elizabeth, Countess of Rothes, in her own right, widow of the late George Raymond Evelyn, esq. and wife of Sir Lucas Pepys, bart. physician-general to the army: her ladyship is succeeded in title and estate by Lord Leslie, now bar[on] of Rothes, her son by her first husband; a daughter of whom, some time since, married the son of a nurseryman in the New-road, Paddington; the young nurseryman's wife, her father being an earl, is now, by courtesy, Lady Elizabeth.

In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, Mrs. Holman, wife of Mr. H. the actor; this lady was daughter of the Honourable and Reverend Frederic Hamilton, a niece of the Duke of Hamilton, and nearly related to several other distinguished families.

In Pall Mall, in his 60th year, the Right Honourable William Wyndham, M.P. for Higham Ferrers. Further Particulars will be given in our next Number.

In Seymour-place, Charles Townshend, Lord Bayning, in the 81st year of his age. His lordship was educated at Eton and Cambridge; and soon after he came of age was appointed secretary to the embassy at Madrid, where he resided about five years, and then returning home, was chosen into parliament for the borough of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, which he represented many years, and of which he was, in the year 1807, upon the death of his noble relative, the late Marquis Townshend, chosen high steward. He was successively one of the lords of the Admiralty, one of the lords of the Treasury, vice-treasurer of Ireland, treasurer of the navy, and a member of his Majesty's privy council. In 1797, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Bayning of Foxley, in the county of Berks. His lordship, during a long life, had enjoyed uninterrupted health and spirits, and to his last moments his understanding remained unimpaired by age, and unnerved by sickness. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, Charles Frederic Powlett Townshend, one of the representatives in parliament for Truro.

In Millman street, Foundling Hospital, Charles Genevieve Louise Auguste Andree Timothee D'Eon de Beaumont, commonly called the Chevalier D'Eon. Further particulars will be given in our next.

At Ewell Grove, Henry, second son of Thomas Reed, esq. 16.

In Mile-end-road, Mr. Thomas Newell, late of the 4th Dragoons.

In New Cavendish-street, Simon Fraser, esq. 83.

At Stratford Grove, John Snelgrove, esq. 78.

At Sunbury, Elizabeth, wife of Charles Gilchrist, esq.

At Hammersmith, Mrs. Wetherell, wife of Thomas W. esq. 67.

In Thornhaugh-street, Dr. Patrick Ivory, formerly in the East India Company's service.

In Golden-square, John Wallis, esq.

At

At Hillingdon, the *Rev. T. Mills*, vicar of that parish, 79.

Near Stanmore, *W. Dawson, esq.* of Pater-noster row, bookseller, 66.

In Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, R. Parks.

In Arlington street, *S. George Caulfield, esq.* 29.

At Brompton, *Sr Wm. More, bart.* 73.

In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, after a long illness, in his 79th year, *General Hugh Debbleg*. He received a regular military education as an engineer at Woolwich, and in 1746, at the early age of 14 years, he, for the first time, saw active service in the expedition against *P.Orient*, under General *St. Clair*; he afterwards served in Brabant with the allied army, commanded by his Royal Highness *William Duke of Cumberland*, by whom, and by Marshal *Barthiah*, he was much distinguished; and was attached to the staff of his Royal Highness at the battle of *Laffelt*, after which he served in *Bergen-op-Zoom* during the whole of that memorable siege. After the suspension of hostilities, he was one of the engineers appointed to make a survey of the late seat of war. In 1750, he was employed in making a survey and military map of Scotland, and on many other occasions at home, till the year 1753, when he was sent to North America as second engineer in command, and at the siege of *Louisbourg* particularly distinguished himself. In the following year, he served under the immortal *Wolfe*, at *Quebec*, with the same rank, and his talents procured him the friendship and entire confidence of that hero. On his return to Europe, he was employed in several confidential but very important and hazardous missions, which he executed to the satisfaction of his Majesty's government. During the American war he was employed at home in constructing fortifications and making military surveys; and, although he differed with the ministers of the day as to their system of conducting their military operations, yet he was consulted by them on many occasions, on account of his acknowledged merit as an officer, and his superior information with respect to the country and character of the people of America. Soon after the peace of 1763, he retired from public service, and occasionally employed himself in perfecting a system of fortification entirely novel, and peculiar to his extraordinary mind and attainments. Never did an officer more devoted to his King, nor a man more respected and beloved by every one who had the honour of his friendship. He has left three sons, one of whom is now serving in Sicily, as captain of the 41th regiment of infantry.

At his lodgings, in Pimlico, *Mr. Sylvia*, an Israelite, well known for his eccentric disposition. About forty-five years ago he used to attend the Royal Exchange, mounted upon a beautiful charger, with a servant, who held

the horse during the time his master transacted business. The Lord Mayor, conceiving it a nuisance to introduce an animal of that description on the Exchange, one day ordered it to be taken away, and not brought there again, which order was complied with. He lent 500*l.* to *Mr. Wilkes*, upon his bond, which he afterwards increased, in consequence of non-payment, to 2,000*l.* and the bond was burnt. *Mr. Sylvia* was the brother of the Jew who was murdered in Garden-row, Chel-sea, by his nephew. Through the death of his brother he got about 2,000*l.* He had for some years past been the inmate of a man who took care of him, and whose disposition was in strict unison with his own.

[Further particulars of the late Admiral Lord Collingwood, whose death was announced in page 499 of our last Number.—Worn out with the toils and cares of a sea-faring life, his lordship expired just as he was about returning home for the recovery of his decaying health and constitution. *Cuthbert Collingwood* was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1730; his family is very ancient, and was particularly distinguished in arms, and celebrated by the poets during the wars of the Borderers, in the 16th century. The traditionary songs and tales of those wars made a strong impression on the young mind of our hero, as he sought the field of glory at the very early age of 11, although not for the same reason which induced *Nelson* at that age to adopt the like course, his father possessing a small but competent fortune. *Cuthbert* received the rudiments of his education from the *Rev. H. Moises, M.A.* After spending six or seven years under the tuition of this venerable master, who died about two years ago, he left his much-esteemed school-fellows, the present *Sir W. Scott*, Judge of the Admiralty-court, and his younger brother, Lord Chancellor *Eldon*, and entered the service in 1761. Like *Nelson*, he went under the protection and patronage of his maternal uncle, Captain *Braithwaite*, then commanding the *Shannon* frigate, who died Admiral of the Blue, in his 30th year, in 1805. To this officer he owed his great professional knowledge and skill in all the various branches of nautical science, and with him he continued several years. In 1766, he was a midshipman in the *Gibraltar*, and from 1767 to 1772, master's mate in the *Liverpool*, whence he was taken into the *Lenox*, Captain (now Admiral) *Roddam*, whose disinterested friendship for him and his family was nobly rewarded by the future conduct of his protégé. Admiral *Roddam* also took his younger brother, *Wilfred Collingwood*, into his ship, and brought him to the rank of captain, when he died in the *West Indies*, about 1779 or 1780. Lord Collingwood has another brother in the Customs, and two maiden sisters, who still live very retired at Newcastle. By Admiral *Roddam* Lord C. was introduced to Vice-Admiral *Graves*, and afterwards to *Sir Peter Parker* and

and with the former he went in the *Preston* to America; yet it was not till after he had been fourteen years in the service, that he was appointed fourth lieutenant in the *Somerset*. In 1776, he went to Jamaica in the *Hornet* sloop, where he became acquainted with Nelson, then second lieutenant of the *Lowestoffe*, Captain Locker. This friendship of congenial minds continued the remainder of their lives; Collingwood regularly succeeding his friend Nelson in every appointment and ship which he left in the course of his promotion. From the *Lowestoffe*, Nelson was taken into the *Bristol*, Admiral Sir Peter Parker, and Collingwood into the *Lowestoffe*; in 1778, Nelson was appointed to the *Badger* brig, and Collingwood to the *Bristol*; in 1779, Nelson was made post-captain in the *Hinchinbrooke*, and Collingwood in the *Badger*; in 1780, Nelson was appointed to the *Janus* frigate, and was again succeeded by his friend Collingwood. On this occasion, Nelson was snatched from the jaws of death by being recalled from the destructive Quixotic expedition to St. Juan on the Spanish main, and Collingwood, whose constitution was less delicate, survived the effects of that dreadful climate, where, in four months, out of 200 men, who composed his ship's company, he buried 160! Of 1800 men, who were sent at different times on this expedition, only 300 ever returned; and many of them, according to Dr. Moseley, were literally devoured by the carrion crows of the country. In August he quitted a station which had proved equally fatal to the other ships that were employed. In December of the same year, he was appointed to the command of the *Pelican* of 24 guns, but his continuance in that ship was not of long duration; for, on the 1st of August 1781, she was wrecked upon the Morant Key during the dreadful hurricane which proved so destructive to the West India islands in general. The crew were however saved, as well as their commander. It was not long before an opportunity presented itself to resume his station in the service of his country. He was appointed next to the command of the *Sampson*, of 64 guns, in which ship he served till the peace of 1783, when she was paid off, and he was appointed to the *Mediator*, and sent to the West Indies, where he again met his friend Nelson, who at that time commanded the *Boreas* frigate upon the same station. The friendship which subsisted between these two young men, who were hereafter to make so conspicuous a figure upon the great theatre of naval glory, appears from the letters which were written during this period by the latter, to his friend Captain Locker. In one of these, dated on board the *Boreas*, September 24, 1784, he says, "Collingwood is at Grenada, which is a great loss to me, for there is nobody I can make a confidant of." In another, dated November 23: "Collingwood desires me to say he will write you soon such a let-

ter that you will think it a history of the West Indies. What an amiable good man he is!" Off Martinique, March 5, 1786, he writes: "This station has not been over pleasant; had it not been for Collingwood, it would have been the most disagreeable I ever saw." In this ship, and upon this station, he remained until the latter end of 1786, when, upon his return to England, the ship being paid off, he took the opportunity to visit his native county, and renew his acquaintance with his family and friends, from whom he had been so long separated. In this retirement, after a service of five-and-twenty years, he continued to enjoy himself in Northumberland, until the year 1790, when, on the expected rupture with Spain, he was again called into employ in the armament then fitting out, and appointed to the *Mermaid*, of 32 guns, under the command of Admiral Cornish, in the West Indies. The dispute being however adjusted without hostilities, and no prospect of immediate employment again at sea appearing, he once more returned to his native county, and in this interval of repose formed a connexion with a lady of great personal merit, and of a family highly respectable, Sarah, the eldest daughter of John Erasmus Blackett, esq. one of the aldermen of Newcastle. By this lady he has two daughters; Sarah, and Mary Patience, both living with their mother at Morpeth, the place of his lordship's residence, during the short intervals of repose which he has been suffered to enjoy. On the breaking out of the war with France in 1793, Captain Collingwood was called to the command of the *Prince*, bearing the flag of Admiral Bowyer, with whom he served in that ship, and afterwards in the *Barfleur*, until the engagement of the 1st of June, 1794. In this action he distinguished himself with great bravery, and the ship which he commanded is known to have had her full share in the glory of that day; though it was the source of some painful feelings at the moment in the captain's own mind, that no notice was taken of his services upon this occasion, nor his name once mentioned in the official dispatches of Lord Howe to the Admiralty. Rear-Admiral Bowyer lost his leg by the side of Captain Collingwood, yet no epithet of approbation was officially bestowed on the captain of the *Barfleur*. That any intended neglect of this modest and brave man occurred we have no reason to believe, and how far he was justifiable in resenting the apparent unintentional omission of his name it would exceed our limits in this sketch to inquire. When his Majesty visited the fleet at Spithead, he distributed the gold chains and medals voted to the commanders in that glorious action; but, unfortunately, Collingwood was no longer commander of the *Barfleur*; he was not present, and received not from the hands of his sovereign that meed of honour which had been wisely and justly awarded to the different

ferent officers. Lord Howe, indeed, fully sensible of the superior merit of Captain Collingwood, used every means of conciliation in his power; but Collingwood inflexibly resisted the subsequently proffered honour of a medal, and however men may think him somewhat too "jealous of honour" in the first place, it is impossible not to admire the spirit which dictated his refusal, when he declared that he "could never condescend to wear that distinction (the medal) of which he was not deemed worthy by his commander-in-chief; and that he would wait till he should have done something that might entitle him to the honour of wearing it." The battles of St. Vincent and Trafalgar have since proclaimed his merit! Captain Collingwood was appointed to the *Excellent*, after Lord Howe's victory, and went with Lord Hood to Toulon. From that station he joined Admiral Jervis, and following the manœuvres of his tried friend Commodore Nelson, these two commanders, with the ill-fated Troubridge, contributed to accomplish one of the most signal victories off Cape St. Vincent ever recorded in the annals of naval war. The English consisted of 15 ships, the Spanish of 27; the former had only 1232 guns, the latter 2308; and, notwithstanding this inferiority, four of the enemy's ships were captured, two by Nelson, and two by Collingwood; the *San Josef* 112, and *San Nicolas* 80, struck to Nelson; and the *Salvador del Mundo* 112, and the *San Isidro* 74, to Collingwood. The prodigies of valour displayed by Nelson and Collingwood on this extraordinary occasion, are well depicted by the former at a perilous moment of the engagement. "The *Salvador del Mundo*, and the *San Isidro*," said his Lordship, "dropped astern, and were fired into in a masterly style by the *Excellent*, Captain Collingwood, who compelled the *San Isidro* to hoist English colours; and I thought the large ship *Salvador* had struck; but Captain Collingwood, disdaining the parade of taking possession of a vanquished enemy, most gallantly pushed up with every sail set to save his old friend and messmate, who was to appearance in a crippled state." Yet even in this, as in the preceding action, Collingwood was destined to suffer the mortification of not receiving the verbal honours of the *Gazette*. It was not the fortune of Collingwood, although anxiously desired by both, to accompany his friend to fresh victories at the Nile, and he remained in the painful office of blockading the enemy's ports till 1799, when he was made Rear-Admiral of the White, and in 1801 Rear-Admiral of the Red. In May 1802 he returned to Spithead, and proceeded to his family and friends in Northumberland. But the period of domestic enjoyment was again very short; and in April 1804 he was made Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and resumed the blockade of Brest with Admiral Cornwallis. The very irksome life of an indolent blockade, always apprehensive that the enemy

may escape, and yet without the hope of his coming to action, can only be understood by those who have spent some time aboard ship in such service. In 1805, however, Admiral Collingwood was called upon to exercise his talents in the blockade of Cadiz, with only four ships, with which he had to deceive the enemy, and impress them with an idea that he had a powerful fleet. This delusion he effected with the happiest result, by means of well-conceived signals from two ships off the harbour to two others at a greater distance. The arrival of Nelson relieved him from the arduous task of watching a fleet of thirty-four ships of the line with only four, and prepared the way for the glorious, but melancholy, battle of Trafalgar, in which twenty-seven British were opposed to thirty-three French and Spanish ships. The particulars of this engagement are yet too deeply engraven in the minds of the public to require repetition here. Lord Collingwood led the van in the attack, and Nelson exclaimed: "Look at that noble fellow! Observe the style in which he carries his ship into action!" Collingwood, enjoying the honour of his situation, with equal spirit said to his captain, "What would Nelson give to be in our situation!" The loss of the *Royal Sovereign*, Admiral Collingwood, in this action, was 5 officers, 29 seamen, and 19 marines, killed; 8 officers, 70 seamen, and 10 marines, wounded; in all 141. Of nineteen vessels that struck, only three Spanish and one French 74 were sent to Gibraltar, all the others being either burnt, sunk, or run on shore. The humanity and piety of Lord Collingwood after this battle, were not less conspicuous than they were in Nelson; and in his letter to the Admiralty, detailing the particulars of the action, he laments the fall of the commander-in-chief with great feeling. "My heart (said he) is rent with the most poignant grief for the death of a friend, to whom, by many years intimacy, and a perfect knowledge of the virtues of his mind, which inspired ideas superior to the common race of men, I was bound by the strongest ties of affection; a grief to which even the glorious occasion on which he fell does not bring that consolation which perhaps it ought." The merit of this official dispatch struck his Majesty, who observed, that "Collingwood's was an excellent letter." The last fact we shall notice, was the Admiral's humanity after the action, to the unfortunate prisoners in shattered vessels, and exposed to a tremendous storm. Lord Collingwood's proposal to the Governor of Cadiz to receive them into hospitals, was most gratefully received; and the Spanish people, in a spontaneous burst of enthusiastic admiration of the English, although their enemies, sent every assistance to the English fleet, in wines, fruit, and refreshments, to comfort the wounded and sick. The well-merited eulogiums which have been pronounced on Lord Collingwood's professional talents

talents are sufficiently known. By Lord Hood it was observed, that "he only wanted the opportunity to prove himself a second Nelson." After the battle of Trafalgar, he was raised to the rank of Admiral of the Red, created Baron Collingwood of Coldburn and Hethpole, in Northumberland, and a grant of 2000*l.* a year voted to him during his own life, 1000*l.* to his lady, and 500*l.* to each of his daughters. During the last five years, he has scarcely ever been on shore; and in one of his letters to a friend, he observes, "since 1793, I have been only one year at home. To my own children I am scarcely known; yet, while I have health and strength to serve my country, I consider that health and strength due to it; and if I serve it successfully as I ever have done faithfully, my children will not want friends." His natural diffidence and unassuming character induced a rather disadvantageous opinion of real merit; he despised ostentation, and evinced a kind of patriarchal simplicity in his whole conduct. To the charitable institutions of Newcastle he has been a most liberal benefactor, and has also subscribed to raise a monument to his master, the late Rev. Mr. Moises. His noble title is now extinct; but the records of his brave achievements and his personal worth, will be handed down to future ages, while naval warfare shall continue to engage the attention of nations; and the names of Nelson and Collingwood be blazoned by posterity, as models of the most heroic and sublime patriotism. A relation of his lordship, the late E. Collingwood, esq. left him his estate worth about 2000*l.* besides a handsome library. With this addition, it is presumed that his lordship possessed a very ample fortune. The body of the lamented admiral was brought to England in the *Nereus* frigate, and conveyed from Sheerness in the commissioner's yacht to Greenwich. Here it lay in state for some days in the Painted Chamber in the Hospital, and was then deposited in its final resting-place under the dome of St. Paul's, close by the coffin of Lord Nelson; so that it may with truth be said, that even in death these heroic friends are undivided. Lord Collingwood was of middling stature, but extremely thin, and temperate in his general habits; ate always with an appetite, drank moderately after dinner, but never indulged afterwards in spirits or wine. It was his general rule, in tempestuous weather, and upon any hostile emergency that occurred, to sleep upon his sofa in a flannel gown, taking off only his epauletted coat. He would appear upon deck without his hat; and his grey hair floating to the wind, whilst torrents of rain poured down through the shrouds, and his eye, like the eagle's, on the watch. Bodily exposure, colds, rheumatism, ague, all, were nothing to him when his duty called; and to this contempt of personal comfort and indulgence his country doubtless owes the privation of his services,

at an age which seemed to promise a prolongation of them for many years.]

[*Further particulars of the late Thomas Finch, esq. whose death was announced in page 499 of our last Number.* He was principally educated at Merchant Taylors' school, and was afterwards Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, where his academical career was marked by the most correct conduct, and considerable literary distinction. The loss of this truly excellent man and accomplished scholar will be long and deeply felt by the select circle of friends, who well knew how to estimate his numerous good qualities. The calmness, resignation, and Christian heroism, with which he met the slow and gradual advances of death, were the best evidences of that genuine piety which happily revolted equally from extreme Calvinism as from Socinianism, and which was founded upon the true and unperverted doctrines of our excellent church, of the truth of which he was thoroughly convinced, as well by his own accurate judgment, as by an extensive acquaintance with the writings of our ablest supporters. In his manners, and in his whole deportment, he never lost sight of that elegant and gentlemanly reserve, which might keep rudeness or impertinence at a distance, but which marked the true gentleman, and evinced a proper self-esteem, and a laudable conscience of that rank, which his birth and talents entitled him to hold in society. In the profession of the law he uniformly proved himself an upright and discreet adviser; a sound and able advocate. In the early part of his career at the Bar, he attracted the peculiar notice and marked attention of Lord Thurlow, whose discernment would, there is little doubt, had he filled the office of Chancellor, have elevated him to a station where his merit would have shone more conspicuously, and his talents have been more diffusely useful. The "Precedents in Chancery," which he edited with considerable care and ability, will not permit his name to be entirely forgotten in the profession. It is much to be regretted, that the weakness of his health, combined with his great aversion to all speculative enterprize, deprived his country at large of that learning, judgment, and eloquence, joined to great political knowledge, which would have done honour to her parliamentary representation. As a scholar, he was highly capable of relishing the beauties and sublimities of those works which are the great standards of classical composition, his grammatical acquaintance with the Greek and Latin languages was correct, and his taste perhaps almost too fastidiously refined. The Holy Scriptures formed a favourite branch of his studies, which his experience and skill in the Hebrew language rendered more delightful to him. With the principal modern languages he was well acquainted, and was particularly attached to the German. He conversed in French with great fluency and propriety. The unexampled care and attention

which he personally bestowed upon the education of his son, proved that he was fully aware of the binding and serious duties imposed upon a parent. The best and only return which that son can make to so tender and dear a parent is, ever to act according to the principles of such a father, and to imitate his correct example, both in his life and in his death.]

[Further particulars of the late Joseph Cooper Walker, esq. whose death was announced in page 513 of our last Number. Mr. W.'s mind having taken this early direction, the study of Italian literature became his favorite pursuit, and to his latest hour continued to be his occupation and his solace; but, though thus attached to the literature of Italy, Mr. W. was not regardless of his native land. At a period when it is fashionable to be altogether English, this true patriot felt and avowed his ardent attachment to, and decided preference for, the country of his birth. The first fruits of his genius were offered on the altar of his country; he devoted the earliest efforts of his comprehensive mind to vindicate the injured character, and to enlighten the disputed history, of Ireland. He dwelt with delight on her wild romantic scenery; he loved the generous, though eccentric, character of her children: the native language of Ireland, to his ears, was full of harmony and force, and the songs of her bards filled his patriotic soul with rapturous emotion. He was indeed an Irishman of Ireland's purest times. As a critic and an antiquarian, Mr. W. was equally distinguished: in his masterly delineation of the revival, progress, and perfection of the Italian drama, the muse of Italian tragedy appears with new grace attired in an English dress. As the restorer of this literary commerce between England and Italy, almost closed since the time of Milton, the name of Walker will be added to those of Roscoe and Mathias. The essays on the customs and institutions of ancient Ireland, are written in the true spirit of a native historian; and, as they are eminently useful to the antiquarian, must be singularly interesting to every Irish breast; these, his earliest works, (the offspring of his vigorous mind, at a period when young men are not yet emancipated from the tyranny of pupillage) evince a maturity of judgment, a soundness of criticism, and a range of learning, which would not disgrace the name of the venerable Vallancy. Mr. W. returned from the continent little improved in health; but his mind stored with the treasures of observation: he soon retired from the turbulence of a city life, to the tranquillity and pure air of his romantic villa, under the hills of Wicklow. In this lovely seclusion, where the sublime grandeur of the distant view is finely contrasted by the cultivated beauty of the nearer prospect; he found a situation at once favourable to his invalid state, and in unison with his taste and pursuits, still a martyr to his constitutional ma-

lady,* he suffered it neither to sour the unchangeable sweetness of his temper, nor to relax the ardour with which he pursued his studies. Though enjoying his seclusion, he was not deprived of the pleasures of society; his solitude was enlivened by the occasional visits of friends, and his connection with the world of letters was kept up by an extensive epistolary intercourse. The literary traveller interrupted his studies to admire the tasteful arrangement of his library, and enjoy the conversation of its elegant owner. This valuable collection of choice and rare books, was, in part, the fruit of his travels and researches, and was enriched by many contributions from his learned friends; it was, in truth, an honorable monument of the taste and learning of its master.† In that liberality of sentiment, and in that polish of manners, which is the natural result of travel, and which an education entirely domestic can seldom supply, as well also as in his literary pursuits, Mr. W. resembled that accomplished nobleman the late earl of Charlemont, whose friendship he enjoyed whilst living, and whose memory he cherished in death; by the side of this enlightened patriot he walked through the fertile fields of Italian literature, and the more thorny paths of controverted antiquities, until the death of that venerable patriot deprived Ireland of her truest friend and brightest ornament. Mr. W. did not long survive; but, after a few years of mingled bodily pain and mental enjoyment, followed to the grave this associate of his literary labours. Mr. W. was in the 49th year of his age when he died, and he breathed his last sigh in the arms of a brother and sister, whose peculiar sorrow seemed equally to defy consolation and description. It will gratify the admirers of Italian literature to learn, that Mr. W. has left them a valuable legacy in the *Life of Tassoni*; which, though without his latest corrections, will add another wreath to the crown which criticism has entwined for the author of the *Memoirs on Italian Tragedy*, and the *Historical Memoirs of the Irish Bards*: “*His saltem accremulæ donis, et fungam nani munere.*”

* An acute asthma.

† It is to be lamented that such appropriate memorials of departed genius, should so frequently be violated by the avarice or gothic taste of those into whose possession they come. In the present instance, however, Mr. W.'s valuable collection has descended to a spirit truly fraternal; who, with pious devotion to the memory of a beloved brother, has determined to preserve inviolate the literary treasure.

‡ To this gentleman (Samuel Walker, esq.) we understand, the world will be at a future day indebted for the publication of the interesting journal of his travels, and such other written remains of the late Mr. W. as were in a fit state to meet the public eye.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE 4th of June, being his Majesty's birthday, was considered by the committee for establishing the school at Newcastle on the plan of Mr. Joseph Lancaster, as the most appropriate season for laying the foundation-stone of the new building in the Garthheads, to be erected with the money collected for that purpose on the day of jubilee, and to be dedicated to that venerable monarch, who has so munificently patronized this excellent scheme of instruction, and who declared, with great emotion, to the worthy inventor, his earnest wish that every poor child in the kingdom might be able to read the Bible. The ceremony was performed by G. Anderson, esq. the chairman of the committee, who at the same time declared the purpose of the building, and in a short prayer implored the Divine Blessing on the undertaking.

The foundation-stone of a Methodist chapel was laid in Percy-street, Tynemouth, on the 16th of May, and an appropriate and impressive discourse delivered by the Rev. Mr. Phillips. It is singular that in a place so populous, and of such extensive resort during the greater part of the year, there should never have been a building erected for divine worship.

On the 24th of May, the foundation of a new bridge was laid at Thornton, near Rothbury. On this occasion the Coquetdale Rangers and Percy Tenantry paraded. The Rev. Dr. Watson laid the first stone, and delivered an appropriate prayer; as each stone was laid, the volunteers fired a volley. This bridge is to be built by subscription.

Married.] At Bishopwearmouth, T. M. Coppin, esq. of London, to Miss Andrews, only daughter of Newark A. esq.

At Brancepeth, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Bunbury, of the 3d regiment, to Miss Russel, daughter of William R. esq. of Brancepeth Castle.

At Stockton, Mr. Robert Cooper, of Clapton, to Miss Carr, eldest daughter of John C. esq.—Mr. E. Ferrand, druggist, of Stockton, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late John Bamlett, esq.

George Espiner, esq. of Redmire, to Miss Bearpark, of Reston, in Wensleydale.

At Newcastle, Captain Thomas Wilson, owner of the ship John, of South Shields, to Jane, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Oli-

ver.—Mr. William Robson, ship-owner, to Miss Eliza Carnaby.—Mr. Harrison, to Miss Atkinson, daughter of T. A. esq.

At Durham, Thomas Richardby, esq. to Miss Marshall.

Died.] At Hedleyhope, Mr. George Foster, 95.

At Monkwearmouth, Mrs. Elizabeth Lynn, 84.

At Mordon House, near Sedgfield, Mr. Hixon, 89.

At Benridge, near Morpeth, Mr. William Bower, 75.

At Chester-le-street, Ann, wife of Mr. William Pickering, 34.

At Murton House, Durham, John, son of William Leaviss, esq.

At Shildon, Mrs. Wilson.

At Hexham, Mrs. Mary Kirkley, 87.—Mrs. Tillit, 23.

At Sunderland, Mr. Samuel Powell, formerly surgeon to the Durham militia.—Mrs. Middleton, 38.

At Wiggates, Mrs. Jackson, 87.

At Wallington Dove Cot, Eliza, daughter of Mr. T. Johnson, 18.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Matthews, wife of Mr. George M. ship-owner, 72.—Thomas Sanderson, esq. 52.

At Ovingham, Mrs. Ann Coates, 73.

At Morpeth, Mr. Robert Singleton.

At Wooler, Mr. Archibald Brankston.

At Munchiesknow, Mrs. Jane Burn, 78.

At Stockton, Thomas Burdon, esq. formerly well known on the turf as the owner of the best racers in England.

At Fairl, Mr. John Barron, 75; and the same day, his wife, Mary B. 70.

At Durham, Hester Mary, second daughter of J. Drummond, esq. of Charing Cross, London, 16.—The Rev. J. B. Jackson, minor canon of the Cathedral, and curate of Wolviston, near Stockton.—Mr. Isaiah Brown, 71.—Mrs. Ann Miller, of the Blue Bell Inn.

—Mr. Thomas Watson, 73.—Mr. Thomas Bainbridge, 71.—Mr. John Cockburn, 70.—Mrs. Middleton, 58.—Mr. Robert Chapman, 31.—Mrs. Margaret Stoker.

At Birstington-hall Garth, near Durham, Mr. Joseph Shipley, 37.

At Newcastle, Mr. Thomas Bell.—Mr. Thomas Gowland, shoemaker, a leader and local preacher among the Methodists, 23.—William Cramlington, esq. one of the alder-

men of the town, 85.—Mrs. Robson.—Mr. Rowland Wheatley, 46.—Miss Bradshaw, 24.—Mr. John Doxford, teacher of the work-house children of North Shields, and who formerly for many years kept the House of Correction at Morpeth, 76.—Mrs. Loggan, 62.—George Foster, esq.—youngest son of the late Alderman F.—Mrs. Tooley, 50.—Mr. William Pearson, teacher of mathematics.—Mrs. Sarah Mossman, 88.—Mr. Andrew Bowmaker, 103.—Mr. George Renoldson, ship-builder, 86.—Mr. Thomas Beck, receiver of the duty at this port for coast-lights.

At Berwick, Mrs. Davidson.—Mrs. Deborah Sands, 68.—Mrs. Smith, 31.—Mr. William Davidson, 75.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The Workington Agricultural Society offers the following premiums for the year 1810: For the best managed farm, in the hands of a farmer in the county of Cumberland, twelve guineas. The committee or judges appointed, in their adjudication to attend to the soil, husbandry, cultivation, produce, and locality of the same; and particularly to the quantity and excellence of the green crops. The farm to be not less than 80 acres. For the best managed farm, in the hands of a yeoman, occupying his own estate, not less than 30 acres or more than 100, two miles distant at least from a market town, in the county of Cumberland, six guineas; subject to the same rules as above.

A correspondent of the Whitehaven Packet suggests that it would be a very great improvement if a new road were made from Whitehaven to Egremont, to commence at or near the top of Poe-street, and to proceed along the meadows with an easy ascent, until it falls in with, and crosses, the old road at Scalegill, winding up the hollow in such a manner as to take it pretty near at a level, and then to take the east side of Brigrig-moor, below the Ore Pits, and with an easy descent, and pretty near a direct line to Egremont Town Head. This, by always going round the hollows in such a manner as to be taken pretty near at a level, might be performed without ever having a rise of more than one inch in a yard. The road would be shorter than at present, and the expence would probably be about three thousand pounds. The road might be continued by Low mill and Beckermont to Calder-bridge, upon the same plan, if the sums arising from the tolls were sufficient to pay the interest and necessary expences of keeping the roads in repair.

A gentleman near Kendal, who owns a quarry in one of the most mountainous districts; has discovered a substitute for stone-pencils, hitherto used for writing upon slates, which were brought from Holland in abundance, till the late decrees of France were strictly enforced. The Westmoreland-stone is said to be of a superior quality to that from

Holland; and the proprietor has invented a machine for cutting these pencils in a circular form.

Married.] At Kirkby Stephen, Edmund S. Gorman, esq. of London, to Anna Marca, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Munkhouse, esq. of Winton.

At Cannoby, Mr. Richards, of Liverpool, to Miss Jane Thompson, of Maryport.

At Whitehaven, Captain William Pagen, of the ship John and Joseph, of that port, to Ann, daughter of Mr. Crisdale.

At Hesketh, Mr. David Richardson, steward to Sir F. Vane, of Hulton, to Miss Dixon, of Pettehel Bank.

At Kendal, Mr. Jacob Bankes, of Keswicle, to Miss Margaret Newby.

At Harrington, Captain Craig, to Miss Bowman.

Died.] At Keswick, Mrs. Jackson, 30.

At Scotby, Mr. Joseph Bond.

At Penrith, Mr. Robert Lamley, 49.—Mr. Jonathan Monkhouse, of Hewton.—Mr. Robert Carmalt, merchant, 46.

At Orton, Mrs. Thornburrow.

At Kendal, Mr. Thomas Blaykin.—Mrs. Wilson, 58.—Mrs. Hodgson.—Mr. John Nicholson, 38.

At Little Broughton, near Cockermouth, Mr. John Hall, 66.

At Hesketh, Mr. John Stainton.

At Lowdore, Mrs. Dunelison, 80.—Mrs. Simpson, mistress of the inn at the head of Derwent lake.

At Unthank, near Penrith, Thomas, son of Mr. Joseph Cowper, 18.

At Askrigg, Mr. John Lancaster, 49.

At Hulton, Mrs. Barbara Wright, 87.

At Hail, near Whitehaven, Mrs. Deborah Graye, wife of Mr. Gowan G. 100.

At Stavely, near Kendal, Mr. Anthony Stuart, 67.

At Sella Field, near Whitehaven, Mr. John Taylor, 55.

At Bransly-Garden House, near Whitehaven, Peter Honyman, esq. aged 32, eldest son of Sir William H. bart. Lord Armadale, one of the lords of session, in Scotland.

At St. Bees, Mrs. Ann Robinson, 67.

At Casterton Hall, near Kirkby Lonsdale, Agnes, third daughter of W. W. C. Wilson, esq.

At Carlisle, Mr. William Nicholson, formerly of the Grey Goat Inn.—Mrs. Hodgson.—Mr. John Carrick, 49.—Mr. John Mason, 32.—Mr. John Law, 62.—Mr. Adam Thompson, 65.—Barbara, wife of Mr. James Howard, jun.—Sibbald, wife of Mr. James McAdam, 40.—Mrs. E. Hope, 62.—Mr. Thomas Stanwix, 58.—Mr. John Garret, 43.—Mr. Timothy Wallis, 21.

At Wetherall Shield, near Carlisle, Mrs. Jane Bell, 87.

At Cockermouth, Ann, wife of Mr. John Atkinson.—Mrs. Deborah Bell, 89.—Mr. John Jefferson.

At Maryport, Mr. Thomas Carrick.—James, son

son of Captain James Mitchell; and about a week afterwards, Ann, his daughter, 19.

At Workington, Mr. John Adair, 52.—Mrs. Elcott, 84. She laid the foundation of the education of a great many distinguished characters, now scattered abroad in the world; and, in more instances than one, was actually instructress to three successive generations!—Miss Scrugham.

At Whitehaven, Edward Stanley, esq. 83.—Mr. James McWhan, 41.—Mr. Francis Reed.—Mrs. Grayson.—Mr. Daniel Cotteral, schoolmaster.

At Grindsale, Mr. Thomas Bowman, 99. In a garret at Kirklington, near Carlisle, Jeremiah Grahame, aged 78. Though his personal estate amounted to at least 5000l. his annual expences during the last years of his life, did not exceed five shillings; for his victuals were the eleemosynary contribution of his relations, and the last coat which he wore, was coeval with his beard, being nearly 60 years old.

At Nealhouse, near Carlisle, Mr. J. Pearson. The deceased had been attending his labourers in the fields three days preceding his death; and being heated by his exertions, on his return home drank a cup of cold water, which, it is supposed, occasioned his death.

YORKSHIRE.

A school has lately been established at Bridlington, on the plan of Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster, and contains already between 70 and 80 boys. Thomas Guy, a boy of the age of 12, the principal monitor in the boy's school, has completely succeeded, in three months, in organizing the above to the satisfaction of those interested in its success.

It may be amusing to the curious in antiquity, to be informed that there was lately found, in digging a grave on the north side of Brotherton church-yard, a mutilated and much decayed pewter chalice, with the lid, which was conjectured, and with some probability, to have been deposited there along with the remains of some person of distinction (perhaps of Lord Clifford or Fitzwalter) who was slain in the neighbourhood of that place, in the civil wars in the year 1461. The fields and neighbourhood of Brotherton afford frequent traces of the events of the above period; for, a few years ago, the iron head of an arrow, nearly in a state of rust, was found in an old wall near the church, which unquestionably was struck there in some of the battles of those turbulent times.

Married. At Acklam, in Cleveland, Thomas Hopper, esq. of Shincuffe Grange, in the county of Durham, to Evereld, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Hustler, of Acklam Hall, Yorkshire.

At Bradlington, George Lloyd, esq. to Miss Greame, daughter of John G. esq. of Sewerby House, near Bridlington.

At Hull, the Rev. John Hawksley, of

London, to Miss Anna Rust.—Richard Gibbeson, esq. of Lincoln, to Miss Richardson, neice of Mr. R. of Limber.

At Long Preston, William Geldard, esq. to Miss Abbotson, only daughter of the late Christopher A. esq. of Wigglesworth Hall.

At Hawes, John Hawker, esq. to Miss Pickard.

At York, the Rev. Samuel Hey, youngest son of William H. esq. of Leeds, to Miss Gray, daughter of William G. esq.—William Fowler, esq. to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late D. Peacock, esq.

At Huddersfield, Mr. John Battye, solicitor, to Miss Elizabeth Hudson.

Joseph Radcliffe, esq. of Milnes-bridge, near Huddersfield, to Miss Creswick, daughter of the late Mr. C. of Sheffield.

At Beverly, the Rev. Thomas Allanson, of Market Weighton, to Margaret, second daughter of the late Andrew Reddie, esq. of Red House, Fifeshire, Scotland.

At Pontefract, Joseph Smith, esq. of Manchester, merchant, captain in the local militia, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Benjamin Cuttle, of South Hindley.

At Doncaster, Major-general Disney, to Mrs. Sneyd.

Died. At Leeds, Thomas Mathewman, esq. late of Wakefield, 74.—Mrs. Heaton, wife of Mr. John H. bookseller.—Mr. Samuel Spencer.—Mr. Benjamin Smith, 61.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Peterson, wife of Andrew P. esq.

At York, Mrs. Smith, relict of Mr. George S. apothecary, 75.—Thomas, youngest son of Thomas Norcliffe, esq. 15.—Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, 81. He served the office of sheriff in 1793.—Mr. Peter Bealby, 70.

At Wheldrake, the Rev. John Dixon, 41.

At Helperby, John Rowleston, jun. esq.

At Doncaster, Mrs. Jackson, relict of James J. esq. 77.—Thomas Dickinson, esq. of Hatfield, 36.

At Todmorden Hall, near Halifax, Anthony Crosley, esq.

At Pontefract, William Horncastle, esq. 89.

At Brockenholme, Richard Waterworth, esq. and at Wressel Castle, his daughter-in-law, Mrs. R. W.

LANCASHIRE.

The Theatre in Liverpool has lately exhibited a scene of riot and confusion, in imitation of the O. P. disturbances at Covent Garden. The contest is between the half price audience and the managers. It appears that there has been no half-price in that, as well as in a great number of other provincial theatres, and the H. P.'s have not only adopted the noisy and clamorous proceedings of their prototypes the O. P.'s but have been guilty of destroying the windows, and of various other outrages on different parts of the theatre. The magistrates very properly interfered, and tranquillity has since been restored. The business

siness however is to be further discussed in the court of King's Bench.

Married.] At Lancaster, Mr. Joseph Pye, to Miss Agnes Pye, both of Wyresdale, near Lancaster. What was very singular on this occasion, there were twenty persons present who were all of the name of Pye.

John Bateman, esq. of Islington House, near Manchester, to Eliza, second daughter of William Holt, esq. of Redeval's Hall, near Bury.

At Liverpool, Peter Bourne, esq. to Margaret, only daughter of James Drinkwater, esq.—Mr. J. Buckley, of Halifax, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. Joseph Bramley.—Mr. James Duncan, master of H.M.S. Princess, to Miss Betty Keilwick, daughter of Captain Edward K.

Died.] At Preston, Fanny, youngest daughter of the late John Staiterthwaite, esq. of Lancaster, 16.—Mr. Winder, solicitor.

At Bolton, Mr. George Rome, surgeon and druggist, 44.

At Ormskirk, Mr. James Spike, of the Talbot Inn, a man well known to travellers on the north road, and which house he kept upwards of twenty years; esteemed by all for his integrity, mildness of disposition, and his endeavours to please. He was generally known by the appellation of "Honest Jem."

At Ashton-under-Line, Mr. James Ridgway, surgeon, of a mortification in the arm, in consequence of opening the body of a man who died of the same complaint.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Russel.

At Levenshulme, Miss Booth, 29.

At Plungington, near Preston, William Hardman, esq. 69.

At Bevington Bush, Mr. Richard Lewis, 73.

At Everton, Mrs. Statham, wife of Richard S. esq. 57.

At Rochdale, Mrs. Miller, 21.

At Manchester, Mrs. Brewer.—Mr. Daniel Wolstenholme.—Mrs. Woolfenden, 35.—Mr. Edward Whittell, 37.

At Ardwick Green, Mr. Thomas Rogers, 88.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Phæbe Heywood, relict of Benjamin H. esq.—Miss Sarah Parks, only daughter of Mr. Peter P. near Oswestry, 24.—Phæbe, youngest daughter of Mr. Allen, 15.—Mr. Joseph Lowe, 55.—Mr. Richard Dobson, 57.—Mr. Patterson, late prompter of the theatre, Liverpool.—Mr. John Jones, 74.—Miss Burrows.—Mrs. Stephenson.—Mr. William Marsh.—Mrs. Nixon, 43.—Mrs. Smith, 72.—Mrs. Ellen Critchlow, 79.—Mr. Holliman.—Mrs. Susannah Brown, 72.—Miss Mary Ann Cowley, 16.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Robert Jones, to Miss Jane Joynson.

Mr. Samuel Holbrook, of Tably, near Knutsford, to Miss Lowe, of Bradwell Cottage, Sandbach.

Died.] At Curange, John Procter, esq. 52.—Mr. Samuel Willis, a lieutenant on half

pay, 73. He was found drowned in the Dee, near Chester.

At Chester, Mr. Foepell, of the Commercial Tavern, 71.—Mrs. Parry.—Mr. William Thring.—Mr. William Spencer.—Christopher John Lee Sugg, only son of Mr. Lee S. the celebrated ventriloquist.—Bethia, only daughter of Mason George Folliot, esq. an American loyalist resident in this city.—William, son of Mr. Charles Wright.—Mrs. Ratcliffe.

At Neston, Mr. Thompson, surgeon and apothecary; the death of whose wife and child is mentioned in our last Number.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At South Wingfield, Benjamin Strelly, esq. of Oakerthorpe, to Miss Hopkinson, daughter of Mr. H. of the Peacock Inn.

Died.] At Clifton, of a decline, Charles Inglebury, esq. 47.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Dutton.

At Derby, Mrs. Elizabeth Corbett, 89.—Mrs. Etchy, 31.

At Newlands, Arabella, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Beard, 21.

At Alfreton, Mr. John Spencer, surgeon.

At Wirksworth, Mrs. Tomlinson, relict of James T. gent. 89.

At Prestcliffe, near Tideswell, Mr. Robert Goodie, 73.

At Warm Wells, near Ripley, Mrs. Bullock, 49.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. C. F. Proctor, chemist and druggist, to Eliza Ann, only daughter of Mr. Joshua Mann, of Stragglethorpe.—The Rev. Lewis Andrews, to Miss Alice Adams.

Died.] At East Retford, Mr. Edward Fisher, 62.—Mrs. Nettleship, 68.

At Nottingham, Mr. John Goodburn, 32.—Mr. John Baker, 72.—Mrs. Rose.—Mr. Truswell.—Mr. J. Bishop, 42; and about an hour afterwards, his sister-in-law, Mrs. Dawson.

Near Newark, Mr. John Ailwood.

At Red Hill, Mr. James Sisson, 50.

At Mansfield, Mr. Robert Smith, 21.—Mr. Thomas Lancashire.

At Shelford, Mrs. Jallend.

At Scarrington, near Bingham, in consequence of many severe wounds received in different actions, Captain James Hall, R.N. 34.

At Tollerton, Mrs. Margaret Pacey, 96.

At Bingham, in the 76th year of his age, the Rev. John Walter, A.M. rector of that parish, and one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the counties of Nottingham and Leicester.—Mrs. Oldfield.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Aswardby, R. Ker, esq. of Hull, to Miss Jemima Brackenbury, daughter of R. B. esq. of the former place.

The Rev. Edward Theed, of Quidenham, Norfolk, to Miss F. Phillips, second daughter of Joseph P. esq. of Stamford Baron.

At

At Louth, W. Harvey, gent. to Miss White,
At Spalding, Lieutenant Allenby, of the
South Lincoln militia, to Miss Betham, el-
dest daughter of the late Mr. B. surgeon.

Died.] At Grantham, at the house of
Dowager Lady Whichcote, Harriet, wife of
Jas. Atty, jun. esq. of Esk Hall, Yorkshire,
and daughter of Sir Thomas Whichcote, bart.
of Answarby, 21.

At Alford, Mrs. Ellis, relict of the Rev.
William E. 71.

At Lincoln, Miss Colton, daughter of Mr.
Alderman C.—Mrs. Martin.—Mrs. Bean, of
the Bull's Head Tavern.—Thomas Preston,
esq. one of the aldermen of this city.—Robert
Lowrie, esq. 70.

At Willoughton, Mr. John Strawson, 69.
At Askham, Mr. W. Scrimshaw, 65.
At Frieston, Mr. Saywell.
At Pinkbeck, Mr. Henry England, 56.
At Gainsborough, Mrs. Cawkwell.—Mrs.
Clough, 57.—Mr. Booth.—Mrs. Sawyer, 36.
At Boston, Miss M. F. Hodgson, daugh-
ter of the late George Fitzwilliam, H. esq.
of Claybrook Hall, Leicestershire.

At Louth, while on a visit to her grand-
father, Miss Scott, of Hull, 20.—Mrs. Mary
Sherwood, 82.—Mrs. Mahitabel Carter, a
maiden lady 68.—Mrs. Greenwood, of Brack-
borough, 63.—Mrs. Parker, 84.—Mr. George
Maddison, 99, father of Martin M. esq. ban-
ker, of Southampton.

At Harniston, Mrs. Anson, 94.—Mr.
Checkley.

At Sutterton, Mr. Maltby, of the White
Swan Inn.

At Waddingham, near Brigg, Mrs. Bow-
erbank, wife of the Rev. Mr. B.

At Grimsby, at the advanced age of 103,
Mr. John Campbell. He had been gardener
in the family of George Tennyson, esq. nearly
80 years, a period of service perhaps un-
equalled.

At Sleaford, aged 51, Mrs. E. C. Brooke,
relict of Lieutenant B. of the Royal Navy.
Her death was occasioned by her clothes hav-
ing caught fire eight days before, during which
time she languished in the greatest misery.
And also, at Sleaford, her sister, Miss Harriet
Brooke, 43.

At Winterton, in the 94th year of his age,
William Feanby. He retained all his faculties
to the last: taught a school; could write the
Lord's Prayer on a paper the size of a six-
pence; and wrote a hand that would be taken
for a boy's of 17. He had engraved his own
grave-stone, and had his coffin in his own
house. He had no one to live with him, and
refused to live with his son, who had long
wished him to let his wife attend him.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Brewin, son
of Robert B. esq. to Miss H. Pagett, daugh-
ter of T. P. esq.

Died.] At Lutterworth, Mr. Thomas
Hawks, 72.

At Leicester, Mr. John Wilson, son of Mr.
W. surveyor, of Doughty-street, London —
Mr. T. Bellamy, youngest son of the late Mr.
Alderman B.—Mr. Daniel Dunneley, many
years a schoolmaster of this town.—Mr. James
Collison, 72.

At Enderby, George Freer, gent. 74.

At Sileby, William King, esq. formerly a
captain in the Leicestershire militia, 37.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. John
Comberbatch, attorney, of Eccleshall, to
Miss Sarah Proud, second daughter of Mr. P.
surgeon, of Bilston.

At Norbury, Mr. R. Parton, surgeon, of
Eccleshall, to Miss Turner.

At Shuttington, Richard Henry Crossier,
M.D. to Lucy Anna, fourth daughter of John
Roby, esq. of Ancote Hall, near Tamworth.

Died.] At Lichfield, Mrs. Lloyd, relict of
the Rev. John L. formerly of Paston, Nor-
thamptonshire, 76.—Mr. Hubbard.—Mr. J.
Dugmore, 77.

At Madeley, Mrs. Edmunds, relict of Mr.
E. printer.

At Maple Hays, near Lichfield, Frances,
relict of John Furnivall, esq.

At Etruria, Mrs. Birch, wife of E. J.
Birch, esq.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Samuel Vaughan,
20.—Mr. John Perks, attorney.

At Gnosall, Mr. James Bennett, 36.

At Comberford, Mrs. Egleston.

At Stone, Mrs. Catherine Hilditch, 76.—
Mr. George Hulme, 78.

At Uttoxeter, Mrs. Symonds, widow of
Mr. Wm. S. formerly supervisor of excise at
Derby, 73.

At Brewood, Mrs. Smith, 69.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birbury, Captain William
Parker, R. N. to Frances Anne, youngest
daughter of Sir Theophilus Biddulph, bart.

At Birmingham, the Rev. Wm. Bosworth,
to Miss Smith, daughter of W. Smith, esq.
banker.—Mr. George Richards, to Miss
Chippendall, daughter of Mr. C. of Soho.

Died.] At Green Bank, near Birmingham,
Mr. Wm. Mobbs, 63.

At Hatton, Miss Madelina Wynne, youn-
gest grand-daughter of the Rev. Dr. Parr.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Kindon.—Mrs.
Bayley, 86.—Mr. Benjamin Davis.—Mr.
Hartcop, 81.—Mrs. Mary Ethell, 26.

At Eastington, Evelyn Shirley, esq.

At Lapworth, Eliza, wife of the Rev.
James Way, rector of Adwell, Oxfordshire.

At Kingsbury, Mr. John Pemberton, 76.

At Harper's Hill, Mrs. Webster.

At Hockley, John Gibbons, gent. 71.

At Coventry, Mr. Thomas Eld, 53.

At Foleshill, Mr. Joseph Eld, 66.

At Warwick, Mrs. Williams, 75.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Edward Stanley,
rector

rector of Alderley, Cheshire, to Catherine, eldest daughter of the Rev. Oswald Leycester, rector of Stoke, in this county.

At Wem, George Neville Adams, esq. of London, to Rebecca, youngest daughter of George Walford, esq.—Wm. Jones, esq. banker, of Bridgenorth, to Miss Davies, daughter of Mr. D. of Broseley.

Died.] At Whitechurch, the Rev. Coventry Lichfield, D.D. late fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, rector of Boyton, Wilts, and vicar of Honnington, Warwickshire.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Thomas Hodges, printer, 49.—Mr. Lynn, many years master of the subscription Charity School.

At West Lullingfield, Mr. Atcherley.

At Harcourt Park, John Wood, esq. 63.

At Walton, Mr. John Shuker, sen. 63.

At Oswestry, Mrs. Windsor.—Mrs. Williams.

At Wroxeter, Mrs. Upton.

At the Argoed, in the parish of Churchstoke, Wm. Morris, esq. surgeon.

At Newport, Mr. Lowe.

At Oldbury, Mrs. Cutler.

At Hordley, Mrs. Cureton.

At Ludlow, Mr. Pryce.—Quarter-master Hodge, of the 3d Dragoon Guards.

At Shiffnal, Frances Fleming, the infant daughter of Robert Fisher, esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Eastham, Mr. Biggerton, druggist, of Worcester, to Miss Webb, of the Park, near Tenbury.

At Bromsgrove, W. Emuss, esq. to Miss Sanders.

Died.] At Worcester, Caroline, daughter of Mr. Barr, of the Royal China works, 11.—Mr. Wheeler, apothecary.—Mr. Samuel Richards, jun. 20.—Mrs. Reynolds.—Miss Jane Stinton, grand-daughter of the late Joseph Severne, esq. of Thunderfield, Herefordshire, 17.—Mr. Stanton.

At Stourbridge, Mr. S. Hodgson, 65.

At Bewdley, Mr. S. Bishop, 40.

At Longbridge, King's Norton, Mr. T. Cartwright, formerly engineer to the Worcester and Birmingham Canal.

At Henwick, near Worcester, Mr. Joseph Smith, 65.

The Rev. Dr. Jackson, rector of Pendock and vicar of Eldersfield.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Hereford, of a decline, aged 26, at his mother's house, Fitzowen George Skinner, esq. a commander in the R.N. and late captain of his Majesty's sloop of war *Trinculo*. In him the service has suffered a severe loss, and it is not right that such a man should steal unnoticed to his grave, without some brief memorial of his virtues and his talents. Captain Skinner was brought up under Sir H. B. Neale, who at that time commanded the *St. Fiorenzo*, and was with him when he brought his ship with so much judgment from amongst the mutineers at the Nore: he was also with Sir H. B.

Neale, when, in company with the *Amelia*, he fought three French frigates on the coast of France; but which escaped, in consequence of the latter being dismasted, and being close in with the French ports. In the course of their service, his captain, whose character needs no eulogium, became sincerely attached to him, and finding him, in every respect, an admirable officer, in the year 1804, succeeded in getting him made a commander. On the breaking out of the present war, which succeeded the short peace of Amiens, Captain Skinner made perpetual offers of his services, and was at length, in the beginning of the year 1808, appointed to the *Hindustan* of 24 guns and 150 men, which was employed as a store-ship in victualling Sir Charles Cotton's Fleet, at that time blockading Lisbon. In the autumn of the same year, he was appointed to the *Goldfinch* of 10 guns and 74 men, one of a class of vessels built on a plan of General Benthams, well-calculated for sailing but for no other purpose, and intended for the destruction of the small French privateers which infest the straits of Dover; but unaccountably as it may seem, hardly ever employed upon this service. In this vessel, on the 18th of May last, as he was cruising off Bilboa in the night, he fell in with a large French corvette of 14 guns and 130 men, called *La Mouch*, which he engaged about three in the morning, and continued in close action till about eight, when the French captain took advantage of a breeze of wind to make his escape, and the *Goldfinch* having suffered much in the masts and rigging, was incapacitated from following him. Captain Skinner had three men killed and twelve wounded. A few days afterwards the corvette was taken off St. Andero by the *Amelia*, Captain Irby, who, in his letter to the Admiralty, made honorable mention of Captain Skinner's spirited conduct. It appeared from the French captain that in the action with the *Goldfinch*, he lost two men killed and nine wounded. Upon this occasion Captain Skinner received the most flattering letters from the admiral of the fleet, and the post admiral, and his conduct was considered such as intitled him to a better ship. Before he returned, therefore, from his subsequent voyage to Cadiz, he received from the Admiralty an appointment to the *Trinculo*, at that time just launched, and one of the finest sloops in the service. There was now an opportunity opened to him of distinguishing himself, which was as suddenly closed by one of those unforeseen events which baffle all human calculation, and all his hopes of fame and honor were closed for ever: he had contracted a violent cold, on his return from Cadiz, in consequence of his keeping open his cabin-window at night, for the accommodation of a gentleman who came home with him as a passenger, and who was afflicted with an asthma. By the time he arrived off Falmouth, his disorder increased considerably, and in his anxiety

anxiety to land dispatches from the Marquis Wellesley, then at Seville, he was exposed to a great deal of bad weather, in the latter end of last October; and after making use of the speaking trumpet, when it blew a gale of wind, in a fit of coughing he broke a blood vessel. However, as it was the first wish of his heart to go out in his new ship, he proceeded to Portsmouth, and had nearly fitted her for sea, when he broke the ruptured vessel a second time. The physician of the fleet then gave it as his opinion, that it was certain death to enter into active service, and ordered him home, where he gradually declined till death put a period to his sufferings. Such is a brief sketch of the life of this excellent young man. As an officer, his merits were of the very highest order, and gave promise of his one day earning the right to be enrolled in the annals of his country, amongst those who have done so much honor to it, by their courage and capacity. An attention to his duty that was unremitting, a perfect knowledge of his profession, an intrepidity that never failed him when present death was before his eyes, for then have we witnessed him; but above all, a lively regard to the comforts of his crew formed only a part of those qualities which formed his title as an officer. On board his ship he never allowed the meanest cabin boy to be struck, and perhaps there was no other in which there were fewer punishments. Those only, who knew him intimately, can form an adequate idea of the kindness and virtues of his noble heart, he was the delight of his friends, and it may be said of him, with the greatest truth, that he was one of the brightest ornaments of the arduous and honorable profession which he had chosen.

At Hereford, Mrs. Preece.—Mrs. Whittall, 85.—Mr. Joseph Smith.—Mrs. Eliz. Jones, sister of the late John J. esq. 65.—Mr. Peter Dickens, a member of the body corporate, 70.—The Rev. Samuel Powell, rector of Pridenbury, and curate of Bromyard.

At Stoke Edith Court, Mr. John Maull, 73, house-steward to the late Hon. Edward Foley, in whose family he had lived sixty years.

At Hoarurthy, Mr. Richard Smith, who attended the Hereford assemblies, near forty years, as a harper.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Cheltenham will be highly improved by the completion of the iron rail-way now making from Gloucester to that place, which will be effected in the course of the summer, and enable the inhabitants to procure their coals at 17s. 6d.; for which they now pay 45s. per ton.

Married.] At Cirencester, Mr. White, jun, to Miss Horton.—James Cornock, esq. of Gossington Hall, Slimbridge, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Taylor, of Newnam.

The Rev. H. Portmore Cooper, vicar of

Evesham, Worcestershire, to Margaret Hudson, youngest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Scott, rector of Willersey.

The Rev. George Wasey, rector of Whittington, in this county, to Miss Frodsham, eldest daughter of Captain F. of the royal navy.

Died.] At the Hoggins Farm, St. Briavell's, Mr. William Allen.

At Cirencester, Mrs. Wilkins, relict of Wm. W. esq. 84.—Mr. Charles Wilkins.—Mr. Thomas Griffith.

At Twigworth, Mrs. Herbert.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Cooper, of Bath.—Mrs. Crump, 83.

At Cheltenham, John Lucas, esq. 53.—Charles Northwood, esq. 53.

At Sevenhampton, Walter Laurence, esq. 81.

At Newent, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. Aycrigg, surgeon.

At Tewkesbury, at the house of her uncle, H. W. Harris, esq., Mary Anne, eldest daughter of C. S. Timins, esq. R.N.

OXFORDSHIRE.

As some workmen were lately making a cut for a thrashing machine, through the rick-yard of Mr. Wood, of Beaconsfield farm, on the estate of G. Stratton, esq. of Great Tew, they came to a subterraneous vault, which, when opened, appeared to have been a burial place, as it was built in a dry sand bed, and was as perfect as when first made. The entrance to the south was 18 feet wide, with an ante-passage, and the length was the same, with a half-circle of rough stone at the end; the other walls were plastered; the height was 7 feet. The partitions for the bodies were made with red tile planks of the following sizes: 8 inches and a half by 8 and a half, 11 and a half by 11 and a half, and 21 inches by 11; every one of which was (although a thousand years old) as perfect as from the kiln, they were 2 feet and a half high, and about the same length, but no coffins were to be found; they were covered over with large tile planks, 23 inches and a half by 23 and a half. The planks were ornamented with little squares of stone and pottery-work, stuck in mortar; the ornaments were a vase, fish, and circular variegated lines, some of which are preserved. It would not have been destroyed, but the men, on account of the buildings, could not alter the intended water course. The bones were large, and teeth most perfect in the jaw bones. There were flues made of square burnt clay. It was found in a place that had been pasture land, and was about 4 inches under ground to the first row of planks. The farm is an old enclosure, the oak trees on which are going to decay.

Died.] At Oxford, the Rev. Wm. Finch, one of the lecturers of this city, rector of Tackley, Oxon and Avington, Berks.—Mr. Wm. Fielding, scholar of Corpus Christi College, and son of the Rev. Mr. F. of Canterbury.

terbury.—The Rev. T. C. Bailey, curate of Chiselhampton, Stadhampton, and Baldon, 38.—Margaret, wife of Mr. C. Cox, jun. 32.

At Blount's Court, Lady Price, 85.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

An alarming fire broke out, on the night of May 26th, at the house of Captain Smith, at Thorney, which consumed the house, together, with four out-houses and six fine horses. The whole loss is estimated at 8000l. not one-third of which was insured.

Married.] At High Wycombe, W. Rose, esq. to Miss Baly.

Died.] At Great Hall Barn, Beaconsfield, Edmund Waller, esq. a lineal descendant of the poet of that name.

At Bradwell, Mrs. Head, 73.

At Winslow, Mrs. Yeates, wife of Thomas Y. gent.—Mr. R. Barton.

At Hagendon, Mr. Thomas Goddson, 71.

At Tinkewick, Mr. John Perry, many years of the Waggon and Horses Inn, Banbury.

At Milton, Rosetta, only daughter of Mr. Wm. Ratcliffe.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Hertford, Captain F. O. G. Skinner, late commander of his Majesty's sloop, Trinculo, 25.

At East Barnet, W. Ashhurst Smith, second son of the late Dr. H. S. of Trevor Park.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bedford, Barham Livius, esq. of Bartley Lodge, Hants, to Lucy, daughter of John Foster Barham, esq. of Exeter.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.] At Laddington, Thomas Palmer, esq. eldest son of Sir Thomas P. of Charlton, 39. Mr. P. married Sophia, third daughter of Sir Justinian Isham, bart. who, with three children, survives him.

At Daventry, the Rev. Thomas Robins, 75.

At Northampton, Mr. Inwood, 46.

At Peterborough Charles Moore, esq. 69.

At Higham Ferrers, Mr. Charles Malin, post-master.

At Walgrave, Mr. Wm. Barker.

At Dingley, Frances, daughter of the Rev. Edward Griffin, 23.

At Holcot, Mr. Robert Ekins, 73.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Hemingford, Wm. Desborough, esq. one of the aldermen of Huntingdon.

At Huntingdon, Mrs. Atkinson.

At Hilton, Mrs. Oakley.

At Buckden, Mrs. Gilby, 41.

At Addersley Hall, near Stoke Godington, Colonel Skene, formerly an American loyalist, 94.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A navigable canal, to be called the North London Canal, is intended to be cut from the metropolis into the river Cam; in this county, opening a direct communication with several other counties.

Married.] The Rev. Daniel Twining, rector of Stilton, to Jane, eldest daughter of John Wing, esq. of Thorney Abbey.

Died.] At Wisbeach, Lady Mary Knollis, eldest daughter of Charles, (presumed) Earl of Banbury, and aunt to the present claimant of that title, 80.—Mrs. Guest, wife of Mr. George G. 40.

At Cambridge, Miss Raye, eldest daughter of Mr. Lucas R.—Mrs. Walker.—Mr. James Toakley, 40.—Mrs. Catherine Smith, who had been 11 years a nurse in Addinbrooke Hospital, 65.

At Wimblington, Mr. Francis Bavin, 84.—Mr. Robert Sole, 82.

At Grandford House, near March, Nathaniel Goodman, esq. 23.

NORFOLK.

The Lancastrian School Committee of Norwich, have purchased a most eligible spot of ground in College-court, between Tombland and St. Martin's Palace Plain, where they purpose erecting a school room.

A very rare and curious fish, called the Opah, or King Fish, was found on the 24th of May, cast on the beach at Mundesley. It is of that genus which Linnæus distinguishes by the name of *Chætodon*, and is said to be very common on the coast of Guinea. Pennant, in his *British Zoology*, says, that there have been only five instances of this fish being in our seas; four were caught in the north, and a fifth, at Brixham, Devonshire, 1792.

Married.] At Lynn, Mr. G. Hartwood, of the Custom house at that place, to Miss Hemington, daughter of J. H. esq.—Thomas Brightwell, esq. to Miss Wilkin, daughter of the late W. W. esq. of Costessey.

At Norwich, Captain Richard Chetham, of the 47th regiment, to Miss Tomlinson, daughter of the late Rev. Robert T. of Cley.—James Hales, esq. to Barbara, youngest daughter of the late J. G. Baseley, esq.—Captain Alexander Campbell, of the royal artillery, to Constantia, daughter of the late Francis Gostling, esq. of Coulsey Wood, Suffolk.—John Cobb, esq. of Lynn, to Miss M. G. Mundford, of East Dereham.

Died.] At Wells, Mr. William Nettleton, 77.

At Happisburgh Hall, Mr. Thomas Carr, 76.

At Woodton, Mr. Richard Matthews, 75. At Starston, in her 100th year, Mrs. Waine.

At Brockdish, Mrs. Hastings, 25.

At Hemsby, Mrs. Huntington, 70.

At Lynn, Mr. Putterill, 35.

At Swaffham, Miss Charlotte Marcon.

At Deepham, Mrs. Taylor.

At Shotesham, the Rev. Mr. Ansdell, 97. At Loddon, Mrs. Woodrow, wife of Mr. W. schoolmaster.

At Fordham, Mrs. Wright, wife of John W. gent.

At Booton, Thomas Rump, esq. 65.

At Norwich, Susanna, daughter of Mr. John Bolingbroke, 30.—William Shanke, esq.—Mr. T. Larter, 77.—Mr. Seth Death, 53.—Mrs. Atkins, 72.—Mr. William Catling, 28.—Mr. Nicholas Watson.—Mr. Thomas Swaine, 76.—Mr. Holmes, 72.—Mr. Charles Leeds, master of the Nag's Head Inn, 52.—Mr. Samuel Phillips, 65.—Miss Rusbrooke, youngest daughter of the late Barham R. esq. of West Stow Hall, Suffolk.
At Norton, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. H. Bumpstead, 49.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Primrose, surgeon, of Wrentham, to Miss Phæbe Crisp, of Southwold.

At Melford, Mr. S. H. Richold, to Miss A. Hubbard.

Died] At Ipswich, Lieut. Garbut, of the 84th foot, son of Robert G. esq. of Kirby-moor-side, Yorkshire.

At Lowestoft, the Rev. John Amyes, rector of Hemstead.

At Bury, Lieut. H. J. Symonds, of the Royal Marines, 23.

At Little Stonham, Mrs. Deborah Jenney, 95.

At Whitton, near Ipswich, Mr. Joseph Flindell.

At Sudbury, Mrs. M. Ray, 75.—Mr. John James, 61.

At Hintlesham Hall, Richard Savage Lloyd, esq. 79.

At Stowmarket, Mrs. Burch.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Sheering, the Rev. Thomas Mills, vicar of Bumstead Helcon, to Hester, only daughter of the late G. Parris, esq. of Quickbury.

At Great Yedlham, the Rev. F. Mercwether, vicar of Haverhill, Suffolk, to Frances Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late G. L. Way, esq. of Spencer Farm, Yeldham.—The Rev. Thomas Castley, of Cavendish, Suffolk, to Miss Griggs, of Penton.

Died.] At Harlow, Mrs. Flower, wife of Mr. B. Flower, printer, 39.

At Colchester, in the 88th year of her age, Mrs. Thompson, relict of the late William Thompson, of Mile-end, near Colchester, who was a grandson of the rector of Kettlebarston, Suffolk, of the Thompsons near Kendal, Westmoreland. Mrs. Thompson was the daughter of Samuel Halls, of Colchester, in the profession of the law, who died there in 1725, and mother of Mr. Lawrence, the Agricultural Writer.

At Witham, Mrs. Fraser, of the White Hart Inn.—Miss Doleman.

At Birch-hall, William, third son of Charles Round, esq. of Colchester.

At Chelmsford, Mrs. Morgan, wife of the Rev. John M. rector of that parish.

At Barking, Mrs. Uvedale, relict of the Rev. Mr. U.

At Duke's Place Layer Marney, Mrs. Ley, relict of the Rev. Mr. L. 86.

At Prittlewell, Mary Ann, second daughter of Mr. Lacell, 17.

At Navestock, M. s. Witham.

At Braintree, Thomas, son of Mr. Thomas Maxim, of the Bell, 24.—Mr. John Shave, 23.

At Eastwood, Mr. S. Fulford, 76.

At Farmbridge-Farm, White Notley, Mr. Abraham Barnard, one of the chief constables of Witham hundred, 68.

At Hadleigh, Mrs. Higgs.

At Foxearth, Mr. Giles Austin.

At Totham, Mr. Belsham.

At Waltham Bury, Mr. George Poole.

KENT.

Married.] At Ashford, Mr. John Elliott, bookseller, to Harriett, daughter of Mr. George Knott.

At Chatham, Mr. H. Clarke, to Miss Conquest, daughter of George Conquest, M.D.

At Swingfield, Mr. Richard Friend, yeoman, to Miss Sarah Sayer, eldest daughter of Henry S. esq. of Sandwich.

At Upper Deal, the Rev. George Farbrace, rector of Eythorn, to Miss Poynter, eldest daughter of J. M. Poynter, esq.—Edward Chambers, esq. surgeon, of Deal, to Miss Ann Farbrace, of Faversham.

At Aylesford, Wm. Bowles, esq. of Fitzharris House, Abingdon, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John Spong, esq.

At Gillingham, Thomas Spong, esq. of Mill Hall, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of G. Nash, esq.

Died] At Dover, Mrs. Pascall, 64.—Mrs. Church.—Mrs. Brickel.—Mrs. Stredwick.

At Smarden, Mr. Isaac Homewood, 77.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Swain.

At Thannington, Mrs. Fasham.

At Deal, Mr. T. Minter, 71.—Mr. Edward Davies, purser of the San Domingo, of 74 guns.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Spicer, 76.—Mr. Wm. Norwood.

At Whitstable, Mrs. Graves, 25.

At Wincheap, Mrs. Mary Green, 71.

At Folkestone, Mr. Robert Marsh, 30.

At Sheerness, Mr. George Slater, of his Majesty's dock-yard.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Williams.

At Faversham, John Smith, esq. of Throuley.

SURRY.

On Wednesday and Thursday, May 2d and 3d, a large company of agriculturists and breeders of sheep, from most parts of the kingdom, assembled on Fair-mile Farm, near Cobham, the seat of Lord Somerville, to examine the unparalleled flock of Merino sheep of the true Leonesa breed, imported some years ago by his lordship, since improved by a careful selection under his own immediate care, and now, for the advantage of the country

country at large, offered for sale. The ewes with their lambs, and the rams, were put up singly, and were purchased with avidity at wonderful prices. The correct result of the two day's sale was as follows:

124 Merino ewes with their lambs sold for	£4786	12	6
30 Merino ewes	992	5	0
40 Merino ewe-hogs (or yearling ewes)	773	17	0
20 Merino rams	851	3	0
14 Merino yearling rams	806	8	0

Thus 228 Merinos sold for no less than } £9210 3 9

The distribution of so great a number of Spanish sheep, of the pure Merino or travelling breed of that country, (for in Spain there are various other and inferior kinds of sheep, which are stationary like ours, and not annually driven to and from the mountains for summer-pasture, as the Merino sheep are,) by his Majesty's annual sale, and former and recent donations, and by this sale of Lord Somerville's, and others among the most careful and experienced breeders of cattle throughout the British island, cannot fail of soon producing a beneficial effect on our staple manufacture of broad cloth.

Died.] At Mortlake, Mrs. Pitt, relict of William P. esq. and sister of the late Sir Brook Watson, bart. 77.

At Wimbleton, Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Michael Bray, esq. 21.

At Abinger Hall, near Dorking, J. W. Skardon, esq.

At Egham, Mrs. Sophia Cater, 43.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Battle, Capt. Swaine, of the 36th regiment of foot, to Miss H. Tilden.—Mr. Hide, of Chichester, to Miss E. Rice, second daughter of John R. esq. of New Shoreham.

Died.] At Winchelsea, Capt. John M. Jenkins, adjutant of the West Middlesex Militia, 37.

At Brighton, Katherine, third daughter of the late Sir William Foulis, bart. of Ingleby Manor, Yorkshire.—Mr. John Ewens.

At Lewes, Mrs. Holman, 38.—Mrs. Gwynne, wife of the Rev. Mr. G. rector of St. Ann's.

At Arundel, Mr. Ibbetson, merchant, 81.

At Chichester, Mrs. Heath.

At Robertsbridge, Mr. Browne, of the One Star Inn: and a few days afterwards, Mrs. B's. mother.

At Hailsham Barracks, Robert Thompson, esq. paymaster of the 32d regiment.

At Mayfield, Mr. Thompsett, sen.

At Dallington, Mr. Smith, surgeon.

HAMPSHIRE.

A survey is now making for carrying into effect a means of inland navigation from the River Thames to Portsmouth. The exact line of the proposed navigation is not

fixed, but the Medway as far as Penshurst, is to form a part of it; after which it is to communicate with the Ouse, by a branch of that river near to Worth.

Married.] At Lieutenant-General Leighton's, in the island of Jersey, Digby Thomas Carpenter, esq. Captain in his Majesty's 10th regiment of Infantry, to Miss Emma Stanley, youngest daughter of the late Sir John Thomas Stanley, bart. of Alderley Park, Cheshire.

At Willow, the Rev. Thomas Frere Bowerbank, rector of Puttenham, in the county of Hertford, and late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, to Judith Anne, widow of the late T. Guy, esq. of Chichester. Henry Fitzwilliam Bernard, esq. of Richmond, to Frances, youngest daughter of the late John Jarret, esq. of Freemantle.

At Bisham Church, Lord Bolton, to the Hon. Maria Carleton, eldest daughter of the late Lord Dorchester.

At Southampton, Thomas Mallet, esq. of Jersey, to Miss Saunders, daughter of Mr. James S.

Died.] At Southampton, Mrs. Edwards.—Mrs. Crouch.—Wm. Curry, esq. town-clerk, and clerk of the peace for the town.

At Ryde, Lieut. Coleman, R.N.

At Dodwell, Mr. James Cleverly, 87.

At Milford Green, Miss Hicks, sister of W. H. esq.

At Catherington, Mr. John Hoan.

At Portchester, Mr. Henry Ralfe, 80.

At Portsea, Mr. James Hay, jun. sculptor, 28. From his earliest days he was much accustomed to the study of the natural history and antiquities of his country, in which he acquired a great proficiency, as well as a knowledge of the learned languages. Being an able draftsman, and possessing exquisite taste for painting, he was put under Mr. West, but having a greater inclination for sculpture, he was very soon after pupil to Flaxman. Under this distinguished master two years, he made rapid progress in the art, whilst he likewise studied anatomy and physiology under Sheldon, Brookes, &c. Too intense application to the various branches of science, brought on a lingering disease, which terminated, by a premature death, the life and labours of a rising genius, who would have proved an honour and an ornament to his country. But, he was as much beloved for the virtues of his mind, as he was admired for his superior talents. In conversation he never failed being both entertaining and instructive, for he possessed an uncommon portion of general knowledge. Never, however, did he assume the supercilious positiveness of a conceited pedant. Whilst he was firm in his opinions, and lucid in his representations, he always displayed the mild and amiable features of a mind, that believed and felt the doctrines of the religion he professed. He has left many drawings of the most remarkable antiquities

in Hampshire; and a much greater number of almost the whole zoology of Great Britain, particularly a complete arrangement of all the shells, beautifully drawn and coloured from nature, which were intended for publication. As they are in possession of his respected father, who is an eminent naturalist, and fellow of the Linnæan Society, they may yet be given to the public.

At Westmeon, Mr. John Mason, near 50 years preacher among the Westleyan methodists, 77.

At Gosport, Capt. George Irwin, R.N. and also his nephew, George Irwin, of Hythe near Southampton.

At Old Alresford, Mrs. Bullpit, 81.

At Portsmouth, Mr. George Sarmon, 45.

WILTSHIRE

Married.] At Donhead St. Mary, Charles Cowper Bennett, esq. of the Royal Navy, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Burlington, esq. of Baverstock House.

At Freshford, the Rev. James Harrington Evans, fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, to Caroline, daughter of Thomas Joyce, esq. of Freshford House.

At Durrington, Mr. Thomas Lawes, to Miss Dowling.

Died.] At Stourton, Mrs. Charlton.

At Charminster, Mrs. Fowler, 86.

At Newton Toney, Mrs. Hayter, widow of Wm. H. esq. and daughter of the late Scroop Egerton, esq.

At Milford, near Salisbury, Mr. Thomas Coombs.

At Wilcot, the Rev. Thomas Markes.—The Rev. Dr. Litchfield, rector of Boyton.

At Uphaven, Mr. Wm. Rowden.

At Whiteparish, Mrs. Field, 41.

At Salisbury, Mr. George Mackrell, a member of the corporation, and Captain in the New Sarum volunteers.

At Melksham, Mr. Stephen Vesey, attorney.

At Freshford, the Rev. Edward Williams, 74.

At Trowbridge, Mr. White, 84.

At Froxfield, Mrs. Elizabeth Mossop, widow of the Rev. Henry M. curate of St. Andrew's, Hoiborn.

At Sevenhampton, in the parish of Highworth, Mary Davis, 103. Last summer she followed her usual employment in the fields.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Thatcham, Mr. Thomas Lawrence, to Miss Franklin.

At Henley upon Thames, the Rev. Dr. Tyerman, of Newport, Isle of Wight, to Miss Rebecca Fletcher, of Abingdon.

At Aldermaston, John Berkeley Monck, esq. of Coley Park, to Miss Stephens, daughter of William S. esq.

Died.] At Beaumont Lodge, Deborah Susanna, Lady Viscountess Ashbrook. She was the only child and heiress of the Rev. William Maximilian Friend, and grand-

daughter of William Friend, dean of Canterbury, by Grace Robinson, sister of Richard Lord Rokeby, Lord Primate of Ireland. Her Ladyship married May 26, 1802, Henry Jeffry Flower, fourth Viscount Ashbrook, Baron of Castle Durrrow, by whom she has left issue.

At Newbury, Mr. Benjamin Stroud.

At Maidenhead, the Rev. Erasmus Lloyd.

At Windrush, Mr. Thomas Broad, the last male descendant of a respectable family who had resided many centuries on their paternal estate in that parish.

At Reading, Mr. Butler.—Mr. John Morecock.—Mrs. Simmons, relict of the late Capt. S. of the Essex Fencibles, and daughter of the late Richard Way, esq. of Thame, Oxon.

At Hungerford, Mrs. Westall, 51.

At Faringdon, Thomas Cooper, esq. formerly an eminent grocer of that place.

At Aldermaston, Mr. Cooke, 61.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A very fine statue of his Majesty has been erected in the centre of Portland-square, Bristol, in commemoration of his having attained the 50th year of his reign on the 26th October, 1809. On the front of the pedestal is the following inscription:—"George III. the Father of his People, having, on the 25th October, 1809, through the favour of Divine Providence, attained the 50th year of his reign, to commemorate that happy event, and in testimony of their gratitude for the blessings enjoyed under the mild government of the best of Kings, the Loyal Inhabitants of St. Paul's parish erected this statue." A.D. 1810.

Married.] At Bath, Jonathan Elford, esq. only son of Sir William E. bart. to Charlotte, only child of the late John Wynne, esq. of Abercynlleth, Denbighshire.—A. Erskine, esq. of Bathall, N.B. to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Brissett, esq. of Jamaica.—Colonel Cookson, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Russell, daughter of Joseph R. esq. of Kenton, Devon.—Benjamin Spitta, esq. of Doctor's Commons, to Mrs. Periera, widow of Rinaldo De P. of Naples.—Capt. J. Maughan, of the Royal Marines, to Miss M. Payne, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Samuel P. of Weymouth.

At Bristol, Mr. Richard Baylis, attorney, to Mrs. Hunt.

At Bath-hampton, Thomas Foster, esq. son of Robert F. esq. of Turnham-green, Middlesex, and Master in the Court of King's Bench, to Ann, eldest daughter of Samuel Ward, esq. of Hampton-hill House.

Died.] At Yeovil, Mrs. Bright, a maiden lady. By her death, a fortune of 30,000*l.* devolves to Mr. Alderman Ikin, of Leeds, Yorkshire.

At Taunton, Mr. Arthur Palmer Acland, youngest son of John A. esq. of Fairfield, in this county, 18.—Mrs. Foy, 81.

At Bath, H. A. C. Power, esq. second son of Colonel P. of the 32d foot.—Major General Barnes, of the Invalid Artillery, 65.—Mrs. Cruse.—Mr. F. Luke, of Exeter.

At Bristol, Benjamin Coole, esq. formerly an eminent merchant in St. Petersburg, 88.—Miss Hester Rutter.

At Long Ashton, Mr. Joel Hazell.

At Bedminster, Mr. Roger Morgan.

At Milford, Thomas Gibbon Shaw, esq.

At Weston, Margaret, relict of Walter Quin, esq. of Adair, Ireland, 76.

At Wiccombe, Mr. Matthew Hole, 67.

At Badstock, Mr. C. Simes, 75.

At Goathurst, near Bridgewater, Mrs. Escott, 75.

At Lands-End, in consequence of a wound received during the attack on Buenos Ayres, Capt. John Payne, late of the 45th regiment of foot, 29.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Shaftesbury, Mr. Edward Humphreys, of Salisbury, to Miss Elizabeth Harrison.

At Dorchester, Mr. Palmer, clerk of ordnance stores at Dorchester Barracks, to Miss Legg, daughter of Mr. L. of Portsmouth.

Died.] At Dorchester, Mr. Thomas Salisbury, solicitor, son of the late Richard S. esq. of Lancaster.

At Blandford, Mrs. Durden.

At Sherborne, Mrs. Melmoth.

DEVONSHIRE.

On the 23d of April, the great work of the grand western canal was commenced on the summit level in the parish of Holcombe, Devon, on land belonging to P. Bluett, esq. on which occasion the first turf was cut, with all due ceremony, by Sir George Yonge, bart. assisted by the lady of John Brown, esq. of Cannonsleigh, in the presence of a numerous body of spectators, who testified their joy at the commencement of a work which promises the greatest benefit to the whole county.

Married.] At Plymouth, Capt. J. W. Lewes, of the 5d Lancashire militia, to Miss Langmead, daughter of J. C. L. esq.

At Maker, George Augustus Hire, esq. R.N. to Harriet, youngest daughter of John James, esq. of Rosemandy, near Truro.

At Southmolton, Mr. James Creswell, merchant, of Exeter, to Anne, only daughter of John Bawden, esq. of Southmolton.

John Bickford, esq. of Bickington, to Eliza, only daughter of John Salter, gent. of Duryard Farm, near Exeter.

Died.] At Plymouth, Charles Chamberlain, esq. admiral of the blue.—Capt. D. Wynter, R.N.—Francis St. Aubyn, esq. a partner in the Dock Bank, and a magistrate for the county.

At Teignmouth, Mrs. Jane Parr, wife of the Rev. Dr. P. of Hutton, Warwickshire.—Thomas Fisher, esq. captain and adjutant in the North Devon militia.

At Souton Rectory, near Exeter, Mrs. Moore, wife of the Rev. George M.

At Tiverton, Mrs. Weech, widow of J. W. esq.

At Dartmouth, Andrew Pinson, esq. of Wadstray House.

At Topsham, Mrs. Margaret Goodrich, relict of J. G. esq.

At Saltash, Miss Mallett.

At Knowle, near Cullompton, Richard Crosse, esq. enamel and miniature-painter to his Majesty, 68.

At Exeter, Mr. William Coles, who for 36 years had been clerk of the parish of St. David, 81.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Redruth, Mr. T. Michell, of the Royal College of Surgeons, to Miss Pryce, daughter of S. V. Pryce, esq. both of that place.

At Helston, Mr. Roberts, attorney, to Miss Rogers, eldest daughter of Edward Rogers, esq.

Died.] At Mawgan, near Helston, Cordelia, wife of the Rev. Thomas Trevenen, 48.

At Trebwarren, the seat of V. Vivyan, esq. Mary Williams, who spent the last 50 years of her life in the service of that ancient and honorable family, 79.

At Falmouth, Lieut. John M'Mahon, R.N.—Mr. C. Haynes.—Miss Bull, daughter of John B. esq. commander of the Marlborough packet.

At St. Columb, Mrs. Bazely.

At Launceston, Mr. John Eastcott.

At Camelford, Edward, son of Mr. Robert Pearce.

At Padstow, Capt. James Richards, master of the Friendship, in the trade from Padstow to Bristol.

At Harris House, Penzance, Mrs. Harris, relict of Wm. Arundel, H. esq. and aunt to Sir John Nichol.

WALES.

William Edward Powell, esq. of Nant-eos, the present high-sheriff of the county of Cardigan, has raised a noble emulation among his numerous tenantry, by offering twenty-seven premiums of as many silver cups, to such tenants as may carry the three largest quantities of lime for fallow crops; the same for the three best crops of turnips; the three greatest length of fencing and enclosing; of draining and watering; for raising the three greatest quantities of clover seed; and for planting the three greatest numbers of well-selected apple-trees, willows, and white thorns; also for rearing the best draft colts, bulls, heifers, and tups, of the South-down breed. Such spirited conduct in a young gentleman, just come into the possession of his estates, gives the fairest promise of his becoming a real blessing to his country—a patriot in the truest sense of the word.

A king's Naval-yard is at length established

blished at Milford-Haven, where the keels of two 74-gun ships are already laid. Two floating-docks are building on the Hubberton side of Milford.

Married.] At Bangor, the Rev. James Henry Cotton, LL.B. rector of Derwen, in the county of Denbigh, and precentor of the cathedral, to Mary Ann, second daughter of the Bishop of that diocese.

Died.] At Nankeron, North Wales, Miss Edwards, daughter of the late Capt. E. of the Royal Navy.

At Carmarthen, Lieut. Hungerford, R. N.
At his house, near the sea-shore, Llanelly,

John Rees, in his 110th year. This man was crippled in one of his legs in his infancy, and always (till he was bed-ridden about five years ago) used crutches. About eight years since, while thatching his little hut, he fell off the ladder, and broke the bone of the lame leg, which was completely healed in a very short time to the astonishment of all who knew him. He was attended by his own daughter, whom he desired a few minutes before his dissolution to turn him in bed, observing to her, that "very likely this will be the last time;" after he was turned, he expired without a groan.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

EAST INDIES—Report states that the India company's warehouses are, for the most part, little better than empty; and that the fleet which is announced as being on its way home, is therefore looked for with unusual earnestness. We know not upon what authority this report is founded, but certain we are that whatever may be the dearth of East India goods in our markets, they do not appear to be either in great demand or high estimation. The following quotations of the prices of the day will fully demonstrate the correctness of the latter assertion. Bohea tea, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 5d.; single and twankay, 3s. 7d. to 3s. 11d.; congou, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 10d.; souchong, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 8d.; pekoe, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; hyson, sundry qualities, 3s. 7d. to 5s. 9d. and upwards; campoi, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 11d. per lb. That wretched article East India sugar, which can be considered little better than a tea table ornament, being absolutely wanting in the important qualities of succulency and sweetness, is a mere drug. The prices quoted, vary from 3l. 17s. to 4l. 15s. per cwt. but we believe few sales are made at the latter price. Silk is rather scarce; of China three moss small, there is none in the market; the six moss fetches from 40s. to 44s.; the Bengal sm. sk. from 24s. to 43s.; the Novi from 30s. to 42s.; and the organzine, from 48s. to 60s. Cotton is in tolerable demand; it sells from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Rice has lately experienced a rise; the prices of the article vary from a guinea to 26s.; those of saltpetre (rough), from 3l. 10s. to 3l. 18s.; and of ginger, from 3l. 15s. to 4l. 6s. per cwt. Hemp, 62l. to 72l. per ton. Indigo, from 6s. to 13s. 9d. according to colour; cochineal, from 6s. to 8s.; opium, from 1l. 6s. to 1l. 8s.; Jambee and Billapatam pepper, from 11d. to 11½d.; and turmeric, from 8l. to 10l. 15s. per lb. At the late indigo sale of the company, which lasted five days, 2451 chests were sold at prices, from 3s. 3d. to 12s. 11d. per lb. The duties to be paid for home-consumption.

WEST INDIES.—The Jamaica fleet safely arrived in our ports about the middle of the last month, since which time the greater part of the cargoes has been landed. We are sorry to be obliged to state that the articles which the fleet brings home, came to a very indifferent market; nay even prior to its arrival we were completely glutted with West India goods. The papers by the last Jamaica mail mention the safe arrival of the outward-bound fleet on the last day of February. The demand for sugar is rather abated since our last report; and what has been brought to public sale, went off without spirit at a small reduction in prices, of middling and good qualities. Antigua, Barbadoes, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Tobago, and Tortola, fetch from 3l. 14s. to 4l. 5s.; Jamaica, from 3l. 13s. to 4l. 6s.; and St. Lucia, Demerara, Trinidad, and Surinam, from 3l. 13s. to about 4 guineas. Rum is in regular enquiry, and it being very scarce, parcels of good flavour command handsome prices. This is particularly the case in the Liverpool market. Canmar Leewards are dull. The market prices at London are, for Jamaica, from 4s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.; and for Leeward Islands, from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d. per gallon. Coffee continues much neglected; the prices quoted vary from 3s. 10s. to 6l. 10s. per cwt. the former being the lowest price of ordinary, and the latter the highest of fine coffee. Jamaica logwood goes off pretty regularly. The chip fetches from 37l. to 38l. 10s. per ton; of unchip there is scarcely any in the market. Jamaica fustick, brings from 20l. 10s. to 20 guineas; and Cuba ditto, from 24l. to 26l. per ton. There is very little done in this article. The demand for cotton is rather limited. Jamaica sells from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; Demerary, from 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 10½d.; Barbadoes, from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8½d.; Beaulieu, from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; and Surinam, from 1s. 10½d. to 2s. per lb. As we have alluded to the public sales of West India sugar, it may not be unnecessary to present the minutes of the sale made by Mr. T. Kemble, within the last few days. On this occasion, 245 hogsheads, 20 tierces, and 43 barrels of Martinico clayed sugar (for exportation) were disposed of at prices from 10s. 6d. to 62s. per cwt. The sales of cotton-wool have not been unfavourable; Kaymer and Co. lately disposed of 550 bags of Surinam at very fair prices, namely, from 1s. 8d. to 2s. ½d. per lb.

NORTH AMERICA.—A considerable time has elapsed since we felt such real pleasure in touching upon this head of our report, as we do at the present moment. Every man who wishes well to the commercial interests of the nation, and whose heart inclines to favour the cause of humanity, must surely rejoice on being told that the late alarming differences which existed between England and the United States, have at length been brought to an amicable termination; and that the North American legislature, unsolicited by our ministry, have wisely abolished that non-intercourse act, which has too long militated against the well-being of both countries. We cannot, indeed, find language sufficiently strong to express the satisfaction we experience in stating that the trade between North America and Great Britain is once more thrown open to enterprising merchants on either side of the Atlantic. That it may long continue to flow in the channel of tranquility, uninterrupted by the foul gales of petty animosity, is our most fervent prayer! It is calculated, that within one month after the removal of the restrictions on American commerce, upwards of one thousand vessels will leave the United States for British ports, laden with wheat, flour, cotton, tobacco, &c. We trust that in our next it will be our pleasing duty to state that the manufacturers of the United Kingdom feel the genial influence of this happy state of things. The intelligence from North America has caused the holders of produce to come forward once more, and notwithstanding the expectation of fresh importations, the demand for the commodities is become pretty brisk already. The demand for fresh pot-ashes is particularly animated. Our market prices are from 2l. 10s. to 3l. 19s. Pearl are also much enquired for; they fetch from 2l. 14s. to 3l. 10s. per cwt. The prices of other articles of American produce are as follows: Maryland tobacco, 5d. to 16d.; Virginia ditto, 6d. to 8½d.; Georgia cotton-wool, 1s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. Tar, 1l. 14s. to 1l. 17s. per barrel. Pitch, from 13s. to 13s. 6d. per cwt. Oak, 14l. to 18l.; ditto plank, 11l. 10s. to 15l. Pine, 8l. to 9 guineas; ditto plank, 11l. 10s. to 15l. 10s. per last. Wax, 13l. 15s. to 14l. 10s. per cwt. Turpentine, 26s. to 30s. per cwt. Linseed, 4l. 5s. to 4l. 10s. per quarter. Carolina rice, 1l. 6s. to 1l. 10s. and 10s. 10s. to 15s. per cwt.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Letters from Buenos Ayres of a recent date state that nearly 160 vessels were in the river Plate, which were prohibited from unloading in consequence of not being provided with licenses from the mother country. From what we can gather by the reports of the captains and supercargoes lately returned thence, it were perhaps just as well that the 160 vessels returned home, or carried their cargoes to some other market; for every account states that Spanish America is perfectly glutted with British merchandize. We are happy to learn that a treaty of commerce has been arranged with the ministers of the Prince Regent at Rio Janeiro. An abstract of this treaty shall appear so soon as it reaches our hands. It is also known that a commercial treaty is at present negotiating between Russia and the Prince Regent. Our English traders already hail this negotiation as the prognostic of a renewal of our intercourse with Russia by an indirect channel of communication. There has no material alteration taken place in the prices of South American commodities since our last Report. Buenos Ayres tallow fetches from 3l. 10s. to 3l. 11s. per cwt.; ditto hides, from 7½d. to 1s. per lb. Brazil indigo, 2s. 6d. to 5s. per lb.; ditto rice, 1l. 5s. to 1l. 8s. per cwt. Nicaragua wood, from 56l. to 58l. per ton. Havannah sugar (white), from 3l. to 3l. 10s.; and ditto (brown), from 2l. 5s. to 2l. 14s. per cwt. Brazil tobacco (roll), 7d. to 8d.; ditto (leaf), 5d. to 6d. per lb. Balsam capivi, 4s. to 4s. 4d.; ditto Peru, 9s. to 9s. 4d.; ditto Tolu, 6s. to 6s. 6d. Jesuits' bark, quill 4s. 6d. to 11s. 9d.; yellow, 5s. to 8s.; and red, 16s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. Brazil cotton-wool, 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.

TURKEY.—The black sea is at length opened to the English trade; an event which is likely to prove of very great commercial advantage to us. Box-wood is one of the most saleable among the Turkish articles, it fetches from 15l. to 20l. per ton. Smyrna cotton-yarn, 2s. 10d. to 4s. 1d. per lb. Rhubarb, 14s. to a guinea; opium, 4l. 10s. to 32s. 6d. per lb. Black Smyrna raisins, 2 guineas to 2l. 5s. and red ditto, from 3l. 6s. to 3l. 10s. per cwt.

SPAIN.—The Spanish consul has issued a notice to all persons trading to the Spanish colonies, setting forth, that as attempts have lately been made to introduce spies and emissaries into those establishments, no Spaniard or foreigner shall be suffered to land therein, without presenting authentic documents and passports, granted by the legitimate authorities resident there. The supply of Spanish commodities in our markets is tolerably abundant, and the prices which they bear are certainly fair. Jordan almonds fetch from 19l. to 20l. 10s.; Valencia, from 5 guineas to 5l. 15s.; and bitter, from 4l. 15s. to 4l. 18s. per cwt. Carthagea barilla, 3l. to 3l. 4s. Belvedere raisins, 3l. 10s. to 4l.; bloom, 4l. 5s. to 6l. 5s.; and Malaga, 2l. 11s. to 2l. 15s. per cwt. Sherry wine, 71l. to 110l.; Mountain, 67l. to 90l. per butt. Calcavella, 90l. to 100l. per pipe.

GERMANY.—We learn that the Frankfort fair, which is just terminated, exhibited as fine a show of British manufactured goods, as at any period during our interrupted intercourse with the continent of Europe. The articles, generally speaking, sold well. The principal purchasers were Dutchmen. Swiss cottons and muslins were in great demand. Some houses at Neuchâtel did business to the amount of six millions of florins.

Current Prices of Shares in Docks, Navigable Canals, Water Works, Fire and Life Insurance, &c. at the Office of Messrs. Wolfe and Co. No. 9, 'Change Alley, Cornhill, 22d June, 1810.—Grand Junction Canal, 310l. per share.—Wilts and Berks ditto, 59l. ditto.—Kennet and Avon ditto, 47l. ditto.—Huddersfield ditto, 40l. ditto.—Lancaster ditto, 27l. 10s. ditto.—Grand Surry ditto, 77l. ditto.—Croydon ditto, 46l. ditto.—Ellesmere ditto, 79l. per share premium.—Rochdale ditto, 51l. ditto.—Worcester and Birmingham, 8l. per share premium.—Leeds and Liverpool ditto, 190l. per share.—Grand Union, 10l. per share, premium.—Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union ditto, 132l. per share.—London Dock Stock, 136½l. per cent.—West India ditto, 176l. ditto.—East India ditto, 134l. ditto.—Commercial ditto, 90l. per share premium.—East London Water Works, 231l. per share.—West Middlesex ditto (with the appropriation attached), 251l. ditto.—South London ditto (with the appropriation attached), 138l. ditto.—Kent ditto, 40l. per share premium.—Manchester and Salford ditto, 200l. ditto.—Colchester ditto, 55l. ditto.—Portsmouth and Farlington, ditto, 24l. ditto.—Strand Bridge, 1l. per share discount.—Vauxhall ditto, 2l. ditto.—Commercial Road, 40l. per share premium.—Great Dover-street ditto, 8l. ditto.—Globe Insurance Office, 130l. per share.—Albion ditto, 60l. ditto.—Imperial ditto, 80l. ditto.—Rock ditto, 21s. per share premium.—Hope ditto, 5s. per share discount.—Eagle ditto, 10s. ditto.—Atlas ditto, par.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

THE phenogamic plants contained in English Botany for April, May, and June, are *Chara gracilis*, the *Chara minor caulibus et foliis tenuissimis* of Vaillant. Dr. Smith acknowledges that he mistakenly considered this plant, in his *Flora Britannica*, as the *Chara vulgaris*, in a naked or unincrusted state. The doctor never shews his love of the science better than when he thus readily confesses the errors which he may have fallen into, as indeed we ever observe him inclined to do.

Avena planiculmis, of Schrader's *Flora Germanica*, discovered in 1807 by Mr. George Donn, on rocks upon the summits of the highest mountains of Clova, Angusshire.

Peucedanum Silaus. It is here observed that the seed of this species hardly having any border, it but imperfectly answers to the generic character. To us it appears that the whole natural order of *umbellatæ* requires a revision; many of the species, as now arranged, differ very much in the form of their fruit from one another in the same genus. The division which Linnæus adopted from Astedi according to the involucre, general and partial, does not seem to us very favourable to a natural arrangement of the species under their proper genera, nor indeed is this part sufficiently constant in all to serve the purpose of a merely artificial division, without frequent liability to error.

Juncus lampocarpus of Ehrhart, one of the species which Linnæus confounded together under his name of *articulatus*, a name which Dr. Smith proposes to drop altogether, as it included not only three distinct species indigenous to this country, but also one American. This is a large kind of jointed rush with shining dark brown seed-vessels.

Juncus obtusiflorus; another jointed rush, readily distinguished from the last from its pale coloured, more branched, and entangled panicles, and having the ultimate branches strongly reflexed. Mr. Davies has accurately distinguished these species and *acutiflorus* in the tenth volume of the Linnæan Transactions. The latter has been before figured in English botany, under the name of *articulatus*.

Papaver somniferum; found on the banks of all the fen ditches in the low parts of Norfolk and Cambridgeshire, if the soil be sandy. This species is cultivated, not only as mentioned by Dr. Smith, for the sake of its half-ripe capsules, an infusion of which proves a gentle opiate; but even opium of a good quality has been in this country collected from it, and it has been much recommended of late to be cultivated for the sake of the seeds, from which an oil is extracted not greatly inferior to olive oil.

Brassica Nassus; rape or cole-seed, cultivated for the sake of the oil which is used particularly by the wool-combers. This plant is now so perfectly naturalized, that it is very commonly found in a wild state, though supposed by Ray not to be indigenous.

Arundo Calamagrostis. Misled by Linnæus's synonyme, Hudson and Withering applied the name of *Epigios* to this species; an error which has spread wide among English botanists. And although this mistake has been long ago set right, yet from a wrong figure having been annexed to the description of *A. Calamagrostis*, at p. 403 of English Botany, it is supposed that many young botanists may still have been puzzled about these plants. But as a good figure of the last mentioned species is now given, and also a new page of letter-press for pl. 403, the business is in a fair way of being at last settled satisfactorily.

Arundo stricta of Schrader, discovered in June 1807, by Mr. George Donn, in a marsh called the White Mire, a mile from Dorfar. It is, Dr. Smith observes, "next akin to the foreign *Agrostis arundinacea*, which is likewise surely an *Arundo*, as Linnæus originally, and Schrader recently, has made it."

Ulmus suberosa. This, according to the late Mr. Crowe, was the origin of all the varieties of the Dutch elm, but he was not aware of its being a native of Britain. It is easily distinguished by the twigs of a year old being covered with a fine kind of cork with deep fissures. In the Botanical Magazine for April, May, and June, we have in Mr. Gawler's department :

Tritonia viridis, the *Gladiolus viridis* of the Hortus Kewensis, in which genus it was also arranged by Mr. Gawler himself in the Annals of Botany. A new generic character is here given, and Mr. G. has added an enumeration of all the species, of which *capensis* and *crispa*, come the nearest to the present plant; but *crocata*, *fenestrata*, *squalida*, *deusta*, and *miniata*, all nearly allied to one another, recede so far in their appearance from this, that we can hardly think botanists in general will be content to arrange them under the same genus.

Moræa angusta, a species nearly allied to *tripetala*, of which no figure has been before published; the present one was copied by permission of Sir Joseph Banks, from an original drawing in his library; as was likewise the following, *Aristea melaleuca*, a singularly beautiful species.

Aloe rhodacantha.

Melanthium monopetalum. One of the Cape species which Thunberg separated from the natives of America, under the name of *Wurmbea*. But Mr. Gawler having united *Melanthium virginicum* to *Helonias* retains the original generic name for the African species.

Galaxia graminea. The flowers of this genus are so extremely fugacious, that Mr. Gawler has been driven to copy an original drawing in the Banksian collection, though this plant has flowered several times at Lee and Kennedy's.

Aponogeton distachyon. The narrow leaved species of this singular genus of water plants having been before figured in the Botanical Magazine, and no coloured drawing having been yet published of the present one, for what is given for it in the Botanists' Repository, is the *angustifolium*, we have here another copy from Sir Joseph Banks's original drawings, from which the difference between the two is so evident, that they will not probably be again confounded. To this article is added a correction of No. 1129, by which it would appear that *Allium inodorum*, *fragrans* of Ventenat, and *gracile* of Hortus Kewensis, are all the same. We imagine, contrary to what seems to be here supposed by Mr. Gawler, that the name of *inodorum* does not allude to the scentless flowers, but to the plant wanting the peculiar smell common to the genus, as mentioned in the former article.

Moræa spicata and *Moræa crispa*, var. γ . The first of these is nearly allied to *M. collina*, and like that is, in our opinion, a doubtful species, if the Cape Irises of other authors are to be included under the name of *Moræa*.

Ixia maculata var. *cebsuleuca*; a beautiful species, for we can hardly consider it as a variety of *maculata*, taking our ideas of the latter from the *viridis* and *amethystina*.

In Dr. Sims's department for the same months, are

Teucrium orientale. First discovered by Tournefort in Armenia. Mr. Loddiges received his seeds from Siberia. There is no figure of this plant but that of *Commelin*.

Nymphæa rubra; an East Indian species, requiring artificial heat to make it flower with us. Could it be naturalized to our climate, our ponds might be made to rival the parterre, by mixing this, which has bright crimson flowers, with our elegant native white water-lilies.

Gypsophila prostrata; we hope Dr. Sims will soon publish the *repens*, for as these plants do not correspond with the Linnæan specific characters, it is only by having good figures of both, that the difficulties respecting them can be settled.

Daphne pontica. This is another of Tournefort's discoveries during his voyage into the Levant. Being hardy and of fine rich laurel-like foliage, it is a valuable acquisition to our gardens, the more especially as will it grow in the shade, and under the dripping of trees.

Andromeda calyculata var. *ventricosa*. Dr. Sims has enumerated five varieties of this pretty little hardy early-flowering shrub, native of Siberia.

Achillea Clavence, as Dr. Sims has corrected the spelling. It is not we believe generally known that this name is derived from Nicholas Clavens, a Venetian apothecary, who, after Clusius, discovered it on Mount Serva, advertised it as a useful stomachic remedy, and obtained a patent for the exclusive sale of a conserve made of it. Like most plants that naturally inhabit very elevated mountains, it is somewhat difficult to preserve.

Vaccinium resinosum, β . One of the prettiest of the North American whortle-berries.

Aspalathus carnea. A native of the Cape of Good Hope, and here an inhabitant of the green-house during the winter months.

Campanula thyrsoidea. We think that Dr. Sims has started some difficulties respecting the distinction between this species and *C. spicata*, which he has not quite satisfactorily removed.

Salvia amara. No figure or botanical description appears to have been before given of this sage, which is a stove shrub, native of the West Indies. There are several species natives of South America, which bear great affinity with this.

- Lachnæa ericecephala*. Native of the Cape.
Corechorus japonicus. The double-flowered variety. Native of China; a new and valuable acquisition to our flowering shrubs.
Styphelia triflora. Native of New South Wales, near Port Jackson, and a handsome greenhouse flowering shrub.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

MAY.

Leafing Month.

"Summer is i-cumen in
 Lhude sing cucu.
 Groweth seed,
 And bloweth meed,
 And springeth the wde nu."—*Old Ballad.*

THE wind has been more or less easterly every day during the present month, except the 8th, 9th, 10th, 21st, and 22d. On the evenings of the 4th, 5th, and 10th, it was north-west; and it varied from south-east to north-west, from the 15th to the 25th. From the 25th to the 31st it was generally easterly until towards the evening, when it sometimes changed to west or south-west.

There were strong gales from the south-east on the 3d, 7th, 11th, and 14th; and from the south-west on the 21st.

During the greatest part of the month the weather has been dry; we had, however, some rain on the afternoons of the 7th, 9th, and 12th, and 14th. The 17th and 18th were rainy days; and in the night of the 20th some rain fell. The evenings and nights have been for the most part unseasonably cold.

May 1. For the first time this year I heard the nightingale; but I am informed that these birds have been heard for several nights past. The swallows and martins are beginning to build their nests.

The wood-strawberry (*fragaria vesca*), jack-by-the-hedge (*erysimum alliaria*), leuse-wort (*pedicularis spicata*), harebell (*scilla nutans*), dog violet (*viola canina*), cuckoo flower (*cardamine pratensis*), plantain-leaved sandwort (*arenaria trineraria*), and thyme-leaved sandwort (*arenaria serpyllifolia*), are in flower.

May 3d. Atherines, or as they are called in Hampshire, Southampton smelts, are now caught on the sandy sea-shores in great abundance.

The salmon fishers have not hitherto been very successful; nor does it seem probable that the rivers of this neighbourhood can be well supplied with salmon, so long as nets are permitted to be hawled through the winter for the purpose of catching perch and pike. The salmon spawn is by this means not only disturbed, but as I am informed, frequently dragged on shore by the nets. The construction of the wiers at the mills is also such, as oftentimes to prevent the salmon from passing up the rivers to spawn.

May 5th. Field crickets (*gryllus campestris*) crink. This noise is produced by the males, and shrill and loud as it is, is made merely by the friction of one wing-case against the other. Each cricket has its own hole, the male separated even from the female. These holes are generally first opened in the month of March; and the insects continue to be heard until about the middle of August.

May 6th. The sedge-warbler (*motacilla salicaria*), is arrived.

May 8th. The following herbaceous plants are in flower: male fool's orchis (*orchis mascula*), common bugle (*ajuga reptans*), nettle (*urtica dioica*), cow parsnip (*heracleum sphondylium*), sea arrow grass (*triglochin maritimum*), sea milkwort (*glauz maritima*), red campion (*lychnis dioica*), heath seg (*carex recurva*), and yellow seg (*carex flava*).

May 15th. The hawthorn is in flower.

May 16th. The caterpillars of the six-spot Burnet-moth (*spinix filipendulae* of Linnæus), (*zygaena filipendulae* of Haworth), begin to spin (upon the stalks of rushes and grass (the yellow case in which they change into a chrysalid state. They continue in this state about forty days, when they break out from the shell in their perfect or imago form.

The fly-catchers (*muscipapa grisola*), are arrived.

Orange-tip butterflies (*papilio cardamines*) fly about the roads and hedges.

May 22d. Cock-chafers (*scarabæus melolontha*) are less numerous this year than I recollect them to have been for several years past.

May 23d. The long horned bee (*apis longicornis*) appears. These bees form a cylindrical kind of nidus, in which the female, about the beginning of July, deposits her eggs.

A river trout has been caught with a rod and line which weighed nine pounds, and, in its whole length, measured somewhat more than twenty-seven inches.

The mackerel fishermen have begun to hawl their Seine nets on the sea-shore for these fish, but they have not hitherto been successful.

May 31st. The singular note of the fern-owl or goat sucker, is now heard almost every evening. I have not this year been able to ascertain the time when these birds arrived; it is however most commonly during the first ten or twelve days of May.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE late rains in the country and about the metropolis have been of considerable advantage in filling the wheat, and forwarding other sorts of grain crops. And they will probably be of much benefit to those of the bean kind, which have been greatly injured by the fly in many places. They must likewise prove of great utility to the turnip crops, the season for sowing which has been very bad in most situations, though the land was generally in a state of fine preparation for their reception.

The pastures are in common extremely scarce of grass, but the rains that have lately fallen must be of very material service to them. It has however come too late for much of the hay grounds; which are almost universally thin and poor crops. Even in the best hay districts this is the case.

In consequence of the great importations of grain, it has continued at nearly its former prices.—Wheat fetches from 65s. to 106s. per quarter; Fine ditto, 108s. to 116s.; Rye, 40s. to 50s.; Barley 34s. to 44s.; Oats, 26s. to 36s.

Fattening stock, especially of the neat cattle kind, seems to look up; but sheep and lambs much as in our last.—Beef fetches from 5s. 0d. to 6s. 6d. per stone of 8lb.; Mutton, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.; Veal, 4s. 10d. to 6s. 10d.; Pork, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.; Lamb, 5s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.

Hay has had a considerable advance since our last.—Hay fetches from 5l. 0s. to 8l. 10s.; Straw 3l. 3s. to 3l. 12s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

(Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of May 1810, to the 24th of June 1810, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.)

Barometer.

Highest, 30.09. May 30. Wind E.
Lowest, 29.43. June 10. — N.E.

Thermometer.

Highest, 77°. June 21. Wind E.
Lowest, 46°. May 27. — N.E.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 25 hundredths of an inch. } This small variation has occurred several times in the course of the month.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 9°. } On the 20th of June the mercury was at 68°, but on the 21st it was as high as 77°.

THE rain collected during the month is not sufficient to be noticed. In this neighbourhood we have scarcely had showers more than one or two days, and these were of short continuance. It is believed that in many parts of the country the weather has been more propitious to the crops of grass. Here the produce is very scanty, averaging probably but little more than half a load to an acre.

The barometer has been steady, and the thermometer high; the mean height of the former is 29.82; and that of the latter upwards of 60°. The number of brilliant days has been unusually great, being 24 out of 31. The wind has, with a few exceptions, blown from the east.

We have been favoured with an account of the temperature of the atmosphere, taken with a good thermometer, at Lymptone, Devon, in the morning and evening, from the 18th of November, 1809, to the 28th of May inclusive: we shall give the averages for each month:

Morning $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8.	Evening.
November.....34°	.....37° 625
December.....40.3	.....42.1
January .....37	.....37.73
February .....39.4	.....41.2
March .....41.5	.....41.6
April .....45.47	.....45.47
May .....51.47	.....48.6

Average for the whole period 41.30.....41.88
Hgbgate.

SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER

TO THE TWENTY-NINTH VOLUME OF THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

VOL. 29. No. 201.] JULY 31, 1810. [PRICE 2s.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

FIRST in this class we have to announce the close of Mr. MAURICE's labours on the "*Modern History of India.*" The Supplement recently published, brings it "down to the year of our Lord 1783, when the imperial Mogul Dynasty, by the blinding and dethronement of Shah Aulum, virtually became extinct." At the end of all is a closing chapter, entitled "European Settlements."

Mr. CHALMERS, in the prosecution of his plan for removing the difficulties, settling the disputes, and clearing the obscurities, of the history and antiquities of Scotland, has laid before the public the second volume of his "*Caledonia.*" From the ancient annals of Scotland he proceeds, after some introductory intimations, to give its topographic history, in a sequence of shires; beginning with the most southern, and proceeding to the northern, in a regular consecution. "The localities of each shire are given in eight sections: the 1st. treating of its name; the 2d. of its situation and extent; the 3d. of its natural objects; the 4th. of its antiquities; the 5th. of its establishment as a shire; the 6th. of its civil history; the 7th. of its agriculture, manufactures, and trade; and the 8th. of its ecclesiastical history."

The shires at present described, are those of Roxburgh, Berwick, Haddington, Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Peeblis, and Selkirk. The topographical history of the south-western, the eastern, and the northern, shires, is to follow in the subsequent volumes.

"In the investigation of truth," says Mr. Chalmers, "I have not been discouraged by any difficulty, and I have not declined any labour; I have sought new documents; and I have tried, in my narration, to be neither too general, nor too minute. I will beg leave to conclude this preface, with Carew's Prosopopeia to his Survey of Cornwall:

"I crave not courteous ayd of friends,

To blaze my praise in verse;

Nor, proud to vaunt mine authors' names,

In catalogue rehearse.

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"I of no willing wrong complaine,
Which force or stealth hath wrought;
No fruit I promise from the tree
That forth this blood* hath brought.

"I carry not with smoothing termes,
Ne yet rude threats I blast:
I seeke no patron for my faults;
I plead no needlesse haste."

Our Retrospect allows so little space for any thing like elaborate examination, that having given a general view of what the reader is to expect from "*Caledonia*," we shall content ourselves with adding, that Mr. Chalmers's opportunities of information have been only equalled by his diligence.

Here also we have to notice the second volume of Mr. PLAYFAIR's "*Family Antiquity; illustrative of the Origin and Progress of the Rank, Honours, and Personal Merit, of the Nobility of the United Kingdom.*" Containing the English Viscounts, Barons, and Peeresses in their own right.

POLITICS.

In Mr. ROSE's "*Observations respecting the Public Expenditure, and the Influence of the Crown*," we have much valuable information on the management of the revenue. The retrenchments of government patronage since 1782, are particularly rested on in the first part, followed by an account of the reform which Mr. Pitt made in the manner of contracting for loans and lotteries.

Mr. PETRIE's "*Statement of Facts, delivered to the Right Honourable Lord Minto, Governor-general of India, on his late Arrival at Madras*," will be found interesting to those who study our affairs in the East.

Mr. CAPEL LOFFT has published a pamphlet "*On the Revival of the Cause of Reform*:" and a shorter publication has appeared on the same subject, entitled, "*Reform without Innovation.*"

THEOLOGY, ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS, &c.

The most important work which has of late appeared in this class, will be

* "A Cornish word, signifying the year; the spring; or rather the fruits of the year, or budding of trees."

4 L. found

found in the re-publication of "*The New Testament, translated from the Latin in the Year 1380, by JOHN WICLIF, D.D. to which are prefixed, Memoirs of the Life, Opinions, and Writings, of Dr. WICLIF; and An Historical Account of the Saxon and English Versions of the Scriptures, previous to the opening of the fifteenth Century,*" by the Rev. H. H. BABER.

Wiclif's Version was originally published in the year 1731; by the Rev. John Lewis, minister of Margate, in the county of Kent; in the preparation of which for the press, he was greatly assisted by the celebrated Dr. Daniel Waterland. Its value, as one of the best monuments of our early language, needs not to be enlarged on here.

In the "*Memoirs of the Life, Opinions, and Writings, of Dr. Wiclif,*" Mr. Baber has superseded the Life by Lewis. He concludes it with a more complete list of the reformer's writings than has hitherto been given to the world; mentioning, in most instances, in what repositories the unpublished pieces may be found.

"*The Historical Account of the Saxon and English Versions of the Scriptures, previous to the opening of the fifteenth Century;*" will be found, if possible, even more interesting than the Life of Wiclif. Mr. Baber mentions their first dawn in a brief description of the work of Cadmon, a writer who, in the Saxon times, had the reputation of being inspired. His paraphrastic version of several of the most remarkable passages of Sacred History, is supposed to have been written about the middle of the seventh century. After mentioning one or two lost translations of detached parts, Mr. Baber proceeds to the description of the celebrated manuscript of the Gospels called the "*Durham Book,*" containing a Latin text, with an interlineary Saxon version. The former written by Eadfrid, bishop of Lindisfarne, about the year 680: the latter supposed to have been added in the time of Alfred, and known to have been the work of one Aldred, a priest. He also gives a particular account of the Rushworth copy of the Gospels in the Bodleian, followed by several other manuscripts of lesser note.

After mentioning one or two metrical Psalters of the thirteenth century, and Rolle of Hampole's prose Psalter of the fourteenth, Mr. Baber proceeds to a more particular account of Wiclif's ver-

sion, the first attempt toward a complete English translation of the Scriptures. What extent of aid he received, it would now be difficult to discover; but Mr. Baber has pretty clearly proved that he did receive assistance from at least one of the strenuous asserters of his principles, Nicholas de Herford or Hereford, of Queen's-college, Oxford.

John de Trevisa's claim to an English translation of the Bible, Mr. Baber considers as an erroneous report, arising from a loose assertion of Caxton's, in the preface to his first edition of the Polychronicon.

We heartily wish Mr. Baber encouragement in the farther extension of his labours; and shall be happy to see the Old Testament of Wiclif printed in a corresponding form. The words of Fabricius, quoted in his preface, are too memorable to be omitted here:

— "mirum vero est, Anglos eam [versionem] tam diu neglexisse, quum vel linguæ causa ipsis in pretio debeat."

It may be sufficient, perhaps, to give the title only of "*An Historical and Political View of the Catholic Religion; from which Reasons are deduced that most peremptorily compel every thinking Man to combat the Emancipation of the Irish who are of the Catholic Church.*" In a series of Letters to Lord Grenville.

In this class also we shall notice "*A Letter to Sir John Nichol, on his Decision against a Clergyman, for refusing to Bury the Child of a Dissenter; with a Preface addressed to the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church.*"

Among the most important of the SERMONS which have appeared, is the course of lectures to the king's scholars at Westminster, in the years 1806, 1807, and 1808, by Dr. IRELAND, entitled, "*Paganism and Christianity compared.*" The subject, as we are informed in the preface, is chiefly historical. The event which serves as the foundation of the whole, is the capture of Rome by Alaric, in the beginning of the fifth century. Out of this arises, in the first part, a defence of the character of the church against the slanders of Paganism. The true causes of the decay of the empire are contrasted with the false; the impotence of the heathen deities, to whom the prosperity of Rome had been attributed, is exposed in the arguments employed by the ancient apologists of the faith; and the beneficial tendency of the gospel is asserted, in its connection with the condition of man in the present life.

This

This part may therefore be called a vindication of the civil character of Christianity in the Roman empire, during the first four centuries. The second part is employed in discussing the opinions of the Pagans concerning the worship of a Deity, and the pursuit of happiness, as it was prescribed by the philosophical sects. "Lest it should be objected," says Dr. Ireland, "that only half my task is accomplished, and that the refutation of Paganism is not the proof of Revelation, a determination has been already taken to begin another course of lectures, which shall look to this as their principal object; describe, in a regular manner, the scheme of Revelation; and impress more fully on the young hearers, its doctrines and its duties."

These discourses are not less distinguished by depth of learning, than by the pious and impressive manner in which the truths they deliver are inculcated.

Bishop HORSLEY'S "*Sermons*," in two volumes, octavo, form another accession of no ordinary value to the theologian. The discourses are in number twenty-nine; of which six were given to the public by the bishop himself in his lifetime. The memory of this learned prelate is too fresh in the recollection of our readers to need any observations on the richness, the originality, or the energy, of his productions. The efforts of his mind are as conspicuous in his posthumous Sermons, as in those which were immediately prepared to meet the public eye by himself.

MR. OUTRAM'S "*Sermons and Extracts*," are calculated to excite an interest both with the members of the church of England and those who have separated from her. The first of the former is a visitation sermon, "On the Increase of Separatists;" the second was preached on laying the foundation-stone of Downing College. The *Extracts* are "illustrative of the Opinions, Pretensions, and Designs, of those who have of late, either wholly or in part, deserted the Established Church, made chiefly from the Writings of Arminian and Calvinistic Methodists," in no less than thirty-one sections.

Among the single sermons,

MR. WALKER'S, "*The Sunday after the Funeral of Bishop Strachan*," preached in the episcopal chapel at Dundee, is peculiarly intitled to our notice. He enters at large in it, into the various fortunes of the episcopal church of Scotland since the revolution of 1688.

Nor must we forget another sermon, published in Scotland by Dr. WILLIAM LAURENCE BROWN, "*On the Character and Influence of a virtuous King*," preached on the occasion of the Jubilee.

NATURAL HISTORY.

In this department of our Retrospect, we cannot speak too highly of the first portion of the tenth volume of the "*Linnean Society's Transactions*;" although it consists of five articles only. The first paper is on the "Characters of a new liliaceous genus called *Brodiaea*," by Dr. JAMES EDWARD SMITH, the president of the society. The second paper, by the president also, contains "Remarks on the *Sedum Ochroleucum*, or *Λιζων το πομπον* of Dioscorides; in a Letter to Alexander Mac Leay, esq." The third contains, "A Determination of three British species of *Juncus* with jointed leaves, by the Rev. HUGH DAVIES." The fourth, and by far the most elaborate memoir, is by Mr. BROWN, the society's librarian, "On the *Protea-cæ* of Jussieu;" a paper highly creditable to his talents as a botanist. The fifth and last memoir, by Dr. SMITH, is "On a remarkable Variety of *Pedicularis Sylvatica*."

Among the productions in this class, which are more immediately addressed to youth, two deserve to be particularly noticed: "*The Wonders of Animated Nature*," and "*the Young Botanist's Companion*." The former consists of descriptions at large, and engraved representations of the principal animals in the royal menageries of London and Paris; translated from La Cèpede, with considerable additions by the English editor. The latter, in thirteen dialogues, is designed to afford some fundamental ideas of botanical science. In forming it much assistance has been derived from "Rousseau's Letters on Botany," and the "Studies of Nature."

Dr. REEVE'S "*Essay on the Torpidity of Animals*," though amusing, contains little of new investigation.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

In announcing the fourth edition of Dr. WILLICH'S "*Lectures on Diet and Regimen*," in our Retrospect, we conceive ourselves to be recommending one of the best treatises on the subject of health which has appeared of late years.

MR. COOPER'S "*Dictionary of Practical Surgery*," is in fact a system in which the various topics treated of are arranged in alphabetical order. His style is clear, and he has compiled his work with judgment, from the best authors.

Nor can we withhold our praise from the "*Anatomico-Chirurgical Views of the Nose, Mouth, Larynx, and Fauces, with appropriate Explanations and References*," by Mr. WATT. They convey a clear and accurate idea of the shape, extent, and connexions, of the different cavities they represent; and are accompanied with an additional "Anatomical Description of the Parts," by Mr. LAWRENCE.

The anniversary "*Harveian Oration*," delivered in Latin by Dr. HEBERDEN, at the College of Physicians, October 13, 1809, has been since printed, and fully justifies the high character which was given of it at the time by his auditors. The finest passage is probably that which contains the apostrophe to his father's memory. The whole is in a strain of pure and elegant latinity.

Under the head of

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS,

we have but two works of primary importance to notice. Mr. LAMBERT has published his "*Travels through Lower Canada, and the United States of North America, in the Years 1806, 1807, and 1808; to which are added, Biographical Notices of some of the leading Characters in the United States, and of those who have, at various Periods, borne a conspicuous Part in the Politics of that Country*." In three volumes octavo.

Dr. E. D. CLARKE has published his "*Travels through Russia, the Territories of the Don Cossacks, Cuban Turtary, the Crimea*," &c.

The latter will form an extended article in our next Supplement.

TOPOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES.

The most valuable and the largest work we have to notice in this class, is the second volume of "*The History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey, compiled by the late Rev. OWEN MANNING, S.T.B. enlarged and continued to the present Time, by WILLIAM BRAY, of Shire, esq.*" It comprises the following parishes, though not arranged in the alphabetical form in which, for convenience sake, we shall here dispose them. Abinger, Addington, Albury, Alfold or Awfold, Ashted, Bansted, Beddington, Betchworth, Biechingley, Great Bookham, Little Bookham, Bramley, Buckland, Burstow, Carshalton, Caterham or Katterham, Chaldon, Charlewood, Cheam, Chelsham, Chesingdon, Chilworth, Chipstead, Cobham, Compton, Coulsdon, Croydon, Crowhurst, Cuddington, Dunsfold, Eflingham, Epsom, Esher, Farley, Gatton, Godstone, Hambleton, Hascomb, Hedley, Horley, Horne, Leigh,

Lempfield, Letherhead, Lingfield, Morsetham, Mickleham, Mitcham, West Molesey, Morden, Newdegate, Nutfield, Ockley, Oxted, Pepperharrow, Puteham, Sandersted, Shalford, Stoke Dabernon, Sutton, Tandridge, Tatteshfield, Thursley, Titsey, Waldingham, Walton on the Hill, Walton upon Thames, Warlingham, Weybridge, Witley, Wonersh, Woodmansterne, and Wotton.

Mr. CARLISLE's "*Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*," is executed upon the same plan as the author's two former volumes of "*The Topography of England*." Prefixed is a list of the most important topographical and historical books which he consulted; with an abstract of the Ecclesiastical Establishment of Ireland in 1807, and a glossary or explanation of some of those Irish words which most frequently occur in composition with the names of places. The account of Killaderry may serve as a specimen of the manner in which the generality of the better sort of towns are described.

"Killaderry, commonly called Philipstown, in the barony of Philipstown, King's County, and province of Leinster: a R. and V., the rectory being valued in the king's books at 18l. sterling, and the vicarage at 9l.; a church by no means in good repair: no glebe house, or glebe land. William Ould, D.D. the vicar, (in 1806), who has cure of souls, is resident at Philipstown, where the church stands, and performs the duties in person. Killaderry is in the diocese of Kildare, and province of Dublin. It is 3½ miles S.W. from Dublin. According to the ecclesiastical report, this parish, now called Philipstown, is the shire-town of the King's County; and the benefice, extremely poor at present, ought, if possible, to be largely augmented. It has six post days in the week. The fairs are holden on the 28th of March, 22nd of June, and 3d of December. It was so named from King Philip, husband to Mary queen of England, who made this part of the country shire-ground in 1557. It gives title of Baron to the family of Molesworth. The castle, which is now in ruins, was built by the Belinghams."

Nor have we less pleasure in describing the seventh, than we had in mentioning the former volumes of the "*Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet*." The more beautiful subjects among the fifty plates which adorn it will probably be found in the west front of Cowdry House, Sussex; in Cowling Castle, Kent; in the interior of Canon Peon Church, Herefordshire,

fordshire; Guild-hall Chapel, and the curious Kitchen at Stanton Harcourt, in Oxfordshire. We have not often seen a work of more equal good execution than the present.

In this class also, we have to place the second volume of Mr. WOODBURN'S "*Ecclesiastical Topography*;" containing fifty Views of Churches in the Environs of London, accompanied by appropriate Descriptions. The commendations we bestowed upon the former volume need not to be withheld from this. Of the Views we prefer those of Merton, Camberwell, Malden, and Mitcham Churches, in Surry; of Hayes, and Foot's Cray, in Kent; of Hampton, Northall, Greenford Magna, and Harrow, in Middlesex; and of Woodford, in Essex. In the index, Ridge, which is in Hertfordshire, is referred to, by mistake, as a church in Middlesex. From the descriptions we have selected the two following as specimens:

Elstree.

"The village of Elstree is situated about eleven miles from London, in the hundred of Caisho, in Hertfordshire. A few houses only near the church, are in the parish; the rest standing in the three parishes of Edgeware, Whitchurch, and Aldenham.

"Of its antiquity we know but little. The property of the place is said to have been given to St. Alban's Abbey, at its first foundation by king Offa,* and in the Domesday Survey, it is supposed to have been included in the manor of Parkbury, detailed among the possessions of the monks, to whom, from a remote period, the rectory of Elstree seems to have belonged.

"The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a small neat structure; the appearance of whose exterior has given rise to the supposition that it was originally built out of the ruins of the ancient city of Sulloniacæ, about a mile distant. It consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, the latter separated from the body by octagonal pillars and pointed arches. The tombs are few, and of inconsiderable note.

"Since the dissolution of religious houses, the advowson of the rectory, which is in the deanery of St. Alban's, has been vested in the crown. In the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, 1291, we have only a casual mention of the vill called "Hildestret;"† without any valor

of the living. A miscellaneous manuscript however in the Cotton library, of the fourteenth century,* relating principally to St. Alban's, sets its produce at three marks. The parliamentary commissioners, in their enquiry into the state of the ecclesiastical benefices in 1650, found the rectory of Ilstree, with two acres of glebe, was worth but forty pounds a year; that it had been sequestered from Abraham Spencer, (to whose family a fifth of the rectory had been allowed;) and that the cure was supplied by William Markelman, put in by the committee of plundered ministers.

"Newcourt, in the *Repertorium Ecclesiasticum*, supplies us with the names of a few rectors only, between 1595 and 1700. The following, of an earlier date, occur in a curious manuscript formerly belonging to St. Alban's Abbey, and not referred to by bishop Tanner, in Dr. Rawlinson's Collection at Oxford, more particularly described in the account of Ridge. The dates are those of presentation:

Joh. Wynes.

1467. Thomas William.

1470. Hen. Spenser.

1471. Malachy Keenyan.

1474. John Seman.

1477. Richard Bisquet *alias* Bosquet.

1483. John Jubbe.

"The rectors from 1700 to the present time, are given from the bishop of London's Registers:

1706. William Hawtayne.

1719. Richard Bainbrigg, M.A.

1740. Samuel Clarke.

1787. William Hawtayne.

"In the king's books, 1534, it stands at eight pounds. The earliest date of the Register, according to Mr. Lysons, is 1636."

Bermondsey.

"The *new* and *fair* church at Bermondsey, so particularly mentioned in the Domesday Survey, is allowed by our topographers to mean only the *conventual* church, which had then been very lately built.† Mr. Manning dates the foundation of the parish church about the beginning of the reign of Edward III. when, in 1337, a commission was issued from the bishop of Winchester for its consecration by Boniface, bishop of Corban.‡

* Claud. E. iv. f. 342.

† Domesd. vol. i. f. 30. a.

‡ Manning's Hist. Surr. vol. i. p. 208, from Reg. Winton, Orleton.

* Newc. Rep. Eccl. vol. i. p. 840.
† MS. in the King's Remembr. Off. Excheq. f. 82, b.

"But that a church existed here at a period somewhat earlier, is evident from Pope Nicholas's Taxation, made in the year 1291, where "*Ecclesia b'e Marie Magdalen de Bermundeseie*," stands at the value of eight marks; at which time it paid a pension of two marks to the convent.* The edifice was, no doubt, founded by the monks. In the reign of Henry VIII. 1519, it received the accession of a turret; and in 1610, of a south aisle: but toward the close of the seventeenth century, became so dilapidated, as to require taking down.†

"The present structure of brick covered with plaister, consists of a chancel, nave, and two aisles, enlightened by a single series of arched windows. At the west end is a tower, square at the lower part, but ending in a kind of dome, crowned with a turret. The whole length of the church is seventy-six feet, and the height of the steeple eighty-seven.

"The monumental inscriptions, which are neither numerous or particularly curious, are modern. That of Jeremiah Whitaker, an eminent puritan, who died rector of the parish in 1654, is perhaps the most remarkable.

"The advowson of the rectory continued with the neighbouring monks till the dissolution of their monastery, in the 29th of Henry VIII. when it was granted, with the scite of the Abbey, to Sir Robert Southwell.‡ Since that period it has undergone the same alienations with the manor, and is now in the patronage of Mrs. Hamblay. In the king's books, the living stands at fifteen pounds eight shillings and eleven-pence half-penny.

"The rectors since 1700, have been:

- 1724. William Taswell, D.D.
- 1727. William Browning, M.A.
- 1740. John Paget, M.A.
- 1745. Peter Pinnel, D.D.
- 1777. Thomas Hanbly, B.C.L.
- 1802. Henry Cox Mason."

In a former Supplement we detailed the plan of Messrs. DANIEL and SAMUEL LYONS's "*Magna Britannia*." We have now to report their progress in the publication of the second part of Vol. II. containing a concise topographical description of "*the County Palatine of Cheshire*." The following are the subjects of

the early sections:—1. Ancient Inhabitants and Government; 2. Historical Events; 3. Ancient and modern Division of Cheshire; 4. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction and Division; 5. Monasteries, Colleges, and Hospitals; 6. Market-towns; 7. Population; 8. Principal Land-owners; 9. Nobility of the County, and Places which have given Title to any Branch of the Peerage; 10. Noblemen's Seats; 11. Baronets extinct and existing; 12. Seats of Baronets; 13. Ancient Families extinct and existing; 14. Geographical and Geological Descriptions of the County; 15. Produce; 16. Natural History; 17. Mineral Springs; 18. Rivers; 19. Canals; 20. Roads; 21. Manufactures. Under the general head of "*Antiquities*," we have, 22. Roman Antiquities; 23. British and Roman Roads, and Roman Stations; 24. Ancient Church Architecture; 25. Ancient Painted Glass; 26. Rood Lofts, Screens, &c.; 27. Fonts; 28. Stone Stalls and Piscinæ; 29. Ancient Sepulchral Monuments; 30. Monastic Remains; 31. Castles and Sites of Castles; 32. Ancient Mansion Houses; 33. Ancient Crosses; 34. Camps and Earth-works; 35. Miscellaneous Antiquities; 36. Customs. Of these the most valuable seem the thirteenth, the twenty-second, the twenty-ninth, thirty-second, and thirty-third. The section entitled "*Ancient Families extinct and existing*," is a most curious and elaborate memoir. The "*Parochial Topography*," which follows the preliminary section, is opened with a concise account of all that has been written on the subject of Cheshire.

"The only part of Cheshire, (Messrs. Lysons observe,) of which we have any regular history, is the hundred of Bucklow, written by Sir Peter Leycester, who has, with much industry, and apparent accuracy, traced the history of property and families in that district, from a very early period down to the year 1666, and in some instances a few years later: the work was published in 1673. Dr. Gower, in his Sketch of the Materials for a History of Cheshire, of which we shall make more particular mention, says that it had been asserted, that Sir Peter collected for all the hundreds: his own opinion," he tells us, "was, that he did not collect for them professedly, but that the manuscripts which had been submitted by Lady Leicester to his care, related to, and extended over, the whole county; containing a prodigious fund of very valuable information. Through the indulgence

* MS. in the King's Remembr. Office.

† Aubrey's Hist. of Surry, vol. v. p. 42, 43.

‡ See Manning's Hist. Surry, vol. i. p. 186. Lysons's Env. of Lond. vol. i. p. 549.

indulgence of Sir J. F. Leicester, we have had an opportunity of inspecting his ancestor's MSS. which are now in his possession, at Tabley; and we found them to contain ample collections for the hundred of Bucklow, written by Sir Peter Leycester, in a very neat hand, but scarcely any thing relating to other parts of the county, except a large volume of pedigrees, written also by Sir Peter himself, being chiefly copied from the collections of Mr. John Booth, of Twenlow, with some additions made by Sir Francis Leycester, Sir Peter's successor.

"The earliest printed work relating to the county palatine of Chester, is that generally known by the name of King's Vale Royal, for which the editor, Daniel King, an engraver, seems to have enjoyed a much greater portion of fame than was his due. The first part consists of a brief geographical account of Cheshire, the course of its rivers, a summary account of the several hundreds, brief descriptions of the city of Chester, the market towns, and a few of the principal villages; lists of the gentry in each hundred, and engraved coats of arms in alphabetical order; and annals of the city of Chester, all by William Smith, rouge-dragon pursuivant at arms in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The most valuable article in the second part is an Itinerary of Cheshire, divided into the several hundreds, made in the year 1622, by William Webb, M.A. who was clerk in the mayor's court at Chester, and had been under-sheriff to Sir Richard Lea in the year 1615. The second part contains also a short history of the Earls of Chester, their barons, the Bishops of Mercia and Chester, the government of the county and city, and a more copious epitome of the annals of the latter, compiled from the corporation books, by William Aldersey, twice mayor of Chester, who died in 1617. A work entitled a History of Cheshire, in two volumes 8vo. was published in 1778, being merely a copy of the Vale Royal, with extracts from Sir Peter Leycester's History of Bucklow Hundred; an anonymous History of Nantwich, written by the Rev. Mr. Partridge, which had been published separately in 1774; extracts from a brief History of Eccleston, which had been published by the Rev. Thomas Crane in 1774; the Diary of Edward Burghall, some time rector of Acton, relating chiefly to public transactions during the civil war; and extracts from Pennant's Journey from Ches-

ter to London, and other modern publications. The Life of St. Werburgh, written in verse by Henry Bradshaw, a monk of Chester, and printed by Pynson, of which only two or three copies are known to be extant, contains many historical particulars relating to the city of Chester.

"The manuscript collections for this county have been uncommonly numerous; an account of most of these is given in a Sketch of the Materials for a History of Cheshire, in a Letter addressed to Thomas Falconer, esq. and printed, first anonymously in 1771, and a second edition afterwards with his name, by Foote Gower, M.D. who meditated a history of the county upon an extensive scale. The most important are the very voluminous collections of the Randal Holmes, (of which name there were four in succession) now among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum; containing an immense mass of copies of charters, deeds, &c. taken from public records and private muniment rooms; pedigrees; letters, and various other matter collected by them, or copied from the collections of others; the collections of John Booth, esq. of Tremlow, Mr. Roger Wilbraham's collections for the town and district of Nantwich; Mr. John Warburton's collections, consisting of the descents of manors, and an account of the principal families; those of the Rev. John Stones, rector of Coddington; and those of Mr. William Vernon, of Shakerley in Lancashire, consisting of many folio volumes, comprising extracts from deeds and other authentic instruments, descents of families, and a variety of matter relating to several towns and parishes in Cheshire. The collections of Lawrence Bostock, Sampson Erdswick, Ralph Starkey, Randal Catherall, Roger Wilcoxon, the three Chaloners, and others, most of which are now among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, are also described; and two very valuable epitomes made about a century ago from the several voluminous collections relating to this county; the one containing the descent of the principal landed property, compiled by Dr. Williamson, a physician, under the title of "*Villare Cestriense*;" the other an epitome of the ecclesiastical history of each parish, with an accurate account of charitable donations and institutions, under the title of "*Notitia Cestriensis*," compiled with great industry by Dr. Gastrell, bishop of Chester, by whose means the large collections of the Holmes, being offered to sale after the death of Randal

Randal Holme in 1707, were purchased for the Earl of Oxford's library, and have eventually become the property of the public. The principal collector for the History of the City of Chester, was the Rev. Archdeacon Rogers, who died in 1595; his notes were arranged and classed in chapters by his son, who drew up a very curious history of "The laudable Exercises yearly used within the Citie of Chester;" a copy of these collections is among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, and another in the possession of William Nicholls, esq. of Chester.

"It appears by Dr. Gower's *prospectus*, that he was possessed of the originals of some of the collections which he has described, that he had transcripts of some, and that others had been confided to his care by their respective owners. At the time of his death, which happened in 1780, the plan of his work is said to have been nearly completed, and the publication was undertaken in 1792 by John Wilkinson, M.D. who became possessed of all his materials for the history, except such as had been lent to Dr. Gower, and on his death had been returned to their respective owners. Dr. Wilkinson having afterwards declined the task through want of sufficient leisure to fulfil his intentions, all Dr. Gower's collections, with such additions as had been made to them by Dr. Wilkinson, came into the hands of the late William Latham, esq. F.R. and A.S. who, in 1800, published renewed proposals for a History of Cheshire, visited several parts of the county, and made some progress in the undertaking; since his death, which happened in 1807, most of the Cheshire collections above-mentioned, have passed again into the hands of Dr. Wilkinson, in whose possession they now are. The Rev. Mr. Watson, rector of Stockport, made collections relating to that town and neighbourhood, with the intention of publication: they are now in the hands of his son."

Chester forms, of course, the most curious article in the parochial topography. Under *Whitegate*, we have the following account of Nixon, the Cheshire prophet:

"Here are deposited certain MSS. which are said to be the original prophecies of the celebrated Nixon. The popular story of this supposed prophet, which has been printed in various forms, and is current in every part of the king-

dom, was first published in the early part of the last century. The account given of him is, that he was an illiterate plough-boy, his capacity scarcely exceeding that of an idiot, and that he seldom spoke unless when he uttered his prophecies, which were taken down from his mouth, by some of the bystanders: many traditions relating to him are still current in the neighbourhood of Vale Royal, where his story is implicitly believed; but there are many circumstances which combine to render it suspicious. An anonymous author of "the Life of Robert Nixon, the Cheshire Prophet," places his birth in the reign of Edward IV. but Oldmixon, in his Life of him, says that he lived in the reign of James I. and it is asserted in a letter annexed to the last-mentioned pamphlet, which has the signature of William Evers, and the date of 1714, that there was an old man, one Woodman, then living at Copenhall, who remembered Nixon, could describe his person, and had communicated many particulars of his life. The tradition at Vale Royal House, where the above-mentioned manuscripts have been long preserved with great care and secrecy, favours the former account; and were it not so much connected with Vale Royal and the Cholmondeley family, who are known not to have settled at that place before the year 1615, the story would have more the air of probability, if placed at a period so remote. If, according to Oldmixon's account, so extraordinary a person had lived at Vale-Royal in the reign of James I. we might expect to find some mention of him in the parish register either at Over, or Whitegate, both of which have been searched in vain; and it is almost incredible that he should not have been noticed by his contemporaries; yet no mention is made of him either by Webb, who in his *Itinerary* of 1622, speaks much of the Cholmondeley family, and relates a visit of King James I. to Vale Royal for four days, or by the industrious Randal Holme, who has recorded all the remarkable events and circumstances of his time. Indeed, whatever be the age assigned to Nixon, if his story and his prophecies had been known in the seventeenth century, it seems very extraordinary, that neither of the Holmes should have inserted a single note concerning him, in their voluminous and multifarious collections relating to this county; and that Fuller, who published his "Worthies" immediately

diately after the restoration, when many of Nixon's prophecies are said to have been fulfilled, should also have omitted to notice him. The story of Nixon's death is, that having been sent for by the king, he was accidentally starved, as he himself had foretold; this is said to have happened at Hampton-court, where two places are pointed out by the person who shows the palace, each of which has been said to have been the scene of his famishment. This part of the story will not bear the test of inquiry better than the others; there is no entry in the parish-register of the burial of such a person in the reign of James I.: one of the closets pointed out as that in which Nixon was by accident locked up, was evidently built in the reign of William III. and it is needless to observe, that the whole palace was built subsequently to the reign of Henry VII. which is by some said to have been the time of Nixon's death. When, in addition to these circumstances, we observe that the particulars relating to the Cholmondeleys in the printed accounts of Nixon, are at variance with the real and known history of that family, we cannot help regarding his story as very suspicious, if not wholly legendary."

At the end of all are some useful additions and corrections.

Here also we have to notice "*Herculaniensia; or Archeological and Philological Dissertations, containing a Manuscript found among the Ruins of Herculaneum, and dedicated (by permission) to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,*" by Messrs. DRUMMOND and WALPOLE.

The following are the titles of the different dissertations. 1. "On the Size, Population, and Political State, of the ancient City of Herculaneum." 2. "On Campania in general, and that Part of it called Felix." 3. "On the Etymology of Herculaneum." 4. "On some Inscriptions found among the Ruins of Herculaneum." 5. "On the Names of Places in the Campania Felix being frequently derived from the Phœnician." 6. "On the Knowledge of the Greek Language, and on the State of the Art of Painting among the Romans, before and about the Time of the Destruction of Herculaneum." 7. "On the Materials on which the Ancients wrote." 8. "Paleographical Observations on the Herculanean Manuscripts; written at Palermo in the Year 1807." 9. "On the Manuscript of Herculaneum *Περὶ τῶν Σιγῶν*." 10. "Inscriptions at Herculaneum." MONTHLY MAG. No. 201.

neum; at Stabiæ; Excavations at Pompeii; Inscription there; subject of Pictures at Herculaneum:" of these, one of the most curious is the ninth dissertation on a manuscript, which Cicero appears to have copied, or compiled from, when digesting his treatise, "*De Natura Deorum*." "From the first part of it," Mr. Drummond observes, "Cicero has taken the 14th, 15th, and 16th chapters of his first book; but towards the conclusion of the manuscript, I find the charge of atheism urged against the Stoics with a vehemence which has been avoided by the Roman orator." A complete transcript of the manuscript itself follows the dissertation; together with another copy, in which the gaps and deficiencies of the original have been supplied by the academicians of Portici. The work itself is highly deserving of attention from scholars. Among the plates at the close, the second exhibits the different forms of the Etruscan letters, as preserved by the more eminent antiquaries.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

In the new edition of "*Schrevelius's Lexicon*," by Mr. WATTS, we have a work of great labour and great utility. The advertisement prefixed by the editor will explain its principal advantages:

"*Ad Lectorem.*"

"Quæ in hac nova editione præstitimus, L. B. liceat nobis tibi breviter exponere. In libello concinnando, adhibuimus præcipuè quartam Schrevelii editionem Lexici sui Lugduni et Roterodami editam anno MDCLXIV. in 8vo. Illius porro ejusdem libri editionem Cantabrigiæ MDCLXXXV. in eadem formâ editam, denique istam quæ ex prelo Patavino prodit in fol. MDCCIV.

"Quo melius et copiosius illustrari possent verborum vis et significatio, molis libri ratione perpetuò servatâ, ad Lexica Constantini, H. Stephani, Scapulæ, Suiceri, et Hederici confugimus, unde multa et utilia desumpta sunt. Editionem adhibuimus Hederici Lipsiensem in 8vo. ab Ernesto curatam MDCCCLXVII.

"Verborum ferè mille nunc primum adjecimus, quæ in re consulimus Græciscrptoribus, quorum excerpta tironum ubique in manibus sunt.

"In libro excudendo feci, quod potui, ut accuratissimus prodeat; multum tamen debeo fidei, diligentæ, et peritæ typographi. Siquid peccatum fuerit, homines enim sumus, tu lector benigne condonabis.

R. W."

"Prid. cal. Feb. MDCCCX."

4 M

A more

A more splendid work upon the

FINE ARTS

than the first volume of "*Specimens of Ancient Sculpture, Ægyptian, Etruscan, Greek, and Roman, selected from different Collections in Great Britain, by the Society of Dilettanti*," has not often made its appearance. Prefixed is a "Dissertation on the Rise, Progress, and Decline of Ancient Sculpture;" confined to the mimetic or technical part of the art. To go minutely through the contents of this dissertation would occupy more space than can be here allowed. It opens with a few remarks on Imitation in general, and the primitive efforts of art; traces sculpture first among the Ægyptians, and afterwards among the Hindoos, Phœnicians, and Etruscans; and devotes a space of letter-press to the Greek and Roman periods of its history, adequate to the prodigious superiority which those nations evinced over every other state, in works of real taste and genius.

"The most ancient monument of Grecian sculpture (it is observed) now extant, is unquestionably the broken piece of natural relief in the ancient portal to the gates of Mycenæ, which is probably the same that belonged to the capital of Agamemnon, and may therefore be at least as old as the age of Dædalus. It represents two lions rampant, sufficiently entire to afford a very tolerable idea of the style of the work. The plate of it given in the tail-piece to this discourse, is engraved from a sketch made upon the spot, and corrected by admeasurement, by William Gell, esq. and though this does not afford any very accurate information as to the details of the work, the three compositions of the engraved gem given with it are perfectly competent to supply such information; they being in exactly the same style, and having been found in the same country, by the same intelligent and industrious traveller. The head of Minerva on the silver tetradrachm of Athens, engraved in the tail-piece to this volume, fig. 1. is probably copied from the sitting figure of Minerva, made by Endæus above-mentioned; it being far the most archaic of the three variations of the head of that goddess observable on the Athenian coins, previous to those which seem to have been copied from the great statue of brass made by Phidias, and placed in the Acropolis.

"Next to these, the most ancient specimens of Grecian art are probably to be found on coins; and as the dates of

many of these can be fixed with tolerable accuracy, they may serve to show the style and degree of merit of many more important objects mentioned by ancient authors; and to ascertain the periods when others now existing were produced. Coins are said to have been first struck in Greece by Phido of Argos, in the island of Ægina, eight hundred and sixty-nine years before the Christian æra; and we have coins still extant of that island, which seem, both by the rudeness of the sculpture, and the imperfection of the striking, to be of nearly as early a date: but as the device is only a tortoise, with an angulated incuse on the reverse, they do not throw much light upon the general style of art.

"Coins however of a form and fabric equally simple and archaic, bearing the devices of other Greek cities both of Europe and Asia, are found with the figures both of men and animals; but as they have no letters, there are no means of ascertaining their respective dates; though they exhibit evident proofs of the infancy of the art; being shapeless masses, generally of native gold, not stamped with the die, but rudely driven into it, first by a blow of a hammer, and then by a square punch or rammer. According to Herodotus, the Lydians were the first who struck coins or made use of money; but it is probable that Greek artists were employed in sinking the dies, as they were afterwards in other works of sculpture, by the sovereigns of that empire. Stamped money in brass was not in use till long after; none of the Greek being of an early date, and that of the Etruscans and early Romans being all cast in moulds."

The subsequent specimens of Grecian sculpture quoted, are arranged in chronological order.

The following observations are on some of the supposed works of Phidias.

"74. Of Phidias's general style of composition, the friezes and metopes of the temple of Minerva at Athens, published by Mr. Stuart, and since brought to England, may afford us competent information; but as these are merely architectural sculptures executed from his designs, and under his directions, probably by workmen scarcely ranked among artists, and meant to be seen at the height of more than forty feet from the eye, they can throw but little light upon the more important details of his art. From the degree and mode of relief in the friezes, they appear to

to have been intended to produce an effect like that of the simplest kind of monochromatic painting, when seen from their proper point of sight; which effect must have been extremely light and elegant. The relief in the metopes is much higher, so as to exhibit the figures nearly complete; and the details are more accurately and elaborately made out: but they are so different in their degrees of merit, as to be evidently the works of many different persons, some of whom would not have been entitled to the rank of artists in a much less cultivated and fastidious age."

The account of the Roman period of sculpture is intermixed with a cursory view of the real principles of Roman polity, and the nature and extent of its influence on other nations.

The plates which accompany this work, are no less than seventy-five in number, exclusive of vignettes: many of them in the best styles of the best artists. Among those which are more peculiarly adapted to attract notice are, the head of Osiris, a fragment of a statue in green basalt; a marble head, from the collection of the marquis of Lansdowne; the side view of a colossal head of Hercules, from the Townleian collection, now at the British Museum, found in the ruins of Hadrian's Villa, at Tivoli; Hercules taming the hind, from the same collection; a bas-relief of one of the Dioscuri; the figure of an Aliptes or Anointer, from the museum of Mr. R. P. Knight; a colossal head of Minerva; the Minerva from Mr. T. Hope's collection; Hygeia, from the same collection; the ancient copy of the Discobolus of Myro; the bronze figure of Jupiter, from Mr. Knight's collection; the marble Hercules, in the marquis of Lansdowne's; the figure of Venus or Dione, formerly belonging to Mr. Townley; the head of Mercury; the head of one of the Homeric heroes, from the earl of Egremont's collection; a pantheic bust of the mystic Bacchus; and a figure of Serapis, from Mr. Knight's.

A specimen of the descriptions which accompany each plate, may be given in that of plate 40, illustrating the Hercules belonging to the late marquis of Lansdowne.

Plate 40.—"This statue was found with the Discobolus, plate 29. in the neighbourhood of Rome; and the late Mr. Townley, to whom the choice of them was immediately offered, was in-

duced, by the drawing and description sent to him, to prefer the latter; though when he saw them, he instantly changed his opinion; this Hercules being, with the exception of the Pan or Faun, at Holkham, incomparably the finest male figure that has ever come into this country, and one of the finest that has hitherto been discovered. It has also the great advantage of being quite entire, except some splinters of the club, and the part of the right leg between the transverse dotted lines in the print. The head has never been off; the hair and features, even to the point of the nose, so seldom preserved, are unbroken, and the lion's skin is its own. Parts of the surface of the body are indeed corroded, but not so as to injure in any degree the effect of the whole, which is peculiarly impressive and imposing; it being placed in a gallery worthy of it, and in the most advantageous light possible; which has enabled the artist, who drew and engraved it, to produce a print so accurate and complete, as to render all description superfluous. We know of no very fine statue, of which so faithful and adequate a representation has been given to the public."

In the front of the class of

POETRY

we place "*The Lady of the Lake*," by Mr. WALTER SCOTT. The scene of this poem is laid chiefly in the vicinity of Loh-katrine, in the Western Highlands of Perthshire. The time of action includes six days, and the transactions of each day occupy a canto. The following are the titles of the different cantos. I. The Chase. II. The Island. III. The Gathering. IV. The Prophecy. V. The Combat. VI. The Guard Room.

Our first specimen shall be from the fifteenth stanza of the first canto:

"From the steep promontory gazed
The stranger; raptur'd and amazed,
And, 'What a scene were here,' he cried,
'For princely pomp and churchman's
pride;
On this bold brow, a lordly tower;
In that soft vale, a lady's bower;
On yonder meadow, far away,
The turrets of a cloister grey;
How blithely might the bugle horn
Chide, on the lake, the lingering morn!
How sweet, at eve, the lover's lute
Chime, when the groves were still and
mute!
And, when the midnight moon did lave
Her forehead in the silver wave,

How

How solemn on the ear would come
The holy matin's distant hum;
While the deep peal's commanding tone
Should wake, in yonder islet lone,
A sainted hermit from his cell,
To drop a bead with every knell—
And bugle, lute, and bell, and all,
Should each bewildered stranger call
To friendly feast, and lighted hall."

Again, stanza 17:

"But scarce again his horn he wound,
When lo, forth starting at the sound,
From underneath an aged oak,
That slanted from the islet rock,
A damsel, guider of its way,
A little skiff shot to the bay,
That round the promontory steep
Led its deep line in graceful sweep,
Eddying in almost viewless wave,
The weeping willow twig to lave,
And kiss, with whispering sound and slow,
The beach of pebbles, bright as snow.
The boat had touched this silver strand
Just as the hunter left his stand,
And stood concealed amid the brake,
To view this Lady of the Lake.
The maiden paused, as if again
She thought to catch the distant strain,
With head up-raised, and look intent,
And eye and ear attentive bent;
And locks flung back, and lips apart,
Like monument of Græcian art:
In listening maid she seemed to stand,
The guardian Naiad of the strand."

Interspersed throughout are numerous ballads, many of which have considerable merit. The following is from the canto of the Island:

SONG.

"Not faster yonder rowers' might
Flings from their oars the spray,
Not faster yonder rippling bright,
That tracks the shallop's course in light,
Melts in the lake away,
Than men from memory erase
The benefits of former days;
Then, stranger, go, good speed thee while,
Nor think again of the lonely isle.
"High place to thee in royal court,
High place in battle line,
Good hawk and hound for sylvan sport,
Where beauty sees the brave resort,
The honoured meed be thine.
True be thy sword, thy friend sincere,
Thy lady constant, kind, and dear;
And lost in love's and friendship's smile,
Be memory of the lonely isle.

"But if beneath yon southern sky
A plaided stranger roam,
Whose drooping crest and stifed sigh,
And sunken cheek and heavy eye,
Pine for his highland home;
Then, warrior, then be thine to show
The care that soothes a wanderer's woe;
Remember then thy hap ere while,
A stranger in the lonely isle.

"Or, if on life's uncertain main,
Mishap shall mar thy sail;
If faithful, wise, and brave, in vain,
Woe, want, and exile, thou sustain
Beneath the fickle gale;
Waste not a sigh on fortune changed,
On thankless courts, or friends estranged,
But come where kindred worth shall smile,
To greet thee in the lonely isle."

The close of the last canto affords another specimen of genuine poetry:

"Harp of the North, farewell! the hills
grow dark,

On purple peaks a deeper shade descend-
ing;

In twilight copse the glow-worm lights her
spark,

The deer, half-seen, are to the covert
wending.

Resume thy wizard elm! the fountain
lending,

And the wild breeze, thy wilder min-
strelsy;

Thy numbers sweet with nature's vespers
blending,

With distant echo from the fold and
lea,

And herd-boy's evening pipe, and hum of
housing bee.

Yet once again, farewell, thou minstrel
harp!

Yet once again, forgive my feeble sway,

And little reck I of the censure sharp,

May idly cavil at an idle lay.

Much have I owed thy strains on life's long
way,

Through secret woes the world has never
known,

When on the weary night dawned wearier
day,

And bitterer was the grief devoured alone:
That I o'erlive such woes, enchantress! is
thine own.

Hark! as my lingering footsteps slow retire,
Some spirit of the air has waked thy
string!

'Tis now a seraph bold, with touch of fire,

'Tis now the brush of fairy's frolic wing.

Receding now, the dying numbers ring,

Fainter and fainter down the rugged dell,
And now the mountain breezes scarcely
bring

A wandering witch-note of the distant
spell—

And now, 'tis silent all!—Enchantress, fare
thee well!"

The notes at the end, though not very numerous, have interest; and illustrate not only Scottish manners but Scottish history. On the whole, however, though there is much to commend, we cannot say we think that the "Lady of the Lake" is quite equal, in poetical merit, either to the "Lay of the last Minstrel," or "Marmion."

A poem

A poem of a very different description, though of sterling merit, will be found in Mr. CRABBE's "*Borough; in Twenty-four Letters*:" containing the description of an English sea-port town; the different classes of its inhabitants, amusements, almshouses, prisons, schools, &c. The subjects are humble; but Mr. Crabbe has given them an interest by the powers of his pen, attractive to the most fastidious reader.

We shall point out the lines upon the Sea, as the finest passage in the first letter:

"Turn to the watery world! but who to thee

(A wonder yet unview'd) shall paint the sea?
Various and vast, sublime in all its forms,
When lull'd by zephyrs, or when rous'd by storms,

Its colours changing, when from clouds and sun

Shades after shades upon the surface run;
Embrown'd and horrid now, and now serene

In limpid blue, and evanescent green;
And o'er the foggy banks on ocean lie,
Lift the fair sail, and cheat th' experienc'd eye."

The description of the winter storm is admirable. The second letter is devoted to *The Church*, its mural monuments, and their inscriptions, which are touched on with originality and feeling. In the third letter we have the characters of the *Vicar* and the *Curate*. The former closes with the following lines:

"The rich approv'd—of them in awe he stood;

The poor admir'd—they all believ'd him good;

The old and serious of his habits spoke;
The frank and youthful lov'd his pleasant joke;

Mamma approv'd a safe contented guest,
And Miss a friend to back a small request;
In him his flock found nothing to condemn;
Ham sectaries lik'd—he never troubled them;

No trifles fail'd his yielding mind to please;

And all his passions sunk in early ease.
Nor one so old has left this world of sin,
More like the being that he enter'd in."

The *Curate's* is a melancholy character. The fourth letter is on *Sects and Professions in Religion*. The fifth is entitled *The Election*: and the sixth treats of the profession of the *Law*. *Physic*, and the different *Trades*, take their turns in the seventh and eighth; and the ninth is devoted to *Amusements*. From *Clubs*

and *Social Meetings*, in the tenth letter, Mr. Crabbe proceeds to *Inns*:

"High in the street, o'erlooking all the place,

The rampant *Lion* shows his kingly face;
His ample jaws extend from side to side,
His eyes are glaring, and his nostrils wide;
In silver shag the sovereign form is drest,
A mane horrific sweeps his ample chest;
Elate with pride, he seems t' assert his reign,

And stands the glory of his wide domain."

The twelfth letter describes the arrival of the *Players*, with their pleasantries, labours, patience, vanity, and adventures:

"They might have praise, confin'd to farce alone:

Full well they grin; they should not try to groan."

"Of various men these marching troops are made,

Pen-spurning clerks, and lads contemning trade;

Waiters and servants by confinement teaz'd,
And youths of wealth by dissipation eas'd:
With feeling nymphs, who, such resource at hand,

Scorn to obey the rigour of command;
Some, who from higher views by vice are won,

And some of either sex by love undone;
The greater part lamenting as their fall
What some an honour and advancement call."

The *Alms-House* and *Trustees*, form the subject of the thirteenth; and *The Inhabitants of the Alms-House*, those of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth letters. The fourteenth contains the history of a wealthy heir reduced to poverty by dissipation: his fortune is restored by marriage, but again consumed; he goes abroad, but is recalled to a larger inheritance; again becomes poor; and is at last admitted into the alms-house. The character of *Clelia*, the female inhabitant of the Alms-house, is a master-piece, and gives a lively interest to the fifteenth letter. *Clelia* was gay and giddy, and at last met with a *Lovelace* of her day. She was next situated with an attorney. Another such period in her life occurs; and she marries the master of an inn:

"He had no idle retrospective whim,
Till she was his her deeds concern'd not him."

She becomes a widow; and ten years more are past in various trials, views, and troubles:

"Now

"Now friendless, sick, and old, and wanting
 bread,
 The first-born tears of fallen pride were
 shed;
 True, bitter tears; and yet that wounded
 pride
 Among the poor, for poor distinctions sigh'd.
 Though now her tales were to her audience
 fit,
 Though loud her tones, and vulgar grown her
 wit;
 Though now her dress—(but let me not
 explain
 The piteous patch-work of the needy-vain;
 The flimsy form to coarse materials lent,
 And one poor robe through fifty fashions
 sent);
 Though all within was sad, without was
 mean,
 Still 'twas her wish, her comfort, to be
 seen:
 She would to plays on lowest terms resort,
 Where once her box was to the beaux a
 court;
 And, strange delight! to that same house
 where she
 Join'd in the dance, all gaiety and glee,
 Now with the menials crowding to the
 wall,
 She'd see, not share, the pleasures of the
 ball;
 And with degraded vanity unfold,
 How she too triumph'd in the years of old:
 To her poor friends 'tis now her pride to
 tell
 On what an height she stood before she
 fell;
 At church she points to one tall seat, and
 "There
 We sat," she cries, "when my papa was
 mayor."
 Not quite correct in what she now relates,
 She alters persons, and she forges dates;
 And finding memory's weaker help decay'd,
 She boldly calls invention to her aid.
 Touch'd by the pity he had felt before,
 For her Sir Denys op'd the Alms-house door;
 "With all her faults," he said, "the woman
 knew
 How to distinguish—had a manner too;
 And, as they say, she is allied to some
 In decent station—let the creature come."

Benbow, an improper companion for
 the badgemens of the Alms-house, forms
 the subject of the sixteenth letter. The
Hospital fills the seventeenth; and the
 eighteenth is devoted to *The Poor and
 their Dwellings*. In the nineteenth,
 twentieth, twenty-first, and twenty-
 second letters, we have illustrations of
 distinct characters among the poor—the
 Parish Clerk—the Widow's Cottage—
 Abel Keene—and Peter Grimes. In
 the twenty-third letter, *Prisons* are

treated; and in the twenty-fourth,
Schools.

Here also we have to notice the
 Seatonian Prize Poem, by Mr. PRYME,
 entitled, the "*Conquest of Canaan*:"
 Mr. SMEDLEY's "*Erin*:" and an elegant
*Selection from the Poetical Works of THOMAS
 CAREW*.

Among the more humorous produc-
 tions of the Muse, we have to notice
 "*The Goblin Groom; a Tale of Dunse*:"
 by R. O. FENWICK, esq. The following
 is the general idea of the story of the
 poem, given in the advertisement. "It
 turns on the several incidents of a fox-
 chase, but is called a Tale of Dunse,
 because in that favourite rendezvous of
 the lovers of the chase, the goblin first
 made his appearance. That the minds
 of his readers may be as perfectly pre-
 pared as he could wish, for the manners
 of the age in which it is laid, he apprises
 them, that the poem opens on the last
 day of April 1806, and concludes with
 the death of a fox on Flodden field,
 twenty-four hours thereafter. The
 country over which he has accompanied
 his elfin fay and merry pack, he has
 viewed with the rapid glance of a sports-
 man, and therefore trusts, that his hasty
 and imperfect sketch will not be regarded
 with the too scrupulous eye of rigid criti-
 cism. With all its faults, but without
 further apology, he commits it to its fate;
 and, notwithstanding the protecting in-
 fluence of wire-weave, broad margin,
 high price, and hot-press, he is not
 without feeling some apprehensions con-
 cerning its success." The poem itself
 consists of two cantos only: "*The Hos-
 tel, or Inn*;" and "*The Fox Chase*." The
 introduction to the first is addressed
 "to Walter Marrowfat, Gardener to his
 Grace the duke of B——h:" that of the
 second, "to Benjamin Buffet," his
 Grace's butler. The object of the satire
 will be readily seen.

DRAMA.

First, in the dramatic portion of our
 Retrospect, we place "*Riches, or the
 Wife and Brother, a Play in five Acts,
 founded on Massinger's City Madam*,"
 by SIR JAMES BLAND BURGESS. The
 strange immorality of sentiment, the
 indelicacy, and the extravagance of plot,
 which marked the old play, induced sir
 James to frame a new comedy entirely,
 in which he has only introduced the best
 passages of the original. We have no
 doubt it will be read with as much atten-
 tion

tion as it received in its performance at the Lyceum.

"Hector; a Tragedy in five Acts;" by J. CH. J. LUCE DE LANCIVAT, performed for the first time at the French Theatre in Paris, Feb. 1, 1809, translated by Mr. MANGIN, though spirited and patriotic, seems still best adapted to the closet.

MISCELLANIES.

A more elegantly written, or a more spirited pamphlet, than the *"Reply to the Calumnies of the Edinburgh Review against Oxford,"* has rarely met our notice. It is divided into five chapters. The first treats "of the Study of Aristotle, and Neglect of the Mathematics," in the examination of an Analysis of La Placé's *Traité de Mécanique Céleste*. In the second chapter, we have the "Examination of a Criticism in the 28th Number of the Edinburgh Review, on Falconer's edition of Strabo;" in which the writer appears to have exerted no ordinary powers of criticism. The third chapter contains "Remarks on an Article upon Edgeworth's Professional Education." The fourth is devoted to the "Course of Studies pursued at Oxford:" and, in the fifth, we have the author's remarks on "Plans of Education in general, and particularly of English Education; Abuse of the term Utility; Remarks on the Study of Political Economy and Moral Philosophy; of some Vulgar Errors respecting Oxford; Conclusion." To give any general idea of the numerous points examined in the different chapters, within the narrow limits of a Retrospect, would be impossible. It may be enough to say, that the reviewer of Strabo seems to be considered as the most powerful opponent of Oxford. On the subject of Political Economy, the study of which has been so often noticed in the Edinburgh Review as neglected at Oxford, we shall present the replier's principal remarks.

"This (he observes) is, beyond a doubt, of all sciences relating to human interests, that in which the greatest progress has been made in modern times; and much honour is due to those writers who have let in light upon this hitherto obscure and unfrequented track. But the effect of novelty and discovery is to attract for a season an undue proportion of public favour. Such appears to me to have been the mistake with regard to Political Economy; and in many instances, it has been a dangerous, if not a mischievous, mistake: for the attainment

of this science seems almost to have supplanted all the other branches of knowledge requisite for a statesman, to have often narrowed his views, and to have made him regard every public measure simply in the relation it bears to national wealth. But this object, as I have already contended, and ever will contend, against the clamorous sciolists of the day, is not the prime business of true policy. However important and even necessary it may be, it is a subordinate and not a predominant concern in public affairs—not less than the management and improvement of an estate in private life, is an inferior duty to the education of children, the maintenance of character, and the guidance of a house.

"Still it cannot be disputed, that the science has a tendency, if rightly studied, to enlarge the mind, and that it will enable a man to perform many of the relative duties of life, both public and private, more correctly. On this account, the introduction of it into the lectures on Modern History has always appeared to me a great improvement; and the still farther extension of the same enquiry would, I am persuaded, be much improved.

"Its great leading principles, however, are soon acquired: the ordinary reading of the day supplies them. And with the majority of students, the more accurate study and investigation of its theorems may well be reserved for those situations and occasions, in which many of them will be placed at some future season, and which afford ample time for the completion of such enquiries. When combined with practical exertions, and called forth by particular occasions, these studies gain a firmer hold, and are pursued with more eager interest. The mind should indeed be early disciplined and fitted for that work: but the work itself may be done when the time comes.

"It is a folly to think that every thing which a man is to know must be taught him while young, as if he were to spring at once from college, and be intrusted with the immediate management of the world; as if life had no intervals for extending knowledge; as if intellectual exercise, and the act of learning, were unbecoming the state of manhood.

"With regard to this science in particular, there are many points in it which make me think it a fitter employment for the mind in an advanced period of life, than when the affections are young

and

and growing, and liable to be cramped and stunted by the views of human nature which it continually presents. There is perhaps something in all theoretical views of society which tends to harden the feelings, and to represent man as a blind part of a blind machine. The frame-work of that great structure must, we know, be put together upon such principles; and the more enlarged our sphere of action is, the more correct and luminous ought our notions to be of their relative power and importance. But by far the greater part of those who are educated for active professions have less occasion for contemplating those abstract notions, than for adapting themselves promptly to the limited relations of life in which they are placed; and in which the remedy of evils caused by the friction of the machine and by external accident, requires not that comprehensive view of its whole construction to be for ever present to the mind. It is not then that I would keep these truths out of sight, it is not then that I would deny the utility of them in every sphere and condition; but where a choice is left us among many pursuits, all of which are in their several degrees beneficial, I would be very cautious how that was singled out and made predominant, which is so prone to usurp over the rest, and the abuse of which is not a laughable, but a serious, evil."

Another curious work in this class will be found in Mr. WESTON's "*Remains of Arabic in the Spanish and Portuguese Languages. With a Sketch, by way of Introduction, of the History of Spain from the Expulsion of the Moors. Also Extracts from the Original Letters in Arabic to and from Don Manoel and his Governors in India and Africa: followed by an Appendix, containing a Specimen of the Introduction to the Hitopadesa translated into three Languages, the principal Metre of which is that of the Sanscrit.*" In the appendix, Mr. Weston informs us, "the Hitopadesa, or Amicable Instruction, first known by the unmeaning appellation of Pilpay, Elephant's Foot, and Bidpay, Fat, or Splay Foot, Fables, is the original of Æsop, whose real name was Eswed or Esud, from the Arabic word . . . black. This strengthens the opinion of the Arabs, that Æsop was a Nubian or Abyssinian; and makes it more than probable, that he and Lokman were one and the same."

They who delight in philosophical speculations, will find much amusement

in a volume of Essays which has appeared "*On the Sources of the Pleasures received from Literary Compositions.*" They are, On the Improvement of Taste; on the Imagination, and on the Association of Ideas; on the Sublime; on Terror; on Pity; on Melancholy; on the Tender Affections; on Beauty; and on the Ludicrous. The difficulty of such investigations needs no comment on our part.

In this place we may also notice, "*A philosophical Inquiry into the Cause, with Directions to Cure, the Dry Rot in Buildings,*" by JAMES RANDALL, Architect. This most important subject is discussed with much ingenuity, and the reasonings and experiments contained in the little work before us, claim the attention of every builder, and every gentleman who superintends his own works. The author points out the inefficiency of the methods heretofore tried to prevent or cure this formidable evil; he then describes the causes which produce it in the first instance, and determines the remedy. Mr. Randall has no doubt, from repeated experiments and observations, that the Dry Rot, in all cases, arises from a previous state of fermentation, whence proceeds the complete growth of a fungus of which the dry rot consists. The general remedy where the disease has commenced, and the preventative in all new buildings, is oxydation either by means of fire or the nitric acid. The indestructibility of wood oxydated by fire, or, in other words, of wood that has been charred, was known to the ancients; but as it is impossible to subject many of the parts of buildings to the operation of fire, Mr. Randall has discovered that the same may be effected by the acid process of oxydating by affinity. The author has given a full explication of his theory, and laid down such rules for the practice as may be understood and applied by common workmen.

Another work of considerable interest in the miscellaneous class, will be found in "*Illustrations of the Lives and Writings of Gower and Chaucer;*" collected from authentic documents, by the Rev. HENRY J. TODD. Of these the first and most considerable is the entire manuscript of Francis Thynne, entitled "*Animadversions upon the Annotations and Corrections of some Imperfections and Impressions of Chaucer's Workes,* (sett downe before tyme and nowe) reprinted in the yere of our Lorde, 1598." The second division of the Illustrations contains

contains two documents of no trifling importance; the Will of Gower, and the copy of a Deed, dated in 1346, which appears to prove that he was of the house of Gower of Stutenham; copied from the original in the library of the marquis of Stafford. The third division of the illustrations contains "An Account of some valuable Manuscripts of Gower and Chaucer," which Mr. Todd has had an opportunity of examining. The fourth exhibits "Extracts from Gower's Confessio Amantis." The fifth contains Chaucer's Prologue to the "Canterbury Tales," and "The Floure and the Leafe;" accompanied by numerous Notes. The sixth presents us with "Some Poems supposed to be written by Chaucer during his Imprisonment;" found at the beginning of lord Stafford's Manuscript of the Canterbury Tales, on two leaves before the prologue. To strengthen his opinion that they are the composition of Chaucer, Mr. Todd has selected several parallel passages from the genuine writings of the poet. The first of these poems opens:

"Hafte in dede slepe, not fully revyved,
Rudely my sylfe as I lay alone,
With troubled dremes sore was I mevyd,
All worldly joy passed and overgone:
Me semyd full sore I made my mone;
Mynde, thought, resonable wythe had I none;
Thus I lay sclomberyng a owre to my dome.
As thus I lay avexed full sore
In such thynges, as of right by the agayne
nature,

I herde a voyce seying, Sclepe thow no more.
Aryse and wake to thy besy cure;
Thy mynde, thy hert, thy body thow alure
To such that wyll fall next, to thy mynde;
Take thy penne in thy hand, stedfaste and
sure;

Awake, awake, of comfort full blynde."

On the tenth of these verses, Mr. Todd observes, "The Commentators on Shakespeare will be delighted with this poem, if it be only for the sake of placing the exclamation in this line under that of Macbeth:

"Methought I heard a voice cry, Sleep no
more!
Macbeth has murder'd sleep."

The conclusion of the second poem is not less deserving the reader's perusal:

"Go lytell balade, full of rude composicion,
Softe and mekely no thyng to holde;
Pray all, that of the shall have inspeccion,
Thy derke ignoraunce that they pardon wolde;
Sey that thou were made in a pryson colde,
Thy makir standing in dysese and grevaunce,
Which cawed hym the so simply to
avaunce!"

MONTHLY MAG., No. 201.

At the end of all is a valuable glossary of eighty pages. In placing Gower before Chaucer, both in what relates to the manuscripts of his poetry, and in the extracts made from his works, Mr. Todd has merely consulted chronological propriety. Prefixed to the title is a full-length portrait of Chaucer, from lord Stafford's manuscript. In another part of the work are accurate engravings of the tombs of both poets.

Another valuable work, though of a humbler description in the miscellaneous class, will be found in Mr. MORTIMER'S "*Grammar, illustrating the Principles and Practice of Trade and Commerce; for the Use of Young Persons intended for Business.*" It opens with a few general definitions, followed by an enumeration of the principal branches of trade and manufacture in Great Britain and Ireland. An alphabetical list of merchantable commodities is next introduced; followed by a collection of commercial towns, usages, and institutions; a list of the principal ports of every trading nation throughout the world, with the branches of commerce peculiar to each; a list of the canals of Great Britain and Ireland; an account of all the real and imaginary monies in the world, with their values in British sterling; a table of the agreement which the weights of the principal places in Europe have with each other; commercial marks and characters; a commercial nomenclature of the denominations of the chief articles of trade, in twelve different languages; maxims of experience, and questions.

Here also we shall give a place to Major CHAMBERLIN'S "*Practical Instructions to Young Officers, relative to the Interior Discipline of a Regiment of Foot.*" They appear principally designed for officers commanding local militia and volunteers, and for young officers in general, whose opportunities of becoming acquainted with the interior economy of a battalion have been few.

In the miscellaneous class also, as it has no companion to accompany it in its own class, we shall place Dr. DICKSON'S "*Grammar of the First Principles of Agriculture*;" furnishing a means by which to instil useful and important facts into the minds of young persons, who are likely to pass their lives in rural occupations, whether as country gentlemen, or practical farmers. At the end is a glossary of terms.

MR. ALEXANDER CHALMERS'S "*History of the University of Oxford, including*

ing the *Lives of the Founders*," with a series of illustrative engravings, by Messrs. Storer and Greig, in two volumes 8vo. has been published too recently to admit of a full report of its contents here. From a slight glance, we have formed a very high opinion of its merits. In our next Retrospect, we shall give the result of a more careful examination.

"*The Fourth Report of the Directors of the African Institution, read at the Annual General Meeting on the 28th of March, 1810,*" forms a tract of no inconsiderable interest. We regret, however, to learn from it, that the slave-trade is still carried on to a great extent, principally by natives of the United States. It contains also a communication from the commandant of Senegal, relative to the probability of Mr. Mungo Park being still alive.

MR. HIGHMORE'S "*Pietus Londinensis: the History, Design, and present State of the various Public Charities in and near London,*" will be found a work not only of real but general utility. The subjects are classed under the heads of *Hospitals, Dispensaries, Colleges, and Alms-houses, School Charities, and Miscellaneous Charities*; with an alphabetical arrangement of each. To the produce of personal research, Mr. Highmore has added all that could throw light upon his subject, from the works of Stowe, Strype, Tanner, Camden, Gough, Maitland, Lettsom, Lysons, Malcolm, &c.

Last of all, in the miscellaneous class, we shall notice TABART'S "*Moral Tales,*" in prose and verse, selected and

revised from the best authors. They are comprised in four small volumes, and form almost a little library for children. The following are the titles of the different tales. Vol. 1. *The Vanity of Human Life.—The Basket-Maker.—Edwin and Angelina.—Bozaldab.—The Mountain of Miseries.—The Town and Country Mice.—The Vision of Almet.—Tom Restless.—The Youth and the Philosopher.—Prosperity and Adversity.—Abbas and Mirza.—The Admirable Crichton.—Cruelty to Horses.—The Three Warnings.—Religion and Superstition Contrasted.—The Story of Polems.—The Hermit.—The Sailor.—Alcander and Septimius; and the Progress of Discontent.* Vol. 2. *The Vision of Theodore.—History of a Country Apothecary.—Edwin and Emma.—Story of La Roche.—Story of Geminus and Gemellus.—The Wall-Flower.—Journey to the Moon.—Sir Bertrand.—Palemon and Lavinia.—Ormah.—The Talisman of Truth.—The Experiment.—Memoirs of a Cornish Curate; and Inkle and Yarico.* Vol. 3. *Chaubert the Misanthropist.—The Judgment of Hercules.—Ibrahim and Adelaide.—The Chameleon.—Story of Mr. Saintfort.—Junis and Theana.—The Credulous Chaldean.—John Gilpin.—Charles Fleetwood. The Bee, the Lily of the Valley, and the Tulip.—Albert Bane.—The Indian Cottage; and Bianca Capello.* Vol. 4. *The Little Hermitage.—Nouraddin and Amana.—The Art of Happiness.—Jean-not and Colin.—Carazan and Belisarius.*

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

"*ESSAI sur L'Esprit et l'Influence de la Reformation de Luther, &c.*"—An Essay on the Spirit and Influence of the Reformation produced by Luther; a work which gained the prize offered by the National Institute of France, for a Question to this purport. 3d edit. Printed at Paris, and imported by M. De Boffe, Nassau-street, Soho.

This work, the production of C. VIL-LEBS, a corresponding member of the National Institution of France, and a member of the Royal Society of Sciences at Gottingen, has produced a considerable sensation, not only throughout France and England, but Europe. After examining and defining his subject, the au-

thor inquires into the nature of reformations in general, and maintains that mankind have hitherto been gainers by them. Greece and Italy, during their early days, were far behind those countries at the epochs of their civilization. Their acquisitions, however, appertain exclusively to their own citizens, and were not shared by mankind in general: all the rest of the globe was barbarous; the people were either born slaves, or became so in fact.

But there are two ways of dispersing knowledge; such as when a small yet enlightened people conquers innumerable nations sunk in darkness, or when a variety of ignorant nations overcome a small collection of inhabitants, and amalgamate

amalgamate with them, so as to attain a portion of their knowledge. The Romans afford a specimen of one of these modes, as they carried light with them wherever they went; the children of the North, who precipitated themselves towards the south of Europe, and carried their darkness along with them, exhibit an instance of another.

"On this, chaos seemed to be reproduced; and it required ten centuries of fermentation before so many heterogeneous elements could assimilate. At length, however, light was every where seen amidst the darkness. During the three or four first centuries it extended, and made a rapid progress. At length, the culture of Athens and Rome was beheld and practised, not only throughout the whole of Europe, but also at Calcutta and Philadelphia. Rome and Athens, both of which would be astonished at our arts and knowledge, would also admire the humanity of the European, who glories in being a man, and will no longer suffer slavery to exist on his soil."

While treating of modern reformers, the author alludes to the great events of antiquity. He represents Moses as "leaving Egypt at the head of a body of mutinous slaves, who were both sensual and superstitious, yet of whom it was necessary to make obedient subjects; men at once capable of undertaking any thing, and animated against every nation that occupied any land in which they might be desirous to establish themselves. On this occasion, Moses directed the reformation of his people in the best possible manner, for the accomplishment of his designs.

"Mahomet, on the other hand, reformed a free and lofty nation; sensual indeed to excess, but capable of virtue and exaltation. He knew how to impress on them a great character, and reduced to very simple terms the external form of that pure deism which he preached. Both of these amalgamated the religious constitution which ought to appertain to all men, with the political constitution which should appertain to only one nation; and, thus confounding the church and the state, rendered their religion merely local.

"As to Jesus, in conformity to his celestial origin, he separated the cares of the state from those of religion, loudly proclaiming that his empire was not of this world. The divine reform operated by him, in opposition to the other two,

was cosmopolitical or catholic, according to the true etymology of the term. Yet the spirit of Christ was no longer visible in the constitution of the Christian church in the fifteenth century. Every thing was altered and confounded; and a reform, an appeal to the primitive spirit, became necessary, which was produced in part by Luther, the principal and most courageous author of it."

Two objects, we are told, have become particularly dear to mankind, and it is not uncommon to behold them sacrifice all their other interests, and even life itself, to these. The first is the preservation of our social rights; the second, the independence of our religious opinions, or liberty in respect to evil and conscientious notions. Both of these dispositions prevailed in most parts of Europe at the commencement of the 16th century; for every nation, deprived of its civil and religious liberty, began to feel the weight and the indignity of its chains, while those who still enjoyed a certain degree of independence, shuddered at the idea of its loss.

All the states of the Germanic confederation had been long agitated by the obstinate disputes between the emperors, successors of Cæsar, and the pope's successors of St. Peter: this was a struggle for a unlimited monarchy over the ancient territory of the Roman empire. Both parties affected equal rights over Rome; and it was evident that the master of Rome was also to be the master of the empire; so difficult is it to root out vulgar prejudices! Rome had long been the capital of the world, and a great contest took place in order to determine who should remain in possession of the sovereign city. The quarrel had for object—to which of those two rivals mankind were to submit? the world disputed literally for the choice of tyrants. The modern successors of Charlemagne called themselves Cæsars, and because the ancient Cæsars had been masters of Rome, and Rome was the mistress of Europe, it appeared an unanswerable argument that they should reign both over Rome and Europe! The claims of the pope's were not quite so clear: as Rome was the natural mistress of all the universe, and the prince who had resided so long at Rome was the chief of the empire, it was deemed evident that the bishop of Rome ought to be at the head of the church! In after times, when Rome was without an emperor, the consideration of the pontiff increased; he

was then the first person there, and the second when that great monarch was present. He presented the crown to him, and after a while was said to confer it. Having thus disposed of the first of crowns, it was concluded that all the others were equally at his command. Sovereign over an innumerable clergy, who were rich, active, and to be met with every where, he reigned over all consciences by this means, and thus became the vicar of Jesus Christ upon earth; in short, the ruler over kings! If any one withdrew from this authority, which emanated from Heaven, he was anathematised by the pontiff, and repulsed from the communion of the faithful, while his timid subjects withdrew from him, as if he had been affected with the plague.

The author next proceeds to consider three points immediately connected with his subject:

1. The political state of the European nations; their internal position; their situation in respect to each other, as well as in regard to the head of the empire; and the church, during the sixteenth century.

2. The religious state of these same nations, with their greater or less degree of submission to the head of the empire; and that of the church.

- And, 3. The state of the sciences and of Europe, during the same period.

I. Political Situation.

Out of the wreck of the Roman empire in the West, was formed a number of states, governed chiefly by those northern leaders who had overturned the ancient establishments. By degrees feeble and powerful, they changed their masters and their forms, according to the tide of events, rising, increasing, diminishing, and becoming extinguished, without the remotest idea of an union among the feeble in opposition to the strong; or, in other words, that grand idea by which a balance of power is established. Meanwhile, however, the feudal aristocracy began to lose its consistency; the crusades, and other wars, had impoverished the nobles; commerce and industry had enriched the commercial class; while the knowledge diffused among the latter, and which awakened a sense of the prerogatives of man, and his natural rights, served to produce the establishment of a "civil existence" for the third estate, which gave it influence in every government. The burghers of some cities which had declared them-

selves free, even dared to assume the sovereignty.

Italy was at this period divided into a number of feeble states, some monarchical, and others republican; and being distracted by jealousies or hatred on one side, and the broils of the barons and lords on the other, who affected independence, was still the unhappy theatre of the invasions of powerful neighbours, such as the French, Germans, and Spaniards, all of whom aspired to form establishments, some at Naples, and others at Milan, Mantua, &c. This country, for a long period the richest in Europe, was now on the eve of beholding the source of its opulence exhausted, in consequence of the new discoveries in navigation by the Portuguese and Spaniards.

The Turks had seized on the capital of the Eastern empire, and carried their victorious arms into the West. Calabria and Hungary were invaded by them, and they had approached the very gates of Vienna.

Poland, at this period, possessed but little influence, and although governed during the first half of the sixteenth century by Sigismund I. yet she carried within her own bosom the principles of her own weakness. This was increased by the jealousy subsisting between the Lithuanians and the Poles, both of whom acknowledged the same head, but manifested (particularly the former of these) an extreme repugnance to an union. This country was engaged in frequent wars with the Turks and Muscovites, as well as with the Teutonic knights, who, under pretext of converting the infidels, gave birth to the kingdom of Prussia.

Russia was then in a manner unknown to the West of Europe, where she has since acquired such a great ascendancy. The kings of Denmark had subjugated Sweden; but Gustavus Vasa, a hero, shook off the yoke, and became the legitimate king of the nation which he had delivered: both of these countries, however, were almost in a state of nullity in respect to the southern States.

Meanwhile the north of Germany, governed by the Saxon princes, was parcelled out into little territories, and this portion of the empire beheld a redoubtable league of commercial cities united together by ties of common interest. The Hanse towns formed a league, in order to oppose the pillage of these feudal robbers, who from their castles, or rather dens, infested all the roads in their vicinity.

unity, and plundered the merchants during their journeys from one city to another. The cities of Lombardy and the Rhine, entered into similar confederations; and these associations of freemen, possessing a beneficent activity, constitute a portion of the small number of establishments truly humane, from which modern nations derive any glory during those early times.

Bohemia, so far as liberty of conscience was concerned, exhibited a republican spirit. The partisans of John Huss had displayed equal bravery and firmness in respect to their religious belief, and the capitulation entered into by the princes of the house of Austria, afforded a bright example to the rest of the Christian world.

The south of Germany chiefly appertained to the house of Austria, which, adorned with the imperial dignity, and enriched with the states of Burgundy, under Maximilian and the crown of Spain, during the time of his successor Charles V. as well as with a portion of Italy, no longer disguised its designs for attaining universal monarchy.

France, which was destined to concur in saving Europe from this state of opprobrium, had just repulsed the English from her territories. The permanent and mercenary army which she had been obliged to keep on foot, served to reunite the chief provinces to the crown, to despoil the great and the little vassals, and enrich the state at their expense.

Between France and Austria, and "at the expense of the latter," was formed a republic of simple and energetic mountaineers, who exhibited all the courage and all the virtues of the ancient Spartans. England, which had so long neglected that maritime superiority for which she seemed destined by nature, and had consumed her strength in acquiring a few provinces in the west of France, "was lucky enough to be driven back into her own island." This was fortunate for the inhabitants, who henceforth employed all their activity towards the establishment of her liberty, and the increase of her fleets. Even then she was one of the first powers of Europe, and would have played a far more important part, had Henry VIII. been less occupied with his passions, his amours, and his cruelties.

Spain had expelled the Moors; and Ferdinand, by the marriage of Isabella, joined Castille to Arragon. These united states were inherited by Charles V.

and under him formed a mere province of the Austrian monarchy.

In the mean time, the political system, and the new species of war introduced, became more favourable to the great powers. The invention of artillery rendered petty castles useless, and little princes and states were unable to build extensive fortresses. Europe too, did not seem large enough for its inhabitants, who now discovered the way to America and the Indies; in short, a new epoch seemed to be at hand.

II. Religion.

Superstition, which had more or less tormented all the European nations, began to relax among some of them, and men were every where to be found who combated it with effect. The doctrines of the Vaudois and Albigeois in France, was not forgotten; Wickliffe had been listened to in England; and Huss in Bohemia. Many of the princes were shocked at the pretensions of the Roman pontiff; some dared to oppose him openly; and the university of Paris served more than once as the organ of the sovereign power in reply to the menaces of Rome. An appeal was openly made to a future council, which was unreservedly declared to be superior to the pope.

A few sovereigns, however, still bent their knee to his Holiness. Charles V. was obliged, from policy, to court him; in order to maintain his consequence in Italy. His subjects in Spain too, where the inquisition had been introduced, and where the terror produced by the Moors had consigned the people to the most deplorable superstition, would have instantly revolted against their sovereign had he appeared a less zealous catholic than themselves.

Those countries which enjoyed a republican constitution, and which seemed most addicted to liberty, of course exhibited themselves the least timid in respect to Rome. The noble firmness with which the senate of Venice constantly opposed her usurpations, is well known; and there were cantons "essentially republican in Holland and Holstein, and all the lower parts of Germany, which never had been really papists, and whom the reformation found already reformed."

Besides, the eyes of mankind began to be opened. The impolitic violence of some popes; the scandalous lives of others; the licentiousness of their courts and their capital; the immoral lives of the clergy; the ignorance and effrontery

of several mendicant orders; the seventy years captivity at Avignon; the forty years of schism that followed; the rival pretensions of two and sometimes three popes, who excommunicated each other; the abuse of indulgences; the exactions of all kinds; the intolerance and cruelties of the inquisition: all these raised up enemies to the Roman hierarchy—the power which was founded solely on opinion, and opinion had now begun to be its enemy!

In fine, a thousand voices were raised to invoke a reformation of the church both in the head and in the members, in faith and in morals. "Three councils in immediate succession, those of Pisa, Constance, and Basil, had discovered and probed the wounds of this old body. Discontent had become more general than ever at the commencement of the sixteenth century; and in the very midst of this state of things, a young and voluptuous Medicis ascended the pontifical throne. A friend to the fine arts, whence he expected nothing but celebrity and enjoyment; an artful but a presumptuous politician; prepossessed with scorn against the grossness of the Germans, under which he did not discover a profoundness and a virility of character; all the energy of which he was destined to experience. Leo X. did not possess sufficient vigour to engage with Luther; so that the haughty weakness of the one prepared a harvest of success for the intrepid firmness of the other.

III. Knowledge.

The ignorance brought along with them by the barbarians of the North, seconded by long and civil wars, had almost effaced every trace of mental cultivation. The little knowledge propagated during the middle ages existed only among the ecclesiastics, and in the cloisters, where the study of the Roman language, which had become that of the Roman church, served to keep up some communication with the writers of ancient Rome. Study was, in a great measure, interdicted to the laity, and that of the ancient languages was considered as a species of idolatry; while the reading of the Scriptures was wholly prohibited.

"For any one to read the Bible, without permission from his superiors, had been long considered a crime; to translate it into the vulgar language, was a temerity that called for punishment. An universal and impenetrable darkness became the necessary consequence; and

the horrible inquisition was invented, to extinguish in blood and tears, every ray of that light which might be shed by chance on the bosom of night. But the efforts of man cannot always suspend the course of nature. The university of Paris had already followers and imitators worthy of her, both in Germany and in England. Wirtemberg, where Luther and Melancthon were professors, had been founded; princes learned to glory in being the protectors of letters; while the ancient languages, history and criticism, began to be taught, notwithstanding the clamours of the partisans of ignorance. Science now started from her fetters, and by degrees discovered her ancient compact with error. Commerce to different countries, and the discovery of a new world, had rendered mankind predisposed to receive new ideas. The art of printing, an incalculable benefit to the human race, had been invented on the banks of the Rhine; in another extremity of Germany, on the borders of the Vistula, Copernicus had reformed our knowledge of the heavens, and developed truths which the pontifical bulls have never since been able to change."

Erasmus of Rotterdam, was at the head of those who declared on the side of knowledge. Reuchline, a famous German philologist, excited a lively enthusiasm for the study of languages, particularly the Greek and Hebrew; but he was opposed by the Dominican Hockstraten, who had obtained an imperial edict to burn all Hebrew books, as destructive to the true faith.

IV. The Reformation.

Under this head we are told, that Christianity was introduced at different times among different nations, and that it every where received local modifications, in conformity to the genius of the people. On its alteration to the "catholic faith," it was changed also in its very essence by the innovations of the court of Rome, its monks, and theologians. The "catholicity" of the present day is also different in different places; that of Madrid being unlike that of Paris, and that of Rome dissimilar to that of Vienna: those varieties all proceeding from the varieties in the characters of the nations.

The luxury and corruption of the Asiatics, had been transplanted into the city of the Cæsars. There worship became an object of sense, and religion a mythology; pompous ceremonies supplied the place of simple prayers; while

saints

saints and images became the vain substitutes of a God almost forgotten, and the immediate objects of devotion. It resulted from this superstition, that every Italian became either a papist or an atheist; and that he either adored our lady of Loretto, or adored no one. Accordingly, never were there so many atheists as in the immediate vicinity of the sovereign pontiff.

On the other hand, the people of Saxony had not been rendered effeminate by luxury, by opulence, or a mild climate. "There resided an indigenous nation, bold and energetic, which until the ninth century had never been subdued. It had once arrested the flight of the Roman eagle, which could never penetrate into its provinces on the banks of the Elbe; at a latter period, the same nation had given conquerors to Europe; for the Angles, the Normans, the Burgundians, the Franks, all swarms from Saxony, had overcome Great Britain, the Gauls, and other nations of the West.

"Those who remained at home, were attached to the antiquity and simplicity of their ancient worship; and it was not until after a desperate resistance of thirty-three years, that Charlemagne succeeded in making them adopt Christianity, which they did most heartily, and according to its unsophisticated principles. They did not in after times, like their southern neighbours, display any great knowledge of the fine arts; but, in conformity to their ancient character, turned their minds towards the abstract sciences, philosophy, and historical research. Accordingly, when the reformation took place, there was not found one single theologian of Italy, who was able to enter the lists with those of Saxony. She might boast of her poets and her painters, but could never produce a Luther."

While the Saxons felt that indignation which seemed more peculiar to their character than that of any other portion of Europe, Leo X. determined to inflict on the Christian world "the onerous impost of a new indulgence." The pretext was the erection of the church of St. Peter; but this was not the only motive, as the pontiff had "given by anticipation to a beloved sister, the sums arising out of the levy from the countries extending between Lower Saxony and the Baltic Sea. This circumstance," it is added, "was known to all the world; and the Dominican Tetzel had the au-

dacity to repair to the vicinity of Wirtemberg, to open his traffic in indulgences, to proclaim his venal mission, and to support his cause by means of sermons of too extravagant and gross a nature to be easily credited at the present day."

This friar was immediately opposed by the hero of these pages; by Martin Luther, a doctor, a priest, and an Augustine monk. He was then professor of philosophy and theology at the new university of Wirtemberg, where, we are told, a love of the science, of true religion, and of the liberty of thinking, prevailed at that period. He is described as descended from a poor and obscure family, and was raised to the post he then occupied by his talents alone.

"He had addicted himself with ardor to those novel studies cultivated by the most eminent geniuses of his age; and no sooner had the first rays of the sun illuminated the lofty summits of the mountains, than he perceived, long before the vulgar, the new day that was approaching. Inflamed by an indefatigable zeal, and a prodigious memory, he attained a critical knowledge of the holy Scriptures, the Fathers, and other ecclesiastical antiquities. One of his principal views was to overturn the prevailing customs of the schools of those days, by banishing Aristotle from the domain of theology, and demonstrating how much, by the singular mixture of logic and Pagan philosophy with the doctrine of Christianity, the first had been misunderstood, and both determined. The leading features of his individual character, which had such an influence on the reformation, consisted of energy and rectitude. Ardent and yet calm, lofty and yet at the same time humble, violent in his speech when provoked, mild and hostile to all violence in his actions, open, jovial, and even a good companion at the tables of the great; studious, sober, and a Stoic, at home, yet nevertheless courageous and disinterested at the same time, he was ready to expose himself to every risk for what he regarded as the truth."

Such was the man, who, having visited Rome, there beheld its corruptions; and who, on the approach of Tetzel, exposed the abuses resulting from the sale of indulgences, and the danger of believing that pardon might be purchased for all crimes for money, while a sincere repentance, and an amended life, could alone appease Divine justice.

The Dominican replied in a furious style; and Luther, in his rejoinder, called in question the authority of the pope, and thus gave the signal for a general insurrection. He was seconded by Melancthon and Carlostadt, both of Wirtemberg; in Switzerland, by Zuinglius; and in France, by Calvin; in consequence of which a great number of individuals, not only in those countries, but also in Poland, Hungary, Denmark, Sweden, and England, separating themselves from the see of Rome, refused both obedience and tribute to its head.

Great political events arose out of these ecclesiastical commotions, and the princes of the north of Germany, unable to resist the house of Austria by ordinary means, beheld in this new enthusiasm of their people, an unhopèd-for means of resistance against the Austrian arms. Thence also resulted an intimate union between each petty sovereign and his people, as well as an alliance among whole nations, so that a general federation, hitherto considered as chimerical, was the consequence; and the league of Smalcalde, accordingly exhibited the first efficacious re-union of free states and princes against their oppressors, in modern Europe. From this too, first resulted liberty of conscience. Meanwhile, the tempting bait afforded by the treasures of the clergy, which each sovereign seized in his own behalf; the wish for independence, and the satisfaction of exhibiting an inveterate hatred against the usurpations of Rome, induced many monarchs to follow the popular torrent. Charles V. was indeed prevented from policy; and although Francis I. did not adopt the new doctrines, yet he seconded the efforts of the Protestants with all his power.

The reformation however was clouded by the civil war produced on the part of the peasants of Suabia and Franconia, and the short reign of the anabaptists of Munster, and their king John of Leyden: against those excesses, both Luther and Melancthon wrote with their usual energy and effect.

At length, after the peaceful reigns of four different emperors, we behold the agitated and troublesome times of Ferdinand II. "a prince both ambitious and devout, and entirely governed by the Jesuits his confessors." The first symptoms of the approaching tempest, proceeded from a quarrel relative to the articles of religion entered into with the Bohemians; and the extirpation of Pro-

testanism, as well as the annihilation of the Germanic liberties, was now resolved upon. This contest, which endured for thirty years, ravaged all Europe, annihilated agriculture, commerce, and industry, and retarded the progress of the sciences in Germany.

After a struggle of twelve years, the confederated princes, notwithstanding their constancy and valour, were about to succumb, "when Gustavus Adolphus the worthy successor of Vasa, left his kingdom at the head of a powerful army and at the expense of his own life, which he lost in the arms of victory at the battle of Lutzen, saved the Germanic liberties, and perhaps those of all Europe, as well as that faith which was common to him, and the princes of the evangelical league. The annals of no nation, perhaps, present a period more worthy of admiration than the eighteen campaigns of the Swedes in Germany. France also joined her victorious arms to support the Protestant interest; and it was in that war that the names of Guebriant, Puysegur, Turenne, and Condé, became illustrious; while the French monarchs then began to acquire a marked preponderance in the affairs of the North. It was the reformation too, that produced the two most celebrated assemblies that modern Europe had witnessed: the council of Trent, in respect to religious affairs; and the congress of Munster and Osnaburgh, which put an end to the thirty years war by the treaty of Westphalia, a masterpiece of human prudence and sagacity, which for the first time consolidated the European nations into a regular and connected system of political bodies.' It was during this congress, that the art of negotiating attained perfection; that the necessity of an equilibrium of power, and of a weight and counter-weight, by which the more strong might be kept in order and the more feeble protected, first became evident.

"Upon the whole, a little more prudence and reverence on the part of the court of Rome, a little less inflexibility on the part of our reformer, or a greater degree of indifference on the side of the associated princes, might have stifled this grand explosion at its commencement. It required a Luther to produce it, and the intervention of a variety of favourable symptoms, to prevent his efforts from having been made in vain."

Conjectures.

Under this head it is argued, that but for the reformation, Europe must have beheld

beheld and experienced the humiliating servitude arising out of universal monarchy. It is also asserted, that religion was the only question that could have united all men in one common cause, and prevented the pope from becoming the grand lama of the West, or one of the modern Cæsars from being as powerful as the ancient ones. A pontiff (Boniface VIII.) had already conceived the idea of placing the imperial crown on his own head; and one emperor (Maximilian I.) had resolved to cover his with the imperial tiara. It is the fixed opinion of our author, that nothing can be more false than the position, "That the successive progress of knowledge would have insensibly produced the same results, and spared all those miseries that arise out of internal commotions and long wars." He thinks, that without the great event of the Reformation, the world would have still remained in utter darkness; and he maintains, that it has not only changed the state of the Protestant countries, but also that of the Catholic ones, who have been insensibly "reformed" by the benefit of its example.

It is almost unnecessary to remark, that this is a most important work, and that the decisive approbation of a celebrated literary society, existing in a catholic country, and enjoying the confidence of its monarch, forms a singular event during the present age.

BIOGRAPHY.

"*Notice sur la Vie et les écrits de Don Félix de Azara.*"—A Notice relative to the Life of Don Felix D'Azara, by C. A. WALCKANAER.

It was in consequence of a geographical error that Columbus, who was in search of the luxuries of Asia, discovered a new world to Spain. At first, a prodigious number of literary productions were published concerning the wonders of America, and eagerly perused by those who were incited by a desire of gold and of novelty, rather than of instruction. But at length, the Spaniards and the Portuguese having obtained a bull from the court of Rome, conferring a large portion of the earth on their monarchs, another line of policy was immediately marked out, and has been until of late most strictly followed. From that moment they both displayed such a spirit of jealousy, that they not only excluded foreigners from the countries which they had already discovered, but even from the very territories with which

they still remained unacquainted. They considered all those who wished to penetrate into the remote regions of America as the usurpers of their own future acquisitions, and not only seized the ships, but punished the navigators.

Accordingly, during more than two whole centuries, Europe remained in the utmost ignorance relative to every thing connected with Southern America; and had it not been for the French revolution, and the circumstances attendant on that singular event, a veil would have still concealed those interesting regions from the prying eyes of curiosity and of science.

Don Felix d'Azara, who was destined to visit it, and to describe the Spanish settlements in the New World, is a native of Old Spain. He was born at Barbuñales, near Balbastro, on the 18th of May, 1746. His parents resided on this estate, at a distance from the great theatre of the world, and founded their happiness on the most pleasant of all duties—that of superintending the education of their children.

Don Felix, the younger son, appears to have commenced his studies at the University of Huesca, in Arragon, and after having completed the philosophical branch of instruction, was sent to the military academy of Barcelona. In 1764 he became a cadet in the 11th regiment of Galician infantry, and had an interview with his elder brother, from whom he was afterwards separated during an interval of thirty-five years.

In 1767, the subject of this memoir was nominated an ensign in the corps of engineers, and in 1775 obtained the rank of lieutenant. It was in this capacity that he accompanied the expedition destined against Algiers, and being one of the first who landed, he immediately received a severe contusion from a ball composed of copper, which was cut out by a sailor with his knife, while the youth lay senseless on the beach. Five whole years elapsed before the wound closed; it re-opened five years after while residing in America, and was finally cured without any medical application whatsoever.

In 1776, Don Felix attained the rank of captain, and was soon after sent abroad in the service of his native country. The courts of Spain and Portugal, which had long waged a petty colonial war against each other in America about the limits of their respective settlements, at length agreed to terms of

peace; these were fixed and agreed upon by the treaty of the Pardo, in 1778. On this occasion, commissaries were nominated on both sides, to determine the limits of the possessions appertaining to the respective states, in conformity to the conditions that had been agreed upon by the contracting parties. Don Felix D'Azara happened to be one of those selected by the court of Madrid, and he was promoted on this occasion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of engineers, Sept. 11, 1780.

In consequence of these arrangements, the subject of this memoir in 1781 embarked at Lisbon, and set sail for America on board a Portuguese vessel, Spain being at that period at war with England. Previously to this he had been attached to the marine service, and while at sea, learned that he was appointed captain of a frigate; for the king had thought proper that all the commissioners should appertain to the naval service.

The Spanish engineers soon terminated their labours; but as the Portuguese, by the strict execution of the treaty, would have been obliged to abandon the country which they had got possession of, they not only endeavoured to defer the conclusion of their operations, but also to elude the articles of agreement.

On this occasion they were but too well assisted, either by the indolence or culpable connivance of the Spanish governors. Thus Don Felix, at that precise period of life when activity and ambition are most prevalent, found himself detained in a distant portion of the world, under the vain pretext of terminating an affair which seemed resolved, by one of the contracting parties, to render interminable. It was then he first conceived the notion of constructing a map of the interior of this immense country, of which the frontiers only had hitherto been completed. He took upon himself all the expenses, the difficulties, the risks, and the perils, which such a grand and hazardous enterprise necessarily subjected him to. From the viceroys, to whose orders he was obliged to conform, he neither found nor expected any assistance; on the contrary, he had reason to fear opposition on their part, and was even obliged to execute some of his projects unknown to them.

It may be here necessary to observe, that in consequence of the impediments already alluded to, the geography of this part of the globe had always been studiously concealed. For what little was

known, the world was indebted to the zeal of the French geographers, and the materials furnished by the Jesuits. The celebrated D'Anville in 1721, had composed a chart of Paraguay, comprehending the government of Buenos Ayres, which he afterwards re-touched in 1765 and 1779. That of Bellin, published in 1756 in the History of Paraguay, by Pere Charlevoix, was still more correct; for he had procured a variety of authentic materials from the Jesuits. These, together with Don Juan de Lacruz, were the precursors of M. D'Azara, who spent no less than thirteen years in completing his scheme; and had it not been for his rank and employments, together with the zeal of the officers under him, it could never have been accomplished. In those immense deserts, intersected by ruins, by lakes, and by forests, and almost entirely inhabited by savage and ferocious nations, it proved an undertaking of no common difficulty, labour, and fatigue, to execute those delicate operations which were necessary to a work of this kind.

At the commencement of his labours, colonel D'Azara provided himself with glass toys, ribands, knives, and trinkets, which he distributed in a liberal manner, in order to obtain the friendship of the savages. The whole of his own baggage consisted of some linen, together with a little coffee and salt; while tobacco, and the herb of Paraguay, were provided for those who accompanied him. These indeed, had nothing except what they carried about them; but they always procured for themselves a great number of horses; sometimes to the amount of twelve for each individual, not for the purposes of carrying their baggage, for that, as has been already hinted, was trifling; but because they were in great plenty, easily taken care of, and but little capable of undergoing fatigue.

The travellers were also accompanied by large dogs. It was customary with them to rise an hour before day to prepare breakfast; after this repast, the servants were detached to collect the horses, which were scattered in the neighbourhood, some of them two or three miles off. Having mounted, they set off two hours after sun-rise, and as there was no track, a guide, well acquainted with the country, constantly preceded them at the distance of three hundred paces; and he was always alone, that his mind might not be distracted by conversation.

conversation. After him followed the spare horses, and then the troop; the whole continuing to journey in this manner, without stopping, until two hours before sun-set.

It was then that the vicinity of some marsh or rivulet was selected, for the purpose of halting during the night. Persons were detached on all sides, some to procure wood for the purpose of burning, and others to seize on the wild cows, or such tame ones as appertained to any of the neighbouring habitations: if these were not to be procured in this manner, a herd provided before-hand followed in the rear. In some parts, wild animals were found in sufficient plenty to feed the whole body. Provided none of these could be found, it was customary to carry along with them cow's flesh, cut into thin long pieces, which had been dried in the sun. These were roasted on wooden spits, according to the custom of the country; and as bread was not used by the inhabitants, jerked beef constituted the sole aliment of our travellers.

Previously to encamping, it was always customary to take certain precautions against the vipers, which are very numerous. For this purpose, the horses were walked about in those places where it was proposed to spend the evening, with a view of either killing or displacing the reptiles, which at times occasioned the death of some of the former animals. When the period of repose had arrived, each individual provided himself with a piece of cow's flesh, and laid himself down on the earth; for M. d'Azara was the only one who had a hammock, which was either suspended to pieces of wood prepared for the purpose, or a tree. During the night, each one had his horse by his side, in case of an attack from wild beasts, the vicinity of which was always announced by the dogs.

In those countries where the savages were objects of dread, different precautions were taken; for M. d'Azara, on such occasions, never travelled but during the night, and was always preceded and accompanied by armed men; yet notwithstanding his utmost endeavours, he was attacked several times, and lost some of his followers.

It was in this manner that the subject of this memoir subjected himself to dangers and fatigues with a view of obtaining information; and his journeys, his

astronomical observations, his geographical remarks, together with his investigations in natural history, his correspondence, and his military duties, served to occupy the whole of his time. After having studied the climate, and drawn a plan of the country, he was desirous of becoming acquainted with the quadrupeds and birds. To attain this species of knowledge, he made war upon these animals; and as it was difficult to preserve them with all their original lustre and brilliancy, care was taken to draw up a description of each the moment he obtained possession of it. On this occasion, no assistance whatsoever was derived from books, until the colonel at length obtained a translation of Buffon, by Don Joseph Clavijo y Faxardo: after this, he had an opportunity either to verify or disprove the facts asserted by this celebrated Frenchman, to whom a number of species familiar to our traveller, were totally unknown. Indeed, it is evident that he has enriched natural history with a multitude of new discoveries. He had conceived an idea, that many of Buffon's descriptions were imaginary, and that in respect to some of the birds he had been grossly imposed upon, by means of feathers surreptitiously stuck into the different animals.

At length Don Felix wrote to Spain, and stated that he had fulfilled his commission, and wished to return to Europe; but without effect. What added greatly to his chagrin, was the repeated persecutions endured by him on the part of several of the Spanish governors, who took umbrage at his scientific labours, and conceived almost ridiculous jealousy of his attainments! At last, however, he obtained leave to return home, and accordingly sailed for Spain in 1801. On his arrival, he immediately published his history of birds and quadrupeds; the only portion of his studies that he dared to present to the public without the consent of his court. This was dedicated by him to his brother Don Nicholas, who was at that time ambassador from Spain to the court of France.

He himself soon after repaired to Paris to visit him, but they did not continue long together, for this fraternal intimacy was dissolved by the rude hand of death, on the 23d of January, 1803, on which day his Excellency expired in his brother's arms. The king, on this, immediately sent for him home, and conferred upon him an honourable appointment,

as "Miem bro de la junta de fortificaciones y de feasa de ambos Indias;" and he still remains in tranquillity in Spain.

One peculiarity respecting this officer, who had attained the rank of brigadier of the Spanish armies, still remains to be noticed. Early in life he was advised by a physician of Madrid to abstain from bread, which was thought to produce indigestion, and consequently disease. Both instantly disappeared on altering his regimen; and from that moment other aliments seemed to be more agreeable to him than before. He ever after lived on flesh, fish, and vegetables, and was accustomed to observe, that the Indians, who were unacquainted with bread, attained greater ages than any others. Linguet, who wrote a treatise to prove that all our disorders, whether physical, political, or moral, proceeded from the cultivation of corn in Europe, and the use of bread as an aliment, would have been well pleased to have acquired a knowledge of this extraordinary fact!

"*Memoirs de M. Le Baron de Besenval, Lieutenant General des Armées du Roi, &c.*"—Memoirs of the Baron de Besenval, Lieutenant-General of the Royal Armies under Louis XV. and XVI. Grand Cross of the Order of St. Louis, Governor of Haguenau, Commandant of the Provinces of the Interior, Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment of Swiss Guards, &c. 4 vols. 8vo. printed at Paris, and imported by Mr. De Boffe, Nassau-street, Soho.

The three former volumes of this work were published many years since, and are not in our possession.

The fourth volume of the Memoirs of the Baron de Besenval contains his own works, consisting of literary miscellanies and poetry. In the course of the campaign of 1757, several general officers formed themselves into a kind of literary academy at Drévenich, and we are here presented with the contributions of the author.

The first article is entitled the "Spleen," a malady to which the writer, if we may credit his letter to the younger Crebillon, was a stranger to. "When I composed that little work, I never meant to treat of my own case," says he, "for, in fact, this never was my case. I was never subject to chagrin; a certain gaiety of character, some wit, and a body calculated for every species of toil, such was my condition at twenty years of age, when I was seized with the whim of de-

monstrating that misfortunes are inseparable from every possible situation!"

The "Spleen," consists of a dialogue between a stranger and the author, in the garden of the Thuilleries. The unknown person, who took delight in the dark alleys, and was shy of looking at or conversing with any one, is prevailed upon to tell his history. He was destined by his family to be an ecclesiastic; but he soon abandons the house of his uncle, a distinguished prelate, with an utter disgust to the mitre, and obtains a lieutenancy in the army. He soon discovers, however, that those who command others are themselves little better than slaves; "and disgusted with every thing around me," adds he, "I began to recollect with regret the quiet life I had once led. I loved my profession however, yet I was subjected to superiors entirely destitute of talents, who blamed me often for their own faults, and not unfrequently obliged me to support their ill humour. My brother officers also became jealous of me on account of my thinking differently from them, and were pleased to ridicule my habits of application. With one of these I fought and was wounded, but even this was deemed by me less disastrous than if I had killed my adversary, and been obliged to seek an asylum in a foreign land against the rigour of the laws." On his recovery our adventurer fell in love, and even neglected his duty in consequence of his attachment to a young lady of great vivacity, who pretended to entertain a particular attachment to him; but he soon overheard a conversation in which the object of his affections turns him into ridicule, and is completely cured! Meanwhile his two elder brothers die of the small-pox, and his father transmits him an account of this event in a letter full of attachment and paternal solicitude. On his return home, instead of being treated with a certain degree of rigour as heretofore, he is now considered as the hope of the family, and being an only son, his father insists on his being married. He accordingly becomes the husband of a former General's daughter, whose fortune soon frees the family estate from embarrassments, and enables him to live in a certain degree of splendour, very pleasing to a young man fond of gaiety. He now obtains a regiment, and takes leave of his wife, of whom he was never very fond, in order to repair to head quarters. On his arrival

rival, he finds discipline neglected, and every thing wrong; a reform immediately takes place, on which his officers become discontented, the Minister at War declares himself his enemy, and he discovers, to his cost, that of all despotisms ministerial despotism is the greatest!

To divert himself, he now forms a connexion, and that too with another man's wife! and in the mean time his own enters into all the gaiety of the capital, and takes a gallant. On this he separates from her and lives by himself, in order to enjoy all the comforts of celibacy. But here again he is unhappy; for he is troubled with the recital of other peoples' misfortunes, exposed to a thousand petty jealousies, and experiencing ingratitude from almost everyone.

The stranger, disgusted with the capital, now rejoins his regiment, and enters on a campaign in Germany. A favourable occasion presents itself; he distinguishes himself and contributes greatly to the gaining of a battle; but in the moment of victory he receives a wound, is carried off the field, and on his recovery finds that his bosom friend, thinking he was dead, had arrogated to himself all the merit, and obtained the rank of a General from court. In addition to this, he learns at the same time, that Madame de Rennon, to whom he was so dearly attached, has withdrawn from the world and retired to a convent. On this he is seized with a fit of devotion, sends for a priest, and becomes very religious; but on his recovery, he relapses into his former habits of life.

Having resigned his commission in disgust, on his return home he beholds his wife on her death-bed; and soon after this, he marries his son to a young woman more distinguished for wealth than any other qualification. She and her relations at first produce a coolness in the family, which soon leads to a lawsuit: on this our splenetic friend enters into a second marriage; but here is again disappointed, for his new wife's whole fortune is swept away in the course of a single day, by the failure of a commercial house, and she herself falls a prey to affliction.

He now flies to books for consolation, but here again he is disappointed. "I soon become disgusted with history, on perceiving the truth of some of the most interesting incidents appertaining to it questioned, and even overturned, by the critics. On this, I substitute natural philosophy in its stead;

I behold all the curious phenomena; but on discovering that I was now making myself master of facts alone, without learning the principles on which they were founded, this also was abandoned. Natural history presented me with nothing more than a mere nomenclature. Metaphysics occupied but little of my attention, as I was soon bewildered in the obscure consequences arising out of a vague hypothesis. Geometry, although it satisfied my mind for the time, yet absorbed my faculties too much; morals, by developing the human heart, reproduced but too lively an image of the cause of my afflictions: and, in short, I did not find that consolation which I looked for in study. I recurred therefore to other objects of amusement. I purchased dogs, pictures, and china; in short, I acquired all those agreeable but useless and ridiculous things which constitute the sole merit of half the world. Yet here again I proved unfortunate, for I broke my leg while hunting, on which my pack of hounds became useless; and I immediately renounced shooting, in consequence of putting out the eyes of one of my gamekeepers, who happened to be concealed from my sight in a neighbouring copse, while I was levelling at a partridge!

"On this I attached all my happiness to the enjoyment of those consolations that still remained; but the amateurs had by this time found out that my collection of originals were all copies except one, which was spoiled in cleaning; while the whole of my porcelain was destroyed in a single night, by their proving too heavy for the wall of the saloon in which they were displayed.

"Perceiving now that I myself was not born to be happy, I determined at least to make others so. I fled the society of mankind; but seeing the many vexatious prosecutions to which the unhappy peasantry were subjected by those imposts produced by the luxury of individuals rather than the necessities of the state, I determined to protect and to solace them. I accordingly addressed myself to those hard-hearted and indolent despots, who, in consequence of the accumulated misfortunes of a too extensive society, have been entrusted with an unlimited degree of authority. But the intendants attempted to demonstrate the necessity of that cruel law, inseparable, according to them, from all order—the sacrifice of the interest of individuals to the general good. Although forced to yield

yield to their paradoxical positions, I was still able to follow the rules dictated to me by humanity; I accordingly paid the imposts levied on my own peasantry, reserving the right of reimbursing myself during a fruitful harvest. General gratitude was the consequence in the spring; but this was followed by general murmurs among my vassals in the autumn, when I demanded re-payment. In short, one of the peasants whom I had reprehended on account of his bad conduct, cut down two favourite cherry-trees in my orchard, and then abandoned his habitation.

"To complete my sorrows, I fell in love once more; and that too with Catherine, the daughter of my gardener: but I soon discovered that she was attached to Thomas, the son of a neighbouring farmer; in short, I found that while old age blunts our senses in respect to pleasures, it leaves us all our sensibility in regard to chagrin. With a view of being just, I united the two lovers; I portioned the maiden, and let some fruitful lauds to her young spouse at an easy rate. A few weeks after, however, happening to pass by their cottage, I was attracted by the screams of Catherine, and on entering immediately seized on her husband, who was beating her most unmercifully. 'There is no state,' exclaimed I, 'which does not exhibit a series of miseries, although they present themselves under different forms. In the metropolis, Catherine would have shed tears in consequence of the perfidy of her husband, here she is made to cry out from the excesses of his brutality; and since the society of men is every where the same, I am determined to fly from it for ever.' Of all places Paris appeared to me to be the best calculated for this purpose. The immense number of people who inhabit this city, and the continual succession of occupations, afford full liberty of being unknown and in seclusion, without experiencing the horrors of solitude. During the two years I have resided here, you are the very first man to whom I have spoken!"

The next article consists of political and military speculations. The author, instead of being astonished at the small number of great captains, is surprised that so many should have existed, seeing that such extraordinary requisites are demanded in the composition of a General.

"In respect to states, they are elevated and supported by the virtue of the citizens, and by this virtue I understand simplicity of manners and patriotism.

But no sooner do states refine than men begin to calculate; and it is soon discovered that the honour produced by the exercise of these virtues, is little better than a chimera! From the moment that every citizen thinks only of himself, the whole social body necessarily languishes: the machine indeed will operate sometime longer by its own proper movement, but at the least shock disorganization is likely to ensue."

After this the Baron draws a lively picture of France, such as it was at least anterior to the revolution. He at the same time observes, that although the English constitute the nation who have given the severest blows to France, yet their manners are no more chaste, nor their writings less licentious, than those of the French: it is the audacity of their pens which seems to have emboldened our French authors. As to their morals too, they seem to push debauchery to a greater length; but the firmness of character peculiar to this people, preserves it from effeminacy and corruption, which are the inevitable rocks of French frivolity. The English, who are profound calculators, feel the necessity of a submission to those laws which constitute the preservation of society, while the French, ignorant and frivolous, must fear in order not to violate them. A little after this, he exclaims as follows: "Non, je le repète, il n'y a qu'un miracle qui puisse sauver la France!"

Our author next recurs to the history of France; and observes, that "Cardinal Richlieu finding that country torn to pieces by civil wars, which were continually fomented by the too powerful nobility, he, in conformity to his nature, which was harsh and cruel, cut off the heads of many of them. Knowing however, that this at best was but a temporary remedy, he attracted the grantees to court by means of honourable and advantageous employments, which rendered them dependant on the king. During the minority of Louis XIV. the civil wars were renewed, and no sooner did this monarch appease them, than he followed the route which the cardinal had chalked out.

"But under the reign of Louis XV. the system ought to have been changed; for these same nobles, being convinced that they had no other existence than that which the favour of their master bestowed, instead of courageous barons, became vile and servile courtiers. Nay, they did not stop there; for they made themselves

themselves the creatures of the ministers, and indeed of every man in place who could contribute to their fortune. As they commenced by embracing the profession of arms, they soon communicated to the officers under them the corruption of their own hearts, the same suppleness of character, and an equal want of application."

The next article we shall notice consists of detached thoughts. The first of these is as old as the times of the Greek republics.

1. "The laws are like cobwebs: the small fish are taken in the meshes, but the great ones break through.

2. "The success of Racine only serves to prove to what a degree the great Corneille was inimitable.

3. "Hope deceives us, for it prevents enjoyment.

4. "The magic of style, occasions all the success of our modern dramas.

5. "Happiness is a term at once lofty and vain, it is a daring invasion of the rights of Heaven.

6. "Do you wish to escape from folly? then act so as if you were dealing with a creditor who makes you pay dearly for the delay he grants,

7. "The degree of happiness ought to be measured by the degree of sensibility.

8. "Those who have loved the ladies with ardour, can scarcely love any thing else.

9. "In such a case nothing can replace their favours; not even those of fortune. Harlequin become a king, regrets his maccaroons; Cincinnatus his plough.

10. "Many sentences and maxims have succeeded in consequence of a certain enigmatical tone, which solaces the petty vanity of the reader, in consequence of the satisfaction arising from the hope of penetrating the meaning. Thus Rochefoucault tells us, that 'gravity is a mystery of the body, invented for the purpose of concealing the defects of the mind.' M. de Fontenille also gives us the following: 'All religions would be destroyed, provided those who professed them were obliged to love one another.'

11. "A man without an object on whom he sets his affections, and at the same time destitute of friends, exactly resembles an apartment with figures wrought in tapestry.

12. "All on earth is but shadow: beyond it every thing is substance.

13. "Nothing is more eloquent than the silence of the tombs.

14. "Women are always complaining

love, and would be exceedingly sorry not to have it to combat."

On the whole, the Baron de Besenval may be considered as an agreeable writer; and several parts of his works abound with traits both of genius and humanity.

"*Essai Historique sur Henri Saint John, &c.*"—An Historical Essay relative to Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke. Imported by J. De Boſſe, French bookseller, Nassau-street, Soho.

In a former article we gave an account of the lettres, historiques, politiques, philosophiques, &c. of this celebrated man. (See Appendix to Monthly Magazine for January, 1810.) We seize the present opportunity to complete our labours, by means of a Life of one of the most extraordinary men that England has ever produced.

The family of St. John, or more properly speaking St. Jean, was of great antiquity in the duchy of Normandy. One of its members occupied an employment of trust and consequence in the army of the Conqueror, and distinguished himself greatly during the battle of Hastings, which was fought on the 14th of October, 1066, and in consequence of the events of that day, William I. was placed on the throne of England. Lands were bestowed by the victor on all his followers; and St. John received such a portion, as is supposed, to have enabled him to make good his pretensions to the heiress of the family of Portt, which was one of the most affluent, we are told, then existing in England. Their descendants formed still more illustrious alliances; for the mother of one of them was also that of Henry VII. who claimed the crown in virtue of his mother, Marguerite de Beaufort, daughter of John de Somerset, of the house of Lancaster. This princess was daughter, by a second marriage, of another Margaret, who in consequence of the former one, had two sons, who formed two separate branches, the St. Johns of Bletsoe, and Tregoeze.

Walter St. John, the grandfather of the viscount, and descended from the latter of these, sat as knight of the shire for the county of Wilts, during the reigns of Charles II. James II. and William III. He died at Battersea, near London, July 3, 1703, at the age of eighty-seven, and was a man of considerable talents. His son Henry, who also possessed the reputation of abilities, espoused lady Mary, daughter of Robert Rich earl of Warwick. They had several

several children, the eldest of whom and the subject of the present memoir, was born* 1672, and called Henry, after his father. Young St. John was at first educated under the eyes of his parents, who afterwards sent him to Eton and Oxford, in succession. He distinguished himself while there, we are told, by great sagacity in point of understanding, as well as by the astonishing facility with which he learned every thing. His memory was prodigious.

On his entrance into the world, he rendered himself remarkable by his handsome person, a certain noble and graceful aspect, an extraordinary fund of knowledge, together with an agreeable mixture of wit and learning. He also displayed an intimate acquaintance with the best Greek and Roman authors, and could quote them in such a manner as not to savour of pedantry. Yet notwithstanding all these advantages, his family was greatly alarmed by his ardent temperament and love of the fair sex.

But his attachment to his pleasures never stifled in him the love of literature, and a certain passion for public affairs. In the midst of his follies, he was ever ready to exclaim with Horace:

*Solve senes centem, matûre, sanæ equum re
Peccet ad extremum ridendus, et illa ducat.*
Ep. i. v. 8 and 9.

In the years 1698 and 1699, Mr. St. John travelled on the Continent, with the view of completing his education; and in the course of his journey visited both France and Italy. During his youth, he formed an acquaintance with all the wits of his time, particularly Dryden; and we are assured that he not only esteemed this great poet, but when William III. deprived him of his pension, he assisted him with his purse and credit, and never ceased to give him the most convincing proofs of his attachment. Pope, Swift, and other celebrated men of letters, were afterwards numbered among his friends.

In the beginning of the year 1700, the relations of Mr. St. John prevailed on him to marry Miss Frances Winchcombe, a rich heiress, and he was nearly at the same time nominated representative for Wotton Bassett, in Wiltshire, in which quality he sat during the fifth parliament of William III. At this pe-

riod of his life he condemned the treaty for the partition of the Spanish monarchy.

On the accession of queen Anne, the subject of this memoir began to distinguish himself by his eloquence. Nature had conferred on him many of the properties of a great orator, and as the queen was sensible of his parts she courted his attachment. As a proof of the high degree of favour then enjoyed by him, he was one of the persons of quality selected soon after by her majesty, to accompany her to Bath.

He now joined that party which was so well known by the appellation of the *Tories*, the principles of which, if not correspondent to his character, were at least favourable to his views; and accordingly, although both his father and grandfather had been Whigs, he acted in direct opposition to their system of government. In 1704 he was nominated a member of the administration, and became intimately connected with the Duke of Marlborough, the first General of his age, who was then at the head of the British armies.

"Descended from a noble family, but without being illustrious, and at the same time destitute of fortune, the latter had now attained the highest eminence which an individual could aspire to. A friendship between him and St. John had been originally formed at the little court of Anne, while princess of Denmark, and it is not at all unlikely that the credit of Churchill and his wife, contributed greatly to make him a minister. It may be said of Marlborough that he had become a great warrior from instinct alone, for he had never either studied his art, or read any of the celebrated treatises on it. Most assuredly he had never perused Xenophon, and perhaps never looked into the narrative of any modern war; but during his youth, he had served under Turenne, and was distinguished by his notice."

On the disgrace of this great man, Bolingbroke, if he did not take part against his friend, at least sided with the court, and became secretary of state for foreign affairs during the administration of the celebrated Harley, earl of Oxford. On this occasion, he had not only the management of continental business, and of all the negotiations for peace, but also of the House of Commons, of which his oratory, and still more his influence, had rendered him the oracle. He also was enabled by

* "On ignore même en Angleterre, la date précise de la naissance du Lord Bolingbroke."

means of Mrs. Mastam, to keep up his intercourse, and increase his favour with the queen; but a mutual jealousy already subsisted between him and the First Lord of the Treasury, which it was never in the power of Dr. Swift, the common friend of both, to eradicate; although, perhaps, he might tend to moderate it.

A pacification was at this period the grand object of the new administration, and for that purpose they immediately convoked a parliament more devoted to them, and less attached to the Whigs, than the preceding one. "St. John now publicly declared, that the glory of taking cities, and gaining battles, ought to be measured by the degree of utility resulting from these splendid achievements, which at one and the same time might reflect honour on the arms, and shame on the councils, of a nation; that the wisdom of a government consists in regulating its projects by its interests and its strength, and in proportioning the means of execution to the object which it proposes, and the vigour it is to display. He declared that England had lost sight of those rules, and that motives of selfishness and ambition had seduced the grand part of the alliance to depart from the principles which had been agreed upon. He added, that all ideas of conquering Spain ought to be renounced and relinquished, as General Stanhope had just declared, that the people were so attached to Philip V. and professed such a degree of aversion to the Archduke, that the country might be overrun 'until the day of judgment,' without being conquered. As Spain was the object of the war, and its subversion hopeless, it was therefore his opinion, that peace ought to be instantly thought of."

St. John perceiving that the new parliament was favourable to his views, sent over the Abbe Gaultier to Paris in 1711, and by means of his agency, and that of Mr. Prior, he carried on a correspondence with M. de Torcy, and signified to the French minister, that England would treat independently of, and without the concurrence, of Holland.

No sooner did the Dutch learn that the English had commenced a negotiation for peace, than they themselves wished to renew the conferences for a treaty; but their ministers were repulsed, and obliged to solicit a participation in the diplomatic engagements of England.

Meanwhile the queen was so well

pleased with the conduct of her ministers, that Harley was created an earl, and nominated First Lord of the Treasury, in addition to his former office of Chancellor of the Exchequer. Although St. John had been overlooked on this occasion, yet he determined to press the business of peace, and accordingly sent Prior the poet, once more to the court of Versailles, with a memorial, in which he laid down the principles on which it could alone be obtained. That gentleman accordingly repaired to Fontainebleau at the latter end of July 1711, and having ascertained that Louis XIV. had received full powers from his grandson, Philip V. returned immediately with Monsieur Mesnager, to whom the English Secretary for Foreign Affairs observed: "We desire peace, and France stands in need of it; to obtain this, all intrigue and finesse must be banished. England will not either resume or renew the insupportable pretensions maintained by the Dutch at the former conferences, but she expects a reasonable compensation for herself on account of her expences, and equitable advantages for her allies; in fine, such terms as may be required for their own security, and such indeed as the present situation of affairs entitle them to."

A provisional negotiation was the consequence; and preliminaries of peace between England and France were signed soon after, on the part of St. John and the Earl of Dartmouth on one side, and the French Envoy on the other. Next day Mesnager was introduced to the queen, who received him in a private manège at Windsor.

On the 30th of November, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs notified to the different ministers at the court of London, that negotiations for peace were about to take place at Utrecht; and notwithstanding the violent opposition that ensued on the part of the Count de Gallasch, the Austrian minister, and the Baunde Bothmar, Envoy from the court of Hanover; nay, although the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, with all the Whigs, together with the States General, resolutely opposed the measure, yet Anne and her ministers, as is well known, succeeded in the project for a peace.

The services of St. John upon this occasion were not forgotten, and accordingly her majesty, on the 14th of July, 1712, was pleased to create him a peer of England, by the style and title

of Baron of Lydia Fregoze in the county of Wilts, and Viscount Bolingbroke. This reward was considered as his due, in consequence of the basis of a new political balance established by him in Europe, which subsisted during a period of about fourscore years; and notwithstanding the frequent wars that intervened, was never wholly changed until the late revolution.

Meanwhile, in consequence of a variety of intrigues, the Earl of Oxford, who is here accused of keeping up a double correspondence with the Pretender and the House of Hanover at the same time, was about to be disgraced, and his enemy Bolingbroke to be elevated to the highest dignities in the state, when Anne died. This princess, according to the editor, who obtained his information from the late Mrs. Mallet, was greatly beloved by Bolingbroke, who exclaimed in her presence: "That the unfortunate queen was a model of all the virtues; that the unhappy house of Stuart had never produced a better sovereign; and that no princess ever deserved so little to be cruelly betrayed, as was the case with her late majesty." It is here also stated that her majesty's constitution was radically sapped and ruined by the use of strong liquors. The editor is at some pains to insinuate that her majesty did not die a natural death: but for this suspicion there never was any solid foundation whatsoever.

On the accession of George I. Bolingbroke addressed a letter of congratulation to his Majesty, but instead of being treated the better for this mark of respect, his papers were sealed up, and he himself taught to expect the utmost severity of royal enmity. The subject of this memoir, on perceiving the storm, retired for awhile into the country; but on receiving secret intelligence from the Duke of Marlborough, that it was not in his power to protect him from the rage of the Whigs, who had determined to punish him as the author of the late pacification, he determined to fly. His lordship accordingly embarked privately at Dover on the 7th of April, carrying with him property to the amount of about 500,000 franks, which was intended to support him during his exile.

On his arrival at Paris, the Viscount waited on the English ambassador (the Earl of Stair,) and assured him that he did not intend to enter into any connexion whatsoever with the jacobites; and he wrote several letters to the same

purpose to General Stanhope, then Secretary of State. Soon after this, his lordship retired to St. Clair, in Dauphiny; and during his residence there, was accused, together with the Earl of Oxford, of high treason. The latter was accordingly sent to the Tower; while against the former, a bill of attainder was carried.

The Tories in England, greatly displeased at the conduct of the Whigs, who, in their turn, considered them all as *suspected*, now sent an agent to the Continent, who had an interview with the Pretender at Commerci, whence he repaired to St. Clair, with a letter signed James III. containing an invitation to Bolingbroke to assist at his councils. This once more awakened the ambition of the viscount, who set out for Commerci, although in a bad state of health, and thus threw an air of duplicity over his character, from which, notwithstanding his splendid talents, it could never after entirely recover.

"He was convinced," we are told, "soon after his first interview, that the prince just alluded to, had neither plans nor views, and that the Tories themselves did not seem to act with more sagacity. He also perceived too, that although the Pretender lived in daily expectation of repairing either to England or Scotland, yet efficacious means had not as yet been taken for the countenance and support of France, without the aid of which, in respect both to arms and money, all his future enterprises must prove problematical.

Bolingbroke, on being appointed minister, immediately repaired to Paris, to solicit succours of all kinds from Louis XIV. His embassy, however, did not prove completely successful; for although something was obtained, yet the aged monarch was hastening fast towards the conclusion of his career, and had become not only indisposed to a new war with France, but almost incapable of business. A little money, some arms, and one or two vessels fitted out by the merchants, constituted all the supplies he could obtain in the name of "King James."

The regency of the Duke of Orleans, was still less favourable to the affairs of the exiles; and the keen and discerning eye of Bolingbroke had already anticipated the disasters which soon after occurred to his party, both in England and Scotland.

Bolingbroke did not accompany the prince

prince in his ill-concerted expedition to Scotland, having remained at Paris for the purpose of obtaining succours from Spain; but on the return of this personage, he was dismissed from a service which was not very pleasing to him; "for he conceived but a low opinion both of the talents and character of his royal highness. For example, it was never possible to obtain a categorical answer on the article of religion, supposing he ever ascended the throne of Great Britain; and although that was a principal article with the English, this prince, therefore, was at bottom no better than a bigot, as his faith was founded on the fear of the devil and of hell, and not on the love of virtue, the horror of vice, the knowledge of the reciprocal duties of men living in society, and, in short, on the respect due to the supreme Being."

It is but justice to Bolingbroke to add, that the Duke of Berwick, who was an eye-witness of his conduct, allows that he acted with great honour and propriety; and remarks, with great force and efficacy, on the jealousies of the Earl of Mar and the Duke of Ormond, who envied his superior talents and credit. "One must be entirely destitute of good sense," says this celebrated general, "not to know that King James committed a most enormous fault, in dismissing the sole Englishman capable of managing his affairs, and that too, at a time when he stood in the greatest need of his services."

From this moment, Bolingbroke most sincerely abjured not only the services, but also the cause, of the Pretender: "I then took a resolution," says he, "to make my peace with King George, and to employ all experience, which I had unfortunately acquired out of my native country, for the purpose of undeceiving my friends, and thus contributing to the re-establishment of union and tranquillity."

Soon after this, some explanations took place between Lord Stair, the English minister at the French court, and the subject of this biographical memoir, by means of a common friend; and it appears evident that it was the decided opinion of the former, that the latter should be restored to his country. During this negociation, in the course of which the Ex-secretary refused to disclose any intelligence that might affect his credit or wound his honour, the Earl of Oxford, who had been committed so long to the Tower, was brought before

the House of Peers and acquitted, in consequence of a dispute with the Commons.

Notwithstanding this, his colleague still remained in a foreign land. The urbanity and gaiety of the French nation appeared to be very suitable to his disposition; he was accustomed to deem himself the "least unfortunate of exiles;" he possessed a sufficiency of money to live in a handsome style, and his company was eagerly solicited by all the men of talents in France. In 1717, he formed an acquaintance with the Marchioness de Villette, whose maiden name was Maria Claire Deschamps de Marcilly, and who had been married to the Marquis de Villette Mursay, a relation of Madame de Maintenon. She was then a widow with several children, had been educated at St. Cyr, and lived in the faubourg Saint-Germain. This lady was about fifty-two years of age, possessed a very considerable fortune, and at the same time had a number of law-suits. "Without being handsome, she knew how to please; she possessed wit, and might be said to have conversed with great effect, provided she had spoken but a little less." Bolingbroke soon felt himself in love with her; and as she was pleased with him, a close and intimate friendship immediately commenced, which was however frequently interrupted and embittered by his jealousy. Imagining one day, at dinner, that she had a liking for Mr. Macdonald, first esquire to the Pretender, and a very handsome man, he overturned the table in a fury, and broke all the glasses. The Abbé Alari, who was a witness to this scene, was accustomed to observe, in addition: "that in 1715, Madame de Villette had entrusted him to carry to the Count de Boulainvilliers, who piqued himself on drawing horoscopes, the date of her birth, and a variety of other particulars, for his opinion." The answer was; "that the lady was affected by a great number of passions; that she would experience one stronger than all the rest at the age of fifty-two, and at length die in a foreign country." "All this prophecy," adds the editor, "was afterwards fully realized, and yet no reliance whatsoever ought to be placed on the skill of the fortune teller, who was completely deceived in respect to the predictions made by him in respect to himself."

At length, after a variety of lapses, lord Bolingbroke concentrated his passion for the whole sex in Madame de

Villette

Villette alone; and his own lady, who had turned devotee, having died in November, 1718, the public conduct of the two lovers from that moment became less embarrassing. He first accompanied this lady to her estate at Marcilly, near Nogent *sur Seine*, and afterwards conducted her to the waters of Aix-la-Chapelle, where it was generally believed that they were married in May, 1720. It was also asserted, that Madame de Villette at the same time abjured the catholic religion: but the Abbe Alari, and all those intimate in the family, were fully persuaded that no abjuration had taken place, and that no marriage had ever been completed: it was convenient however to keep up appearances, although they never avowed their union until the month of July, 1722.

"The viscount loved the country, and Marcilly would have proved a most agreeable residence; yet in 1719, he purchased the little estate of *la Source*, near Orleans, and converted it into an enchanting abode. There he spent many happy days in the arms of philosophy, the muses, and voluptuousness, assigning to his pleasures that portion of time which he had never refused them, reserving for study the hours formerly devoted to business; and re-uniting around him a society selected from men of letters, men of the world, and the most amiable of the other sex. Voltaire, who formed one of the party, declares he was enchanted with his visits: 'I have found,' said he, 'in this illustrious Englishman, all the erudition of his country, mingled with all the politeness of our own. I never heard any one pronounce our language with more energy and propriety. This man, who has been all his life engaged in pleasures and business, has nevertheless found means to learn, and to retain every thing. He is as well acquainted with the history of the Egyptians as of the English. He is equally familiar with Virgil and Milton, and he loves French, Italian, and English poetry; but he loves them differently, because he perfectly discerns the different genius of each.'

Meanwhile, the mind of viscount Bolingbroke was continually busied about the means of returning to his native country. The earl of Stanhope, one of his most bitter enemies, was now dead, (1721); but sir Robert Walpole was still in credit; the earl of Sunderland, and the duke of Marlborough, who were his friends, did not long survive;

while the duchess Dowager, who professed a particular esteem for the man "who alone was worthy to praise her husband," no longer enjoyed any credit.

As means were about to be recurred to in London for repealing the bill of attainder, Madame de Villette was sent thither, and under the name of lady Bolingbroke acted in concert with lord Harcourt. All their solicitations however would have proved ineffectual, but for the patronage of the duchess of Kendal, who is said to have sold his lordship's pardon at an enormous price! Be this as it may, he arrived at Calais on the 11th of May, 1728, four days after it had passed the great seal: but on learning that it extended only to his life, and that he was deprived of the peerage and his estates, he immediately repaired to Aix-la-Chapelle.

In 1725, lord Bolingbroke at length re-visited his native country; and an act of parliament was soon after passed for the purpose of restoring his property to him; but the enmity, and it has been added, the jealousy of Walpole, prevented the restoration of his dignities. The conduct of the minister on this occasion excited the bitterest animosity on the part of Bolingbroke, who soon became one of the most violent, as well as most formidable, of his political foes. As his father was still alive, and in possession of the principal estates, the viscount resolved to settle at "Dawley," near Uxbridge, and there resigned himself to the enjoyment of country amusements, and the company of the learned, such as Swift and Pope. He also connected himself openly with the Opposition, and published many able letters in the *Craftsman*, besides a variety of pamphlets, which occasioned a great sensation. On the demise of George I. it was supposed that a change in the administration would have taken place; but Walpole was enabled to obtain a greater share of credit under that than the preceding reign. The viscount, who was not discouraged by this unexpected circumstance, immediately formed a strict union with William Pulteney, afterwards earl of Bath, and then at the head of a most powerful party.

Notwithstanding this, in 1735 he returned to France, and as he had sold the estate of *la Source*, he now hired the castle of Chanteloup, which was afterwards embellished by the celebrated duke de Choiseul, while an exile like himself. Here, as usual, he resigned himself

himself to study, to an intercourse with men of wit, and to good cheer.

His father having died in 1740, lord Bolingbroke received a considerable augmentation to his fortune; and in 1742, on the change of ministers, he returned a second time to England. He now obtained the confidence of the prince of Wales, father of the reigning monarch in our own time, to whom he addressed, and for whom indeed he is said to have written, one of the most celebrated of his works.

He spent the chief part of his time in Wiltshire,* and at Battersea, near London, where he had a library, equally valuable on account of the number and the rarity of the books contained there. Bolingbroke, during the latter part of his life, was considered as an oracle, and regularly consulted as such by statesmen and men of letters. He was in full possession of glory, and was enjoying himself in the bosom of opulence and repose, when he became completely miserable from a single shock from the hand of blind Destiny. The marchioness de Villette, after languishing for several years, died on the 18th of March, 1750, and he regretted her during the short remainder of his own life, which was only twenty months continuance. Throughout the whole of that period, this philosopher never passed a single day without shedding tears. He himself was at length attacked by a slow and lingering malady, which put his constancy to the severest proofs. An ulcer in his face gave him great pain; but he supported his anguish with a stoicism, which had always constituted the basis of his principles. He died at Battersea, November 25, 1751, at the age of 79, and his fortune devolved on his nephew.

Immediately after the demise of the lady just alluded to, her relations commenced a process against lord Bolingbroke, which not only tended to deprive him of his property in France, but to throw discredit on a person who had been so long dear to him. The cause was heard, and the sentence pronounced proved unfavourable to the hopes and wishes of the subject of this memoir, whose life closed before he was enabled to take the proper means for obtaining a reversion of the judgment. But the marquis de Malignon, actuated by the impulse of that mutual regard which had

subsisted so long between them, immediately appealed to the parliament of Paris, and obtained a final decision at a period when his friend was no more, with a view of rescuing his character and fortune from unmerited censure and loss.

The character of Bolingbroke has afforded a fertile subject of discussion, both to his friends and his enemies. The earl of Orrery, on one hand has observed, "that he united in himself the wisdom of Socrates, the dignity and ease of Pliny, and the delicacy of Horace," both in his writings and conversation." He has been also praised by two great men, the earls of Chatham and Chesterfield; as well as by Swift, Pope, &c. On the other hand, Sheridan, Hervey, the bishop of Cloyne, with a multitude of others, have attacked his memory; and indeed it has been, for many years past, the fashion to condemn his principles without scruple, and without remorse. The French editor of his works, maintains that he was not an atheist. On the contrary, he asserts, on the credit of Mrs. Mallet, who died about fifteen years since, at the age of eighty, "that himself, Swift, and Pope, constituted a society of pure deists; and that although the second of these, being dean of St. Patrick's, was somewhat more reserved than the rest, yet he was fundamentally of the same way of thinking."

MISCELLANEOUS.

"*Lettres Inédites de Mirabeau.*"—Unpublished Letters of the late Count de Mirabeau: containing Memoirs, and Extracts of Memoirs, written in 1781, 1782, and 1783, during his Law-suits at Pontarlier and Provence; the whole, forming an Appendix to the Letters written from the Dungeon of Vincennes, from 1777 until 1780, inclusive. Published by J. F. Vitry, formerly employed in the foreign department. Published at Paris, and imported by M. De Boffe, Nassau-street, 1810. 1 vol. 8vo.

The motto to this article is admirably adapted to the work, as it conveys the idea, "that most of those who declaim against the private vices of an illustrious man, prove rather that they envy his talents, than that they are incited by the public good.* The character of Mirabeau, however, will not bear investiga-

* "Au château de Lydiard, dans la province de Wilts."

* "La plupart de ceux qui s'emportent avec fureur contre les vices domestiques d'un homme illustre, prouvent moins leur amour pour le bien public, que leur envie contre les talents; envie qui prend souvent, à leur yeux, le masque d'une vertu, mais qui n'est

tion, even for a single moment; and whether it be from envy or from justice, certain it is, that all men seem to have agreed to praise his talents, and condemn his morals.

The editor tells us, that this volume will complete the works of his illustrious countryman. It contains the particulars of one of the most memorable, and indeed the most tumultuous, periods of his life; and has been snatched "from the dust of the law-offices, the maps to be found in the syndical chambers, and the parliamentary decrees. Here are to be found," it is added, "many portions of eloquence worthy of the days of antiquity; and Mirabeau, always great, will re-appear exactly the same as when he shone in the constituent assembly, to the astonishment of all Europe. Yes, such as he seemed at that most brilliant period, he will be here found in his famous Pleadings which I now restore; in his discussions equally luminous and profound; equally close and explanatory in that masculine logic, that inflexible courage, which could never be subdued; that comprehensive and sound reason, which never for a moment forsook him."

The extracts have been chiefly taken from seven volumes of *Memoirs and Observations*, which the author drew up with an incredible degree of rapidity, in the course of a process that ensued, after a detention of forty-two months. This work, therefore, occupies the biographical chasm between his liberation from the dungeon of Vincennes, and the conclusion of the year 1784.

The publication now before us contains:

1. The first of the memorials written by Mirabeau, during his detention in the prison of Pontarlier. This gives an account of his situation previously to his detention, and also of his flight to Holland, in company with madame de Mounier.

2. Several extracts from the second memorial.

3. The whole of the violent attack on the "Substitut du Procureur du Roi," which the connoisseurs, on its first appearance, termed "the *Philippic* of the count de Mirabeau." Mirabeau himself appears to have been vain of this effort of genius; for he observes, "that if it does not exhibit a degree of elo-

quence hitherto unknown to our barbarous age, I am unacquainted with what constitutes this seductive and rare gift of Heaven."* This may be very true, but it is not very modest!

4. Mirabeau's correspondence subsequently to his leaving Pontarlier, and on the epoch of his return to Provence with the marquis de Moriguane, his father-in-law, and his wife.

5. His speech at Aix respecting his wife, of which he himself gives the following account: "I myself pleaded my own cause, and on this occasion omitted to insist on my rights as a husband. Accordingly, I only employed supplications. I painted the picture of madame de Mirabeau in the most lively as well as most pleasing colours. I demanded of her a return of her affections, in the name of that son whom we had both lost, and whom I regarded as our common mediator. I caused tears to flow on this occasion. It was then, as now said, 'had madame de Mirabeau but heard her husband, she would have rushed into his arms;' so great was the effect of my oration, and so much commended my acknowledged moderation."

6. A variety of remarkable fragments, extracted from the second, third, and fourth, volumes of *Observations*, at the end of the Pleadings.

7. Several extracts from Mirabeau's *Memoir* to the great Council; his opinion in 1784, respecting the indissolubility of marriage, and the essential distinction between a divorce and a separation.

In a letter dated at Bignon, July 28, 1781, this singular man expresses himself with the utmost confidence to a friend, respecting his intended re-union with his wife, and perhaps hints, or rather broadly avows, the object he had in view.

"I beg leave to communicate to you, and to you alone, that it is very possible I shall immediately set out for Provence to conclude that great and important affair which I have hitherto managed so well, and which will restore to me the possession of sixty thousand livres per annum of rent. A great progress has been already made; and women never retract, or at least never retract but with fools. These charming and timid creatures do not always advance so far as they themselves would wish; but, on the other hand, they never retreat, except when they are afraid of ingratitude."

"Adieu, my good friend; for it will be

le plus souvent qu'une envie déguisée, puisqu'en general ils n'ont pas la même horreur pour les vices d'un homme sans mérite de l'esprit.

recollected that it is to a handsome female I am now writing. A man is not born to argue before he becomes old and powerless. Nestor, with all my heart, when it is no longer possible to be Achilles, (at twenty years of age;) Diomedes, (at thirty); Ulysses, (at forty); even then, but too much remains for the king of Pylos. Adieu, once more, my dear and good friend: I embrace your Julia, and if I have not a speedy answer, I shall immediately send you a courier."

In the succeeding epistle he observes, that he has been greatly blamed for the facility of his disposition; and while he owns his fault in this point of view, he quotes Voltaire, to prove that this quality is not altogether without its advantages:

"Qui n'a pas l'esprit de son âge,
De son âge a tous les malheurs."

While in Switzerland, the count transmitted an Elegy on the Death of a little Dog, of which we shall here transcribe the first eighteen lines:

*Elegie sur la mort de MIGNONNE, petite
chienne de la Comtesse de *****

"Que sons vos doigts le luth gemisse!
Mures, que l'écho de ce bord
Des chants lugubres de la mort,
Dans le profonde nuit, longuement relentisse.
J'aimois Mignonne, et Mignonne n'est
plus.
Jell'aime encore: au dieu des rives sombres
J'adressé des vœux superflus;
Mes tristes vœux ne sont point entendus.
Elle habite ajamais le domaine des ombres.
Je le sais trop; mes pleurs ne l'affranchiront
pas
De cette loi prestite à tout ce qui respire.
Lorsque naguère, en mon joyeux déire,
Je célébrois Mignonne et ses appas,
Qui m'auroit dit que bien tôt sur ma lyre,
Je lament erois sou trepas?"

Here follows the epitaph, which consists of no more than four lines:

"Avec Myrthé ne pleurez plus mon sort;
Songez plutôt à me porter envie;
C'est dans ses bras que j'ai perdu la vie;
Qui ne voudroit expier de ma mort?"

Soon after this, in another letter, after alluding to a certain female well known to him and his correspondent, he transcribes the following Latin distich, which he begs may not be translated to the fair lady in question, if he values his eyesight:

"Aspide quid pejus? Tigris; quid Tigride?
Dæmon;
Dæmone quid? mulier; quid muliere?
nihil."

While at Bignon, Mirabeau transmitted a copy of his celebrated work on "Lettres de Cachet," and also his "Eloge Historique de M. Turgot," which he was obliged to print in a foreign country. He also communicates the intelligence that he had received from his brother, who was aide-major-general of his division, and "one of the masters of the ceremony," on that occasion, "an account of the surrender of the army under Lord Cornwallis." "This is a sad lot," adds he, "for a brave man to see himself reduced to such an humiliating situation, solely through the fault of the English cabinet."

In 1783, the count de Mirabeau had an interview with the keeper of the Seals, when he doubtless displayed a remarkable instance of that courageous fortitude, in which he never was deficient at any period of his life. It was on this occasion that he anticipated, in some measure, his future daring spirit; at an epoch when France appeared equally desirous and worthy of freedom.

On the whole, this volume contains a curious specimen of the writings, and many authentic particulars, of the early life of M. de Mirabeau.

"*Histoire Universelle, à l'usage des Cours publics, &c.*"—Universal History, calculated for a public Course of Studies, by J. BRAND.

The first part contains a history of the primitive nations, viz. the Egyptians, the Babylonians, the Assyrians, the Medes; the Phenicians, and the Persians. The second includes the history of the Macedonians, and the empires acquired or founded by them, from the earliest times of the monarchy until the domination of the Romans. The fourth, comprehends the history of Rome.

The author commences his labours with an account of ancient Italy, and traces the origin of the Romans from the earliest period of their annals, until the dissolution of their empire. A chronological table accompanies each part.

"*Supplement au Traité de Mécanique Céleste, &c.*"—Supplement to the Treatise on the Celestial Mechanism; presented to the Board of Longitude, August 17, 1803, 4to. 24 pages.

The celebrated author of the work in question, tells us, that it is his object in the present Supplement to perfect the theory of the planetary perturbations, which he presented in the second and sixth books of his "*Traité de Mécanique Céleste.*" He has given the most simple

simple form possible to his reasonings, and on this occasion he considers the orbit of each planet as an ellipsis variable every instant. These are represented,

1. By the demi-great axis, on which depends the medium motion of the planet.

2. By the epoch of the medium longitude.

3. By the eccentricity of the orbit.

4. By the longitude of the perihelion.

5. By the inclination of the orbit.

And, 6. By the longitude of its parts.

"M. Lagrange," adds he "has long since given to the differential expression of the great axis the form of which I have just spoken; and he has concluded with great propriety from thence, the invariability of the proportional motions, when regard is only paid to the first power of the perturbatory masses. This, I myself was the first to recognise, by only rejecting one-fourth of the power of the eccentricities and inclinations; a calculation which proved sufficient for all the purposes of astronomy. Accordingly, in the second book of the "*Mécanique Celeste*," I have given the same form to the differential expressions of the eccentricity of the orbit, its inclination, and the longitude of its parts. It remained therefore only to give the same form to the differential expressions of the longitudes of the epoch and the perihelion, which I have done in this place."

"*Mémoires de Chimie, ou des Analyses de Minéraux, &c.*"—Memoirs of Chemistry, containing Analyses of Minerals, by MARTIN HENRY KLAPROTH, Professor of Chemistry at the Academy for the Artillery in Prussia, an Associate of the National Institute of France; &c. 2 vols. 8vo. printed at Paris, and imported by M. de Boffe, Nassau-street.

The author tells us in his preface, which is here translated at full length, that he has long conceived the project of collecting all the different memoirs on chemistry hitherto written by him, but never found time for this until now.

"In presenting to the public," says he, "this first volume of the Analyses of Minerals, containing twenty-six dissertations, the greater part of which now appear for the first time, I have endeavoured to render my labours as complete as possible; but I have experienced how difficult, and even how impossible it was, to render analyses perfect. I have attempted, not only to analyze species,

but even genera; yet I soon perceived that this task was too great for a single individual, and was accordingly forced to abandon it.

"As I most ardently desire to behold the science taking a wider range, in consequence of regular and correct experiments, I am of course anxious that the wish of Bergmann may be accomplished: "*Aliorum tentamina, præsertim cardinalia, candide sunt revidenda.*" For as this chemical philosopher very properly observes: "*plus vident oculi, quam oculus; ideoque, quæ nova exhibentur pluribus, testibus in diversis locis utiliter confirmari puto.*"

The author thinks that his analytical method in respect to gems merits attention, and even imitation, from the ablest chemists. Much is said to depend on the choice of proper vessels. Platina itself does not resist the continual action of pot-ash in fusion; he himself usually makes use of a silver vase for experiments, and he recommends a golden one!

"*Sammlung Astronomischer Abhandlungen, &c.*"—A Collection of Memoirs, Observations, and Astronomical Notices, by J. L. BODE, 4 vols. 8vo. with plates, Berlin, 1809.

This astronomer, who is well known throughout Germany, has in this work collected a great variety of memoirs on different branches of that science which he professes. Of these we shall here only select a few:

1. Tables of the Moon, according to the longitudinal equations of Burg, and also those of the latitudes and parallaxes of Laplace; by Oltmans.

2. Of the direction of the sun's movement, and the solar system, by Herschel.

3. Geographical position of Porto Rico, by Oltmans.

4. Geographical positions, and astronomical observations, made in Sweden during the years 1801-2-3 and 4.

5. Formulæ of the precession, by Pfatts.

6. On the problem, to find the true position of a planet by means of the medium of its longitude, by Rohde.

7. Geographical position of the city of Pilsen, in Bohemia, by David.

8. On the influence of reciprocal attraction of three bodies on the movement of one of these bodies, by Hegner.

9. Trigonometrical measurement of the duchy of Berg, by Benzenberg.

10. Geographical longitude of Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, by Oltmans.

11. Method

11. Method of calculating the eclipses of the sun, and the occultations of the stars, by Schmidt;

12. On the new observations and calculations of M. Piazzi;

13 and 14. The two supplements to the catalogue of the stars of M. Piazzi, by Oltrmanns;

15. Of the latitude of Quito, by the same;

16. Astronomical observations made at Paris, by M. Bouvard;

17 and 18. Two memoirs composed at Paris, by M. Van Beek Calkoen, on the apparent medium distance of 38 pair of stars;

19. Geographical positions determined on the coast of Italy, &c. &c.

"*Bulletin des Neusten, &c.*" Bulletin of New Inventions, interesting to Arts, Manufactures, Trades, Rural and Domestic Economy, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. Berlin. We are here presented with a variety of discoveries, in consequence of the conversion of objects of natural history to the advancement of trade and manufactures. First, we are told in what manner the rose of Damascus may be employed advantageously, for the advancement of the arts; next we have a receipt for preparing Spanish rouge; then an account of a new green and a new blue. After this, we are presented with a dissertation on chilling of liquors by means of metal vessels; a substitute for line juice follows; remarks on the vegetable compass; on the specific gravity of concrete mercury; on convex glasses; on the manufacture of paper; on the means of discovering the falsification of white paint; a new drawing-ink; new colours for cotton stuffs; the bark of the hieracium pilosella, proposed as a substitute for the quinquina, or jesuit's bark; an essay on perfecting electrical conductors; a new orange-coloured gunpowder for artillery; an account of certain Germans who eat argillaceous earth.

"*Geschichte der Baierschen, &c.*" History of the Nineteenth Century, particularly destined for a Narration of the Austrian Annals, 4 vols. with portraits. Vienna, 1808. M. Schwaldopfer, the author of these volumes, confines himself almost entirely to an enumeration of those events, in which the house of Austria has been chiefly interested. All the portraits too, with the exception of that of Mr. Pitt, and Bonaparte, are confined to the court of Vienna, the

likenesses being those of the archdukes Charles and John, Maria Theresa, the emperor Francis I., field-marshal Kray, &c. Among those of inferior consideration, we find the baron Van Swieten, and Fuger the painter.

"*Rückerinnerungen an Grosse Männer, &c.*" Reminiscences of Great Men, 1 vol. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1809. M. de Massenbach, the author of this work, has here given the public:

1. An eulogium on prince Henry of Prussia;

2. A parallel between prince Henry and Frederic II.;

3. A memoir relative to the administration of the latter;

4. A dissertation on the situation of Prussia and of Europe, after the demise of Frederic the Great;

And 5. The reasons for the author's entering into the service of the court of Berlin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"*Traité Élémentaire de Physique.*" An Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy, by the Abbé Haüy, honorary canon of the metropolitan church of Paris, member of the legion of honour, &c. second edition, revised, and considerably augmented by the author, 2 vols. 8vo. printed at Paris, 1809.

The different points of view under which natural bodies and the *phenomena* presented by them, may happen to be considered, have given birth to a variety of studies and pursuits. These have been multiplied, we are told, in proportion as the progress of knowledge contributes to add new branches to the sciences already formed. The sum total of our acquisitions, resulting from these, has accordingly furnished the three grand divisions, to which have been given the names of natural philosophy, chemistry, and natural history.

To a knowledge of the properties of bodies, their changes, and the laws by which they are regulated, the Abbé affixes the appellation of *Physique*, or natural philosophy. But when the phenomena depend on the action exercised by the *molecule* of bodies on each other, as well as on their separation and union, this study properly appertains to chemistry. On the other hand, when the attention is turned towards particular beings, some of which enjoy life, and spontaneous motion, while others possess only a structure without organization, this

embraces the whole province of natural history, which alone comprehends three distinguished sciences, under the names of Zoology, Botany, and Mineralogy.

"But, in reality," adds he, "all the sciences dependent on or connected with nature, compose only one and the same science, which we have merely subdivided in such a manner, that different persons may attach themselves to different branches of it, and thus apply themselves specifically to those in which they may happen to take most delight. The experiments made in our modern cabinets and laboratories, tend only to make the works of nature familiar to us, and are but so many imitators of her phenomena. The pneumatic machine instructs us concerning the properties of the fluid which we breathe; while the electrical machine serves to assist us in determining the laws which govern the accumulated fluid often contained in a stormy cloud. The coloured image of the sun, presented by the light which passes through a prism, affords us an idea of the decomposition of this fluid, which, at some particular periods, displays the magnificent spectacle of the rainbow. All these different instruments, however diversified, are but so many interpreters of the visible language in which nature unceasingly speaks to us."

Vol. I. contains:

1. A Dissertation on the general properties of Bodies;
2. On Attraction;
3. On Caloric;
4. On Water;
5. On Air;
- And 6. On Electricity.

We perceive but little that is new: the abbé, however, does not confine his compilation to the works of his own countrymen, but borrows freely from foreigners. He expects great future advantages from the discovery of the balloon. On this occasion it is remarked, that Gay Lussac, in the course of his last voyage, attained a greater degree of elevation than any of his predecessors, having actually ascended 6977 metres, or 5579 toises above Paris, and 7016 metres, or 3600 toises above the level of the sea. At 6636 metres he opened a glass globe, and having emptied it, he filled it with air, and shut it close up again. On his return to the capital, an analysis took place, and on comparing it with the air at the entrance to the Polytechnical school, he found both to be

composed alike, each containing 0.2149 of oxygen*.

In his description of *paratonneres*, or conductors, M. Haüy fails, as he might have given a far better account of this invention.

"*Naturwunder des österreichischen, &c.*" The Wonders of Nature in the Austrian States: by Doctor Francis Sartori, 4 vols. 8vo. Vienna. The same author is about to give a continuation of the present work, by means of a supplement, containing observations on the country and the people, throughout the Austrian monarchy. In the mean time, he presents us with a statement of whatever is wonderful, and accordingly we here have,

1. A description of the mountain Oetscher, in Lower Austria.
2. A description of the Lake of Traun, or der Gemund.
3. An account of a Glaciers on Mount Brandstein.
4. A description of the Carinthian Alps.
5. An account of a singular animal in Carniola, called *Proteus Anguineus*.
6. On Mount Bienneberg, and the wine of Oedenburg.
7. The Sulphur cavern in Mount Bondaes, in Transylvania.
8. The Wild Goats of the country of Salzburg.
9. The Lake Barthelemi, in the country of Berchtesgaden;
10. The Valley of Buchberg, in the Lower Austria;
11. The Hole of Hell, on the Ens, in Austria;
12. The Mountain of Herisson, in Styria;
13. The Saline of Sovar in Hungary;
14. The Royal Mountain in Hungary;
15. The Sources of the Lebelang in Transylvania;
16. The tame bears in Poland;
17. The River of St. John, in Styria;
18. The Cataract of Mina, in Lower Austria;
19. The Mines of Quicksilver at Idria, in Cariola;
20. The Ice-cavern in the country of Berchtesgaden;
21. The industry and sociability of the mountain-rats of Styria and Carinthia, of Salzburg, and in the Carpathian Mountains.

"*Almanach fur Scheidekünstler, &c.*"

* Journal de Physique, Frimaire, An XIII. p. 454, et suiv.

Almanack

Almanack for Chymists and Apothecaries.

This, among other matters, contains an essay calculated to determine the connexion between the acetic acid and minium; another on the solubility of minium in the acetic acid; several remarks on the discoloration and whitening of yellow wax, as also on the preparation of distilled oils, &c. &c. To the memoir is joined, An Account of the Discoveries in Chemistry and Pharmacy, from 1807 to 1808, to which is added, an analysis of the principal new works.

"*Die Elemente der Luftschwimmkunst, &c.*" Elements of Ærostatics, by A. G. Zachariæ, 280 pages 8vo. with a plate, Wirtemberg, 1807-8.

The author commences his undertaking by laying down certain hydrostatical principles, as necessary preliminaries. He afterwards treats of the natation of fishes, and the mechanism by which this object is attained. The flight of birds furnishes him with a new object of comparison, whence he proceeds to the art of elevating a man above the earth. It is his opinion, that the round form of the balloon will always oppose itself to the possibility of directing the machine, and that the elliptical shape is not much better. To remedy this inconvenience, he proposes to adopt the form of a fish; and this species of balloon being filled with gas, will, he thinks, be much more manageable.

"*Tables Barometriques, pour faciliter le calcul des nivellemens, et des mesures des hauteurs, par le Baromètre, &c.*" Barometrical tables to facilitate the Calculation of Levels, and also the measurement of Heights, by the Barometer; by Bernard de Lindenau.

This work, which consists of fifteen tables, is preceded by an explanatory preface and introduction. The tables, themselves present the following objects:

1. Logarithms of heights, corrected so as to find the true elevation of mountains;

2. Proportional parts, to prevent interpolations;

3 and 4. Corrections, so as to estimate the difference of temperature at two separate stations;

5. Corrections for the latitude;

6. Corrections for the diminution of weight in respect to the vertical height;

7. Correction of heights, so as to

make an allowance for the effects of the capillary tubes;

8. Comparative temperature between the sea-shore and the top of a mountain;

9. Estimate of horizontal distances;

10. Table for reducing the results to the formulæ of Laplace, Ramond Trembley, de Luc, Roy, and Shuckburgh;

11. Conversion of English into French measures;

13. Comparison between the thermometer of Fahrenheit and that of Reaumur; and,

14. Comparison between the thermometer of Wodegus and that of Reaumur.

"*Les Amours Epiques;*" Epic Loves, a poem, in six cantos, containing a translation of episodes, composed by the best epic poets: by Perseval Grandmaison, Paris, 1 vol. 12mo. with a plate.

The editor tells us, that the present work is composed "of a union of episodes, by the most famous poets, which have been connected by him in such a manner as to constitute a regular work."

The poem opens with a description of Elysium:

"Il est dans les enfers des champs délicieux,
Ou l'ame des mortels favorisés des cieus
S'envole, & va goûter la paix inaltérable!
Que n'a point cette vie, hélas! si peu durable!

L'Elyse est le nom de ce charmant séjour,
Là s'offrent éclairés d'un tendre demi-jour, &c."

While all are enjoying themselves in different manners, in these happy abodes, six poets recite their productions by turns; these are Homer, Tasso, Ariosto, Milton, Virgil, and Camoens. The first of these commences with the death of Patroclus, the victory of Hector, and the rage of Achilles; the next makes his appearance in Canto II.

"Il chantoit de Renaud les amoureux transports.

"Bouillon, dit il, en vain vouloit prendre Solyne,

"Ayant perdu l'appui de ce heros sublime
"Qui d'Armide amoureux, au bont de l'univers;

"Dans une isle enchantée idolatroit ses fers."
Ariosto begins as follows:

"Charles par sa valeur,
"De Leutece ayant su delivrer les mu-
railles

"Vouloit deja tenter le destin des batailles,

"Et detruire Agramant, ce monarque indomté,

" Qui naguere assiégeoit sa superbe cité;
 " Rempli d'une fureur à le prendre animée,
 " Charles dans son camp même assiégeoit son armée:

" Lorsque deux Sarrazins nés de tristes parents,

" Qui dans Ptolémaïs tenoient les derniers rangs,

" Par leur tendre amitié, &c."

Perhaps the English reader may be desirous to know in what manner our great national epic poet is taught to speak in a foreign idiom? Here follows a short specimen:

" Alors Milton, prenant sa lyre entre ses mains,

" Se prépare à chanter le premier des humains:

" La foule avidement et l'entoure & le presse;

" Il exhale en ce mots sa poétique ivresse.

" Le mont d'Eden s'élève en des champs fortunés,

" Ses pieds sont de buissons partout environnés,

" Et, partout l'entourant, d'inaccessibles roches

" De ses flancs escarpés défendent les approches:

" Sur ses flancs s'élevoient de longs & noirs sapins,

" De cedres, des palmiers, de venerables pins,

" Qui montant par degrés formoient de verts etages,

" Levoient pompeusement ombrages, sur ombrages, &c.

" *Lettres écrites de l'Italie, pendant les années 1801 et 1805.*" Letters from Italy, written between the years 1801 and 1805. By P. F. Rehfuës, Zurich, 1809. The author is already known in the literary world, by his work, "*Sur l'état actuel de la Sicile*," published in 1807. Several of the letters in the present volume, have already appeared in the two German Journals edited by M. Rehfuës, under the separate titles of "*De l'Italie, & Melanges Italiens*." They now re-appear, with many emendations, and are at the same time considerably enlarged.

We are here presented with accurate descriptions of the cities of Leghorn, Florence, and Genoa. The first letter contains a general description of the Italian ladies; the second gives an account of the carnival at Leghorn; and in the third, the author has treated "*Sur l'art d'improviser*," which he considers as a simple mechanical habit, that presupposes no talent whatsoever for poetry. The next letter is dedicated to a description of the ancient pictures of Campo Santo, and the Baths of Pisa;

next follows an account of the quarries of marble at Massa, where there is at this very time an academy of sculpture.

From Lerici, on the gulph of Spezzia, the author repaired to Genoa; and his remarks on the characters of the Genoese, are extremely interesting. A journey to Rome furnishes him with an opportunity of detailing a variety of remarks relative to the spirit which prevailed in the various religious orders, as well as of the rivalry which subsisted among them. The want of cultivation in the *Campagna di Roma*, is attributed partly to the siege of that city in 1527, and partly to the residence of the Popes at Avignon.

Our traveller next visits Florence, which he considers as a city better calculated for social intercourse than Rome, while the latter is a superior abode for such as are attached to the study of the fine arts. The gallery of the pictures appertaining to the marchioness of Gerini, is described with great minuteness, as is also that of Cambrucchini at Leghorn. The appendix contains dissertations on the social state in Italy, and on the Jews of Leghorn.

" *Tableau de Naples, & des ses Environs, &c.*" A Description of Naples and its Environs, by P. J. Rehfuës, 3 vols. 8vo. 1808. This work has been already alluded to in the preceding article. The author, after a variety of particulars relative to the situation, climate, and history of Naples, estimates the population of that city, in 1805, at 443,421 inhabitants, without reckoning foreigners. Those resident in the country are calculated at 123,730, among whom are included 2000 secular ecclesiastics, more than 3000 monks, and upwards of 4500 nuns.

After this the author gives an account of the various public places; the means of provisioning the city; the feast of St. Januarius, and the Neapolitan women. These appear to him to be less comely than the men: they are represented as little, and brown-complexioned, but very lively and very spirited. The Neapolitans in general are described as superstitious, high-polished, much addicted to litigation, and often cruel and deceitful. They pretend that their dialect is far superior to the Tuscan, and possess a natural talent for the language of *gesticulation*. In their songs they celebrate their horses, their limpid fountains, and their mistresses. The article respecting public

public shows is treated of at great length.

In the second volume, we have an account of the bank, denominated the *Monte de Piete*; observations on public instruction; the manner in which the convents were governed, the ceremonies of marriage, burials, the carnivals, the *lazzaroni*, &c. The third commences with a portrait of father Rocco, a dominican friar, who died a little before the revolution. His eloquence had an astonishing effect on the *lazzarones*, and he sometimes obliged even the king himself to listen to the voice of truth. The mention of the church of the Annunciation, serves to introduce a few remarks relative to two celebrated queens, Joan I. and II. We have also an account of the grotto of Pausilippo, the tomb of Virgil, the *Campo Santo*, &c.

"*Nouveau Dictionnaire Portatif de Bibliographique, &c.*" A new and portable Biographical Dictionary, containing more than 23,000 articles of rare, curious, and esteemed Books, with remarks to distinguish the different Editions, so as to be able to know the original from the spurious ones. Second edition, revised and augmented, by Fr. Ign. Fournier, 1 vol. 8vo. Paris.

The first edition of this work, we are told, experienced an unexampled degree of success, having been entirely sold off within the space of three years. This is partly owing to the increase of *amateurs*, or book-fanciers, and partly to the prodigious number of booksellers with which Paris at this moment abounds, for the *bibliomania* was never so prevalent there as now. Never did France, it is said, possess so few Greek and Latin scholars, and yet, strange to be told! never were the editions printed by the Elzivirs and the Alduses sought after with such delight. Cailleau in 1791, published a dictionary of the same kind as the present in 3 vols. with the prices annexed, at which period the sums given for similar articles were far inferior to what is now readily obtained.

This work is preceded by a dissertation written by M. Jardé, who appears to be an antiquary as well as a bookseller, for he alludes to patriarchal traditions, and antediluvian memoirs which Noah carried with him into the ark, and which served Moses as materials for the composition of his *Genesis*! facts curious and singular indeed of themselves, and which only want something in the shape of proof. He also hazards a few question-

able assertions at a latter period, having attributed the preservation of Greek books to the schism which divided the Greek and Latin churches. It is his opinion, that the latter language would have absorbed the former, if the Roman church had triumphed; and he boldly maintains, that if the protestant religion had extended itself throughout all Europe, the Latin language would have been entirely forgotten, as then the vulgar tongue only would have been used in divine worship.

While treating of a more recent period, Mr. Jardé details a variety of interesting facts. He observes, that at the disastrous epoch of the revolution, when the people of France were obliged to sell their moveables in order to procure bread, the English, Germans, and Russians obtained an immense number of valuable books and manuscripts. Even at the present moment, according to him, the capital does not contain twelve libraries worthy of being compared with the ancient ones of the second order; while all the booksellers of Paris would not be able to furnish three fit to be compared with that of the Duke de Vallière.

He complains greatly of certain speculators, the intervention of whom between the real purchasers and the booksellers, occasions a great loss to the latter. These persons calculating on the prevailing *mania*, make extraordinary charges for large margins, yellow or flesh-coloured paper, useless dates, and even faults in printing. On the other hand, a number of *amateurs* do not purchase a book because it is good, but because it is scarce; and both these classes have put it entirely out of the power of many men of letters to obtain the works of which they stand really in need.

"We pray heartily," says a French critic, "that it may one day be with books as with other commodities, which are purchased for the sake of utility only. There would then undoubtedly be fewer booksellers, but they would be both richer and more respectable; there would also be fewer libraries, but there would be no useless ones, and thousands of volumes heaped up without discernment and without choice, by the rich and ignorant, would no longer be exposed to be devoured by worms."

"*Description Statistique des Frontieres Militaires de l'Autriche, &c.*" A Statistical Description of the military frontiers of Austria, by J. A. Demian, an officer in the Austrian army, 1807. This is a confirmation

firmation of the general statistical account of the Austrian monarchy, comprehended in four volumes; and such changes have since taken place, that this work may be already considered in some measure obsolete. The military frontier commences, or rather *did lately commence*, at the Adriatic sea, and extended along the boundary of Croatia, Slavonia, the Bannat, and Transylvania, to the county of Maramorsch, in Hungary. This line of 230 miles was defended by a *cordon* of 4380 men, formed out of the inhabitants of the country, who are at once soldiers and cultivators.

“*Pantheon der Russischen Literatur, &c.* Pantheon of Russian Literature, by Jean de la Croix, 1 vol. 8vo. Riga, 1806—1809. This is the first volume of a work in which the author undertakes to refute the opinion commonly spread abroad, that Russia is entirely destitute of literature. To controvert this, he has collected and inserted a variety of memoirs that have appeared in the various public journals of that immense empire.

The first of these is entitled, “Observations on the Sciences, the Arts, and the Progress of Knowledge, originally inserted in the Journal of the *Aglaia*, published by Karamsin.

2. Letters extracted from Ismailoff’s Journeys through Southern Russia.

3. The Sierra Morena, a novel, extracted from the *Aglaia*.

4. The Chimney, a tale, written by a Russian lady.

5. The Isle of Bornholm, a story, by Karamsin.

6. Observations on Solitude, by the same.

7. The Mode of living at Athens, by the same.

8. My Confession, by the same.

“*Von Herders Samtliche Worke Zur Philosophie, &c.*” The complete Works of the late M. Herder, philosophical and historical, 8 vols. large 8vo. Tubingen, 1808. This editor has been at great pains to complete the collection of M. de Herder’s works.

Vol. 1, The Ancient World, with 5 plates, and 3 vignettes.

Vol. 2, A Preface to the Philosophy of History, so far as it respects the human race.

Vols. 3, 4, 5, and 6, contain ideas relating to the history of mankind.

Vol. 8, of God and the Soul. The first portion of this last volume is devoted to the consideration of what is termed the

perception, and the sentiment of the mind; the second, entitled “God,” contains dissertations relative to the system of Spinoza, with a hymn to Nature; the third is occupied with reflections on love and egotism; and there is also, a supplement to the letter of Hemsterhuis on Desire; the fourth is entitled “The Voice of Prometheus chained to Mount Caucasus. To complete this, which is the best edition, M. de Müller intends to add several more volumes.

“*Dresden’s Verstorbene und Lebende, &c.*” Notices relative to the Authors and Artists of Dresden, both dead and living, classed methodically, with a triple table of contents, 8vo. Dresden, 1808. The authors here mentioned are classed in the following order:

1. Theologians.
2. Pedagogues.
3. Philosophers.
4. Juris-consults.
5. Physicians.
6. Naturalists.
7. Economists.
8. Financiers.
9. Historians.
10. Geographers.
11. Men of Letters.
12. Mathematicians.
13. Tacticians.
14. Philologists.
15. Those attached to the Belles Lettres.
16. Grammarians.
17. Translators.
18. Journalists.
19. Composers.
20. Artists.

The last of these classes is subdivided into painters, engravers, sculptors, architects, mechanicians, and makers of instruments. The three tables contain the names of the authors of all these classes; those of the living authors, with the epochs of their birth, as well as those of the artists.

“*Mes Ecarts, &c.*” My Wanderings, or the Fool who sells Wisdom, a manuscript published by M. Coffin-Rony, formerly an Advocate of the Parliament of Paris, &c. 3 vols. 12mo.

Dormenil, who is the chief personage in this romance, is the son of a respectable magistrate. His mother dies in consequence of his birth, and his father determines never to marry again, in order that he might consecrate all his affections, and dedicate all his time, to rear and educate his only son.

At

At the age of seventeen, however, we find him in possession of a handsome person, little learning, and but few accomplishments, "with an ardent mind, and a head full of vivacity."

On leaving college, he decides in favour of the profession of arms, and is taught to ride and to fence. He begins with one youthful indiscretion, which leads to many more, after which he joins his regiment, gives an account of his amours, and his follies, and gets into a thousand scrapes. A passion for play produces losses, and these induce him to borrow. He then fights a duel, flies to Savoy, and engages in new intrigues; but is at times afflicted at the idea of his own conduct, and attributes his remorse to the principles of a good education, and the early lessons of morality instilled into his mind.

At length, after a variety of adventures, Dormenil returns to France, enjoys an unexpected interview with the lady to whom he had first paid his addresses, and solicits the hand of the fair Julia in marriage.

"My happiness," says he, "surpasses the limits prescribed to human felicity, and if the uncertainty of its duration, now and then obscures it with a cloud, this is dissipated by a single smile from my wife, whose virtues constitute the happiness and consolation of my father. I entertain no other fear, than what arises from the possibility of being snatched from so much bliss, and even then, religion withdrawing the veil that separates this world from the next, points out an eternal abode without fears for the future, or recollection of the past."

"*Histoires Nouvelles et Contes Moraux, &c.*" New Stories and Moral Tales, containing Bettina; Clara, or a Convenient Marriage; Lucy, or the Error of a Moment producing the Virtues of a whole Life; Gustavus, or the Anniversary of a Birth-day; Poor Sarah, &c.; by M. L. de Sevelinges, 12mo. 1810.

These little tales appeared in succession in the *Mercure de France*, during the year 1809, and were read with great satisfaction; in consequence of which, they now make their appearance in the form of a little volume. Some of these are formed on the English model, and in "Lucy," we are introduced to a "Lady Anne Rosehill," "Colonel Westbury," and a "Miss Dolmers," the heroine, who is the daughter of a clergyman, &c. In strict conformity to our daily practice,

the parties met for the first time at tea, and we believe no novellist on the Continent would omit such a characteristic feature of our country.

The usual assiduities of a young man, rich, handsome, and debauched, are recurred to, against a young creature, ignorant of the world, and of course credulous and incautious. The colonel soon forgets all his vows and deserts the woman he has seduced. On his death-bed, however, he beholds her with emotions of a very different kind, marries the mother, recognizes her daughter, and dies happily!

In another moral tale, we are made acquainted with a nobleman, who thinks he is a misanthrope, and yet proves the most amiable, humane, and honourable of mankind; he declares against marriage, and hates widows, and yet he concludes by being united with a widow! Several of the stories are written in such a manner, as to produce considerable effect.

"*Espagne, par M. A. de Laborde, &c.*" An Account of Spain, by M. Alexander de Laborde.

M. de Laborde, the celebrated banker in Paris, had conceived the idea of composing a "*Voyage Pittoresque de l'Espagne*," with a variety of fine plates, and executed after the manner of the Count de Choiseul's work of the same kind. That revolution, however, which has elevated Joseph Bonaparte to the throne of Spain, prevented the completion of his labours, and he has now contented himself with a publication inferior to the former in every point of view.

A large portion of the first volume, is chiefly occupied with short directions for the use of a traveller; together with an account of the climate, and geography of the respective provinces. An itinerary fills more than two other volumes, and this is followed by a dissertation on the population, manufactures, government, &c.

It is the opinion of this author, that Spain was never in a more prosperous state than at the period anterior to the present unhappy contest. In confirmation of this, he asserts that it was not only more populous, but better cultivated than ever; facts which have been contradicted by a variety of native historians, and are indeed, in direct opposition to popular and received opinions. He also thinks, that the discovery of America, instead of being prejudicial, as hitherto supposed, to the mother

mother country, has, on the contrary, proved highly advantageous. He contends that Spain was never depopulated by emigration to her colonies, and that, instead of being impoverished by them, she has derived very extraordinary advantages within the last hundred years. He describes the inhabitants as uniting great vivacity of character, with astonishing slowness in point of action. They awaken, we are told, from their constitutional apathy, the moment that their pride is irritated, their anger provoked, or their generosity stimulated.

We are astonished at the mild manner in which the author treats of the Inquisition; and his justification of the punishment of the poor Moors and Jews, by committing them to the flames, is calculated to excite indignation in every generous bosom.

"*Recueil de Lettres et Dissertations sur l'Agriculture, &c.*" A Collection of Letters, and Dissertations, relative to Agriculture, the advantages derived from the folding of sheep, the best means of increasing the production of corn, and fruits of every kind. Here also are to be found, remedies for the most dangerous disorders, together with a variety of other interesting matters; to which are added a few specimens of poetry; by D. L. J. R. De Scevole, a learned proprietor, and cultivator at Argenton, in the department of Indre. 2 vols. 12mo.*

Pater ipse colendi

Haud facilem esse viam voluit, primusque
per artem

Movit agros, curis acuens, mortalia corda.

Virg. Georg. lib. ii.

The title-page of this work is given at full length, and we shall notice several of the subjects, by way of exhibiting the humble efforts of a French practical agriculturist. In one chapter we have a dissertation on the means of raising silk-worms in the open air, and on the mulberry tree. We are told, however, after the experiment had been fairly tried, that the silk-breeding insects were all devoured by birds, lizards, and large "flies," the last of which is a tribe of insects incapable of similar depredations, at least in England. We are next presented with a remedy for the cure of the effects produced by the bite of vipers; he prescribes the expressed juice of the craisette (*cruciata hirsuta*), mingled with an equal quantity

of wine, which is to be swallowed by the patient, while the refuse of the plant is applied as a cataplasm to the wound.

A whole letter is occupied with the description of a *ley*, for seed-corn, and a recommendation to be careful of diminishing the quantity usually sown one half. Another is occupied with an eulogy on the *potatoe*, which appears still to be a rarity in some parts of France. The author boasts of being able to dress it in a hundred different modes, and even prefers this root to butcher's meat, fowls, and game! The potatoes are sometimes roasted whole in the ashes; sometimes peeled and served with a rich gravy; at other times stewed, introduced into ragouts, *baulettes*, *beignets*, and what is still more extraordinary, into salads! His tarts, which are more healthy, light, and pleasant, than those made of almonds, are always formed out of this vegetable, and in time of scarcity; by the help of rye or barley-meal, it is converted into bread.

Perhaps the proposition to obtain oil from the acorn, may contain a good hint; it is recommended for the use of painters, the preparation of varnish, &c. We are next presented with a letter on the method of feeding bees during the winter; and a composition of water and wine, mixed in equal parts with honey, is recommended.

The following passage, although, like the greater part of the work, it has nothing to do with agriculture, yet contains much good sense. By way of introduction to a very simple receipt, for preventing the bad effects of verdigrease, litharge, and white lead, the author observes: "That our ancestors were generally stronger, more vigorous, and more healthy, than ourselves, and exhibited fewer pale faces and consumptive lungs, than we do." "The reason is," adds he, "because they did not inhabit little, narrow, close chambers, finely painted, and varnished; they did not sleep in dark alcoves, with double curtains to their beds, and double glasses to their windows. The whole of a family assembled in one large apartment, where they warmed themselves, not by means of the suffocating heat of a stove, but at a chimney, large in proportion to the room in which they assembled. The air, which is the principle of life, circulated freely around our fathers and mothers seated in this manner. If they went out, they either rode or walked; they were never enclosed like so many

* Imported by Mr. De Boffe, Nassau-street, Soho-square.

eastern deities, in little gilded boxes, closely shut, and rolling along on wheels. In fine, being destined by nature to breathe a pure and healthy air, they did so, and were men." The mode pointed out for preventing newly-painted rooms from being deleterious, is to keep a fire constantly lighted in them, and for a closet that is not provided with a chimney, it is recommended to burn a fire in an adjoining apartment. This is a very simple, and if efficacious, a very important communication; but the succeeding letter, which denounces the practice of *bluening* linen, as troublesome, may be thought too trifling.

The next *agricultural* epistle consists of an eulogium on the purity of the air of Paris, notwithstanding the immense number of inhabitants, the numerous burial-places, and the infected state of the atmosphere. This is generally attributed to the waters of the Seine, into which every species of filth is emptied; but this river on the other hand traversing the whole of the immense capital, according to some, compensates for every thing, and purifies the atmospheric air, so as to render a crowded city salubrious. M. de Scevole, however, supposes, that the agitation occasioned by carriages, passengers, and the ringing of bells, operates as so many secondary causes.

We now come to a dissertation on the existence of the soul, occasioned by the four following lines, composed by Frederiek the Great:

"Dès que nous finissons, notre ame est
eclipsée,
"Elle est en tout semblable à la flamme
éclatée
"Qui part d'un bois ardent dont elle se
nourrit,
"Et dès qu'elle tombe en cendre elle baise
et périt."

Our author meets this passage with the following couplet:

"Ignis ubique latet; naturam amplitu-
rum nem;

"Cuncta parit renovat, dividit, unit, alit."

"*Moyens de conserver la sante des Habitans des Campagnes, &c.*" On the Means of preserving the Health of the Inhabitants of the Country, both in their Cottages and Fields, by Madame Gacon-Dufour, author of many works on rural economy, and Member of several Agricultural Societies.

This lady, who exhibits much good sense, and appears to have had no common share of experience, begins by stating the causes that render the habita-

tions of the French peasantry unhealthy. We find that they are obliged from necessity to reside under the same roof as their cattle, with only a thin separation between, and after they (themselves and their cows) have repaired to the fields, their huts are generally shut up, while their windows are constantly fastened. In addition to this, they lie on *uncured* feather-beds, and use straw mattresses (*pillasse*), which are emptied but once in four years. It is difficult, we are told, to remove the prejudices of the cottager by argument; and it becomes necessary to recur to indirect means. The author once demonstrated to a person of this description, the folly of sleeping in an alcove or niche, with the curtains closely drawn, by merely placing a bird above his head, and exhibiting the little animal nearly expiring in the morning.

Madame G. next treats of air in general; the necessity of repose after labour; and the propriety of eating proper aliments. She distinguishes potatoes among "the solid and substantial foods;" is a great advocate for rye bread, and recommends four meals a day! We are next presented with a chapter on the advantages and disadvantages of labour; the danger of suppressing perspiration by a sudden chill, &c. Most diseases, we are told, may be cured by a due proportion of exercise; and in some of the southern provinces of France, the magistrates offer prizes annually to promote running, jumping, &c. Mothers are warned against the use of bandages for their children; the danger of sleeping in the fields is pointed out; the use of lead and copper vessels is prohibited, as are also pewter mugs for cider and wine. Great pains are taken to demonstrate that new houses are unhealthy: the Romans, we are told, prohibited any from being inhabited until after the expiration of three years.

In order to render the thatch of cottages more durable, it is recommended to cover them with a moss called *la fontinale* in combustible (*fontinalis anti-pyretica*), a plant that grows in great plenty in pools of water, &c. Another, *the tortula barbularuralis*, Hdw. 5, and the *brizum rurale*, Dilliers, is produced on trees. These, we are told, will not only enable them to last half a century, but prevent them at the same time from being destroyed by fire. The receipt is taken from Sonnini, who observes, that the Laplanders always guard their wooden chimneys

chimnies with the fontinale incombustible.

"*Frederick der Zweite, &c. Frederick II. Roi de Prusse.*" Frédéric II. King of Prussia, or Notices respecting his Private Life, by Schœning, 63 pages, 8vo. Berlin, 1808.

These observations are the production of the late M. Schœning, formerly first valet de chambre to the celebrated king, mentioned in the title-page. They are intended to rectify several erroneous assertions respecting his majesty, which have appeared in different biographical works. The author begins by giving a description of the person of Frederic; he then mentions the manner in which he spent his time, which was strictly regulated for every day in the year. The whole is terminated by a few characteristic anecdotes, many of which are deserving of record.

Frederic II. we are told was not a great eater, a fact in direct opposition to the assertions of all who knew him. It is allowed, however, that he was unfortunate in the choice of his meats, which frequently subjected him to cholics and indigestion. He did not love Burgundy, and was still less fond of old hock, to which he attributed the gout that he inherited from his father. The anecdotes relative to his familiarity with his coachman, are absolutely controverted. This fellow was insolent to all the world, and the king dismissed him from his service ten or a dozen years before his death. It was only at the reiterated request of the count de Schwerin, his master of the horse, that his majesty at length consented to allow him a very moderate pension.

It has been asserted, that the king was accustomed to turn his coats. This is denied, but it is at the same time allowed, that it was usual with him to have them mended. He was fond of snuff-boxes, and it has been said, that he expended to the amount of four or five millions of crowns on them. This is deemed a gross exaggeration, but enough is here conceded to prove, that he squandered immense sums on this species of toys. The most common of these is here valued at 2000 crowns, and the most valuable at 10,000: after his death, 130 were found in his possession, and if each of these were to be estimated even at 10,000 crowns, the whole would only amount to 1,300,000. This, however, serves to prove nearly all that has been asserted on this subject.

The author has added some remarks on the king's mode of thinking on religion, a repetition of which we have some reason to believe, would not be extremely edifying. He also quotes many instances of his contempt of German literature, and his predilection for nobility.

Charles James Fox, &c. "*Sir Charles James Fox, Secretary of State, &c. ou Memoires, sur sa vie politique, littéraire et privée, traduits d'après la quatrième édition de l'original Anglais, 1 vol. 8vo. Leipsic, 1 rvd. 1808.*" The above title-page, in which the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox is knighted, has been copied literally.

"*Description de la Ville de Dresden, &c.*" A Description of the City of Dresden, with an account of its most beautiful edifices.

The text is in the German and French languages, and the plates of this elegant work, which are 18 in number, have been designed by M. M. Hammer and Thormeyer, and engraved by Veith, Schuman, &c. The first is a general view of the city;

The 2d plate contains the Japanese palace;

The 3d, the Japanese garden;

The 4th, A view of the Abbey of Neustadt, and of the bridge across the Elbe;

The 5th, 6th, and 7th, are different views of the same bridge;

The 8th is a plate of the Catholic church, taken from the palace of Brühl.

The 9th, a view of Zwinger, taken from the Abbey of Ostra;

The 10th, a view of the picture gallery;

The 11th, a view of the church of Our Lady;

The 12th, view of the Church of the Cross;

The 13th, a view of the gate of Pirna,

And from the 14th to 18th, we have views of the Palace of Pillnitz; of the Fort of Kœnigstein; of the valley of Plauen; of Tharand; and of Moritzbourg.

DRAMA.

"*Hector, Tragédie en cinq actes, suivie de plusieurs fragmens imités de l'Iliade, &c.*" Hector, a Tragedy in five acts, accompanied by several Fragments imitated from the Iliad, and one scene appertaining to Helen, suppressed by the author; by J. Ch. J. Luce de Lancival; represented for the first time, on the Théâtre Française, February 1, 1809.

M. Luce

M. Luce de Lancival has on this, as on former occasions, both studied and copied the ancients. He has borrowed their sentiments and their manners, and it may accordingly be said of him:

“ C'est avoir profité que de savoir s'y plaire.”

In the character of Hector we behold a paraphrase of the Iliad; and the same submission to his father, the same respect for the gods, as inculcated by Homer, is every where inculcated and enforced. He is depicted as generous, and disinterested; ever ready to confound himself with the croud, and never separating from them, unless when he is about to immolate himself to the happiness of all. Here follows a specimen of the noble sentiments which are put into the mouth of a hero, whose constant cry is, “ Ilium avant tout !”

“ Quand il a consenti qu'on ouvrît la barrière,

“ Un guerrier ne peut plus regarder en arrière ;

“ Sans balancer, il vole au cri de la valeur,

“ Et même avant les dieux il consulte l'honneur.

“ Je n'affecterai point une vertu barbare :

“ De tout ce que j'aimai, si la mort me sépare,

“ Je sens tout mon malheur ; fils, père, époux heureux,

“ Mon cœur tient à la vie, hélas ! par trop de nœuds.

“ Mais je dois jusqu'au bout remplir ma noble tâche ;

“ Mais Hector ne peut vivre avec le nom de lâche ;

“ Et quand c'est au plus brave à subir le trépas,

“ Le trépas est un bien qu'Hector ne cède pas.”

The moral of the whole tragedy is, “ command your passions and obey the gods.” M. Luce represents Priam as a ravisher, and Helena as the victim, rather than the accomplice, of his crime. It is thus she expresses herself on this occasion :

“ Je hais Paris ; par lui je suis infortunée ;

“ A mille affronts par lui je me vois condamnée ;

“ A Pergame, à la Grèce objet trop odieux,

“ A peine devant toi j'ose lever les yeux.

“ Je le hais des malheurs qu'il cause à ma patrie ;

“ Je le hais des soupçons dont ma gloire est flétrie ;

“ Et si je me rapelle un plus doux souvenir,

“ Je le hais de m'avoir forcée à le haïr.”

Paris himself, is represented as generous, noble, and brave, qualities which neither correspond with his received character, nor indeed with history. On the other hand, the plot is unperplexed with extraordinary and wonderful incidents, and the author makes it his boast, to endeavour to restore to the stage all the original simplicity of Racine.

GENERAL INDEX

TO THE

TWENTY-NINTH VOLUME.

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Adams, C.	495	Brandon & Cor-		Crankshaw, T.	ib.	Emmett, H. &	
Adams, E. G.	ib.	tis	ib.	Cricheley, E. R.	82	J.	593
Adds, C.	383	Brearely, W.	592	Critchley, J.	593	Evans, E.	ib.
Aldridge, J.	275	Brookes, J.	275	Croose, T.	176	Evered, A.	ib.
Aldridge, J.	592	Brookes, T.	592	Croudace, J.	275	Fallon, A.	383
Allen, J.	275	Brown, W.	82	Curtis, W.	82	Farrell, C.	593
Allen, J. W.	592	Brown, J.	175	Curtis, M.	275	Fea, T. M. & W.	ib.
Alner, G. P.	82	Brown, T.	275	Dakey, C.	383	Felton, J.	383
Ambler, J.	175	Brown, R. W.	383	Daniels, J. & J.	275	Fenwick, G.	496
Anderson & Eades	383	Browne, J.	592	Darley, A.	82	Fewster, J.	ib.
Angell and		Bryan, T.	383	Davenport, J.	496	Fildes, B.	383
Frankum	495	Burford, J.	592	Davey, E. W.	275	Fischer, M.	82
Appleton and		Burnett, W.	593	Davie, S.	496	Fleming, J.	275
Smedley	175	Burt, W.	383	Davies, T.	176	Fleming, H.	383
Arnold, W.	495	Burton, J.	275	Davies, T.	275	Flude, C.	176
Arrowsmith, G.	592	Bush, W.	495	Davies, T.	ib.	Forge, W.	ib.
Ashby, R.	82	Butcher, W.	275	Davies, J.	383	Forrest, J.	383
Ashley, J.	175	Buxton, T.	495	Davies, W.	ib.	Forster, R.	275
Asling & Cooper	82	Caithness, T.	593	Davies, D.	496	Foster, W.	496
Atkinson, W.	ib.	Canniford, W.	496	Davies, R.	593	Foulkes, J.	383
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Atkinson, W.	495	Capreel, T.	82	Davis, J. K.	176	Foy, W.	383
Audley, W.	175	Carroll, J.	175	Davis, J.	275	Franco, M.	275
Austin, J. B.	495	Carter, J.	593	Davis, J.	ib.	Frost, G.	593
Ayrton, E. W.	383	Castle, A.	383	Davison, J.	ib.	Fulford, J.	ib.
Babb, J.	175	Chambers, S.	175	Dawson, S.	82	Fuller, W.	82
Bacon, J.	ib.	Chance, E.	ib.	Dawson, T. P.	176	Fuller, R.	593
Baily, J.	82	Chandler, T.	82	Day, J.	496	Gaerlach, G. H.	ib.
Bainbridge, T.	592	Chandler, T.	496	Dedwith, M.	275	Gafney, M.	275
Baker, J.	275	Chapman, R.	275	De Joachim, L. R.	383	Garnett & Speyer	ib.
Baker, J.	383	Chapman, W.	383	De La Hault, C.	ib.	Gayleard, J.	ib.
Baker, J.	592	Chiddell, J.	175	Dennison, W.	496	Gee, W.	496
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Banton, E.	383	Chinery, J.	496	Didier & Tebbett	ib.	Gilkes, T.	82
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